



THE
ANNALS
(OF)
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
IN 1867-68.

CHAPTER I.

AREA, POPULATION, AND LANGUAGES.

SINCE the conquest of the Punjab by Lord Dalhousie in 1849, and of Pegu in 1852, the boundaries of British India, excluding Aden and the Straits Settlements, have been the Suliman range, the Karakorum and the watershed of the Himalayas on the north except at Nepaul and Bhootan; the sea on the west and south; and a jungle line marked by no natural features stretching from the Yoma range irregularly in a south-east direction to the tenth parallel of latitude. Roughly, British India may be said to be included within latitude 8° and 37° and longitude $66^{\circ} 44'$ and $99^{\circ} 30'$ involving 11,260 miles of external boundary. From Tenasserim by the Himalayas to Cape Monze in Sindh the *inland* frontier is 4,680 miles, while the *coast* line from the Straits Settlements to Kurrachee is 6,580. Until a census of India is taken in 1871, at the same time as the decennial census of the rest of the English Empire, and until the Indian Surveys have completed their gigantic work ten or twelve years hence, the following figures may be accepted as a near approximation to the truth.

THE EMPIRE OF

<i>The Ten Provinces.</i>		When formed.	<i>Government.</i>
		1773 ...	} <i>Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.</i>
		1784 ...	
		1858 ...	
		1861 ...	
			A. Without the
1	MADRAS ...	1639 ...	Governor, Executive and Legislative Council ...
2	BOMBAY ...	1662 ...	Do. ...
3	LOWER BENGAL ...	1853 ...	Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Council ...
4	NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES ...	1835 ...	Lieutenant Governor ...
5	PUNJAB ...	1849 ...	Do. ...
6	ODDH ...	1856 ...	Chief Commissioner ...
7	CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	1861 ...	Do. ...
8	BRITISH BURMAH ...	1862 ...	Do. ...
9	EAST AND WEST BERAR ...	1853 ...	Two Commissioners under Hyderabad Resident ...
10	MYSORE } ...	1832 ...	} Commissioner }
	COORG } ...	1834 ...	
			B. The 153 Feudal
IN MADRAS ...			Resident ...
Hyderabad ...			} Resident ...
Travancore ...			
Cochin ...			District Officer ...
Podocottah ...			" ...
Bunganpully ...			" ...
Sundoor ...			" ...
IN BOMBAY ...			Resident ...
Baroda ...			Agent ...
Kattywar ...			
Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Country ...			" ...
Kutch ...			" ...
Pahlunpoor ...			" ...
Mahce Kanta ...			" ...
Rewa Kanta ...			" ...
Sawunt Warce ...			" ...
IN BENGAL ...			Civil Commissioner ...
Cooch Behar ...			" ...
Tributary Mehals ...			
Chota Nagpore Mehals ...			" ...
IN NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES ...			Civil Commissioner ...
Rampore ...			" ...
Benares ...			
Gurwhal ...			" ...
Shahpoora ...			" ...
IN PUNJAB ...			" ...
CENTRAL INDIA & BUNDLEKUND ...			Governor General's Agent ...
RAJPOOTANA ...			" ...

British India.

BRITISH INDIA.

<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Districts and States.</i>
<i>Calcutta</i> Grand Total...	1,556,836	200,424,072	372
Fendatory States.			
Madras 	124,250	26,539,052	20
Bombay 	140,827	13,533,912	23
Calcutta 	240,162	38,501,283	56
Allahabad 	83,369	30,110,615	36
Lahore 	95,768	17,593,946	32
Lucknow 	23,818	8,464,382	12
Nagpore 	114,718	9,104,511	18
Rangoon 	90,070	2,331,565	13
Oomrawuttee and Akolah ...	17,334	2,231,565	5
Bangalore 	27,003	3,929,715	3
Mercara 	2,400	113,581	1
Total without Fendatory States,	960,046	152,514,873	219
datory States.			
	596,790	47,909,199	153
Total Fendatory States ...	596,790	47,909,199	153

The British Indian Empire.

The Parliamentary Statistical Abstract published in 1868 describes the Indian Peninsula as containing an area of 1,545,336 square miles and a population of 192,012,137. Deducting from these the area and population of French and Portuguese India,* British India has an area of 1,544,082 square miles and a population of 191,494,988. Of this 596,790 square miles and 47,909,199 of a population are British Feudatory States, while 947,292 square miles and 143,585,789 human beings are directly administered by English officials. British India, non-feudatory and feudatory, is thus slightly less in area alone than the extent of all Europe without Russia, which is 1,686,117 square miles, but the population of Europe is only 189,475,968.

Contrasted with Russian and Dutch Asia.

The empire which most closely resembles that of British India, for purposes of statistical and political contrast, is Russia. Including in Russia the province of Turkistan annexed under an imperial decree of 1st March 1866, and the district of Zerafshan, or Samarkund and Katti Kurgan, conquered in September 1868, and considering the rest of Bokhara a feudatory of Russia, as well as Khiva and Khokand, since the treaty after the fall of Samarkund, we have the following results :—

* The only foreign European Powers who now rule any portion of the Peninsula of India, are France and Portugal. The Danes ceded their Settlements of Tranquebar, Frederiksnagore or Serampore and a piece of ground at Balasore, to the East India Company for £125,000, under the Treaty of 22nd February 1845. By the last census of 1868 the whole population of the French possessions was 229,000 souls and their superficial extent 49,000 *hectares* or 122,500 acres :—

Name.	Locality.	Square Miles.	Population.
<i>French—</i>			
Chandernagore ...	On the Hooghly ...	191½	32,670
Karikal ...	Coromandel Coast ...		171,217
Pondichery ...	Ditto ...		
Yanaon ...	Orissa Coast ...		
Mahe ...	Malabar Coast ...		
<i>Portuguese—</i>			
Goa ...	Western Coast ...	1,066	363,788
Damaun ...	Concan Coast ...	Not known.	44,808
Diu ...	South Coast of Kattywar ...		

French and Portuguese territory are administered by a Governor General, the former from Pondichery and the latter from Goa.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.
(By Survey up to 1866, and by Census of 1864 of Russia in Europe. The rest is approximate.)

Area.		English Sq. Miles.
Russia without Turkistan	...	7,232,731
Russian Turkistan	...	264,150
Bokhara	...	235,000
		<hr/> 7,731,881
Population.		
Russia in Europe	...	68,196,920
„ Asia	...	24,000,000
		<hr/> 92,196,920
Revenue in 1867. £70,276,277		
Debt. £145,500,000		

BRITISH INDIAN EMPIRE.
(By Survey of three-fourths of the Peninsula up to 1867, and by Census of half the Provinces from 1864 to 1868.)

Area.		English Sq. Miles.
Without Feudatory States	...	960,046
Feudatory States	...	596,790
		<hr/> 1,556,836
Population.		
Without Feudatory States	...	152,514,873
Feudatory States	...	47,909,199
		<hr/> 200,424,072
Revenue in 1867-68. £48,539,129		
Debt. £102,065,815		

The taxation per head in Russia is 18s. 11d., while in India, omitting the opium revenue paid by China, it is about 6s. The Russian Regular Army, including that of the Caucasus, in 1868, was 827,350 strong on the peace footing and 1,135,975 on the war footing. The Irregular Army, a feudal militia, is very large but is chiefly kept in reserve. The Cossacks, numbering 875,000 heads, are bound to supply 129,000 for military service, but the usual force is not larger than 56,376 in 54 cavalry regiments. The whole Irregular Army numbered 229,223 and the Local Forces 410,427. The three make a total of 1,467,000. The military expenditure absorbs nearly a third of the whole revenue. The effective strength of the British Indian Army was 190,957 on 1st April 1867, consisting of 64,109 Europeans and 126,848 natives. The whole military expenditure, in India and in England for India, was about one-fourth of the revenue.

Next to the British and Russian Empires in Asia comes that of Netherlands India in extent and importance. The latest and most authoritative available statistics are these:—

Area of the Principal Islands, (Baron Melville van Carnbée.)

Square Miles.		Square Miles.	
Java and Madura	... 38,251·2	Timur	... 9,808·0
Sumatra	... 128,560·0	Sandal-wood Island	... 3,784·0
Pulo Nias	... 1,200·0	Tenimber Islands	... 2,400·0
Babi	... 480·0	Aru Islands	... 1,040·0
Pagi	... 560·0	Islands of Banda	... 17·6
Banca	... 3,568·0	Ceram	... 4,944·0
Billiton	... 1,904·0	Buru	... 2,624·0
Borneo	... 203,888·0	Gilolo	... 5,016·0
Celebes	... 57,248·0	Bachian	... 800·0
Buton	... 1,379·2	Ternate	... 11·2
Bali	... 16,818·0	Amboina	... 2,128·0
Lombok	... 16,560·0		
Sumbawa	... 4,448·0	Total area of the Netherlands	
Floris	... 4,032·0	India	... 445,411·0

Population of Netherlands India, 1865.

Islands.	Europeans.	Natives.	Chinese.	Arabs.	Other East-ern nations.	Total.
Java and Madura ..	27,105	13,704,535	156,192	6,764	22,772	13,917,368
“ West Coast” of Sumatra, including the islands from Nias to the Pagis	1,188	872,173	3,172	54	1,116	877,703
Residency of Bencoolen ...	174	119,691	596	6	47	120,514
“ „ Lampong ...	52	88,113	180	8	4,666	93,019
“ „ Palembang ..	132	522,345	2,790	1,716	67	527,050
Banca ...	116	37,070	17,097	56	...	54,339
Billiton ...	34	12,786	1,781	...	1,223	15,824
Rhio ...	136	10,454	19,972	2	119	30,683
Borneo (the parts under the Dutch Government)	328	802,889	26,393	1,736	597	931,843
Celebes ...	1,176	292,619	4,385	42	...	298,222
Residency of Amboina ...	1,219	104,841	311	85	817	107,273
“ „ Banda ..	545	5,876	153	12	...	6,586
“ „ Terpate ...	732	2,062	427	70	...	3,291
The Minahassa ...	550	102,423	1,437	11	...	104,418
Timur ...	190	Unknown.	752	3	...	945
Bali and Lombok ...	...	863,725	.....	...	...	863,725
Total ...	33,677	17,641,602	235,638	10,565	31,424	17,952,803

The population increases with probably more rapidity than that of any other part of Asia, under a system of Government which treats the people as children and well cared-for serfs. In 1816, when the British Government restored the colony to the Dutch, the population was under five millions, but the table quoted above applies to a larger area. In the year 1864 the trade of Java and Madura, both coasting, and foreign, was carried by 2,657 ships (arrivals) with a tonnage of 423,083½. Its value including specie was £3,152,937 of imports and £4,665,553 of exports. The revenue in 1860 was £9,687,925, the expenditure £5,953,711 and the surplus remitted to the mother country £3,734,214. Thus the area of Netherlands India is about half that of British India without the feudatory states, the population is about one-ninth or as to actual density one-fourth, the trade is one-thirteenth and the revenue one-fifth.

In the following pages we use, in all cases where they are available, the detailed local statistics of area and population, showing a total above that given in the Statistical Abstract presented to Parliament. Every periodical census taken in India reveals a considerable increase in the population under our rule.

The Administrative System.

The vast empire of British India, which may thus be said in round numbers to extend over a million and a half of square miles and to be inhabited by two hundred millions of people, is administered, chiefly directly, by English officials under a Viceroy and Governor General, but to some extent indirectly through Native Chiefs, who still retain semi-independent powers and enjoy large revenues, guided by English officers.

The East India Company was established in 1599. In 1636 Mr. Boughton, a ship's surgeon, obtained the privilege of planting factories in Bengal. The Presidency of Madras was constituted in 1639, that of Bombay in 1662 and that of Bengal in 1682. In 1773 the Governor of Bengal was made Governor General of India with certain powers, chiefly political and financial, over the other two. In 1784 the Board of Control was created in England. In 1858 the East India Company ceased to rule, and a Secretary of State with a Council of 15 members took its place. In 1861 the Indian Councils' Act was passed. With the exception of the transfer of North Canara from Madras to Bombay and the addition of Sindh to Bombay on the conquest of that province, these Presidencies have retained very nearly their original limits, including the provinces conquered from the Peishwa and Guikwar between 1800 and 1818. But the succession of conquests in Northern and Central India and Burmah, gradually led to the formation of separate jurisdictions under Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners. In 1853 the Governor General ceased to exercise any more direct supervision over Lower Bengal than over the rest of India. For political and administrative purposes the whole of British India has, during the past six years, been divided into ten local administrations supervised by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, though the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have retained their old dignity, being in direct correspondence with the Secretary of State as well as under the Governor General, and each having a Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Council composed of these officials and two civilians. Berar is administered for the Nizam. Mysore also is under a special administration, but Coorg is directly a British province. All except the first four are more directly under the supervision of the Governor General in Council. Madras, Bombay and Bengal have each a Legislative Council as well as a High Court. These Councils, as well as the Legislative Council of the Governor General, consist of the Executive members, of two representatives of the English mercantile community and

two or three representatives of the Natives, as extraordinary members. The North-Western Provinces have a High Court and the Punjab a Chief Court. The Governor General's Council for making laws, legislates for all India in general and for the Provinces which have no legislatures of their own in detail, these Provinces being represented by officials. The Governor General must sanction every Act of the three subordinate Councils before it can become law, and the Secretary of State for India may advise Her Majesty to veto any Act of the Governor General's Council.

Looking at the Provinces in the order of their relative importance we have the following results:—

Province.	Year of Census.	Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue from Budget Estimate of 1867-68.	Total Revenue from that Budget Estimate.
				£	£
Bengal	Estimate	240,462	38,561,283	3,831,370	15,237,990
North-Western Provinces	1865	83,369	30,110,615	4,040,000	5,916,510
Madras	1867	121,277	26,539,022	4,305,500	7,512,655
Bombay	Old	140,827	13,533,912	3,566,900	8,947,070
Punjab	1868	95,768	17,593,946	1,915,200	3,455,610
Central Provinces...	1866	114,718	9,161,511	613,600	1,107,730
Oudh	Estimate	23,818	8,461,382	1,180,810	1,402,690
British Byrmah ..	1868	90,070	2,392,311	577,450	1,176,240
Mysore	Estimate	27,003	3,929,715	754,921	1,091,668
Bejar	1867	17,334	2,231,505	393,549	470,644
Coorg	Estimate	2,400	113,581	23,370	41,015
Total ..		960,046	152,514,873	21,202,670	46,359,822

The administration of all the Provinces is now nearly uniform. In some of the more backward portions of each, all the laws have not been introduced, and even in the older Provinces there are still districts where a speedier judicial procedure is observed and such districts are sometimes still termed "Non-regulation," though that term has lost its original meaning. Each Province is divided into Zillahs, or Districts, or large Counties, under Collector-Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners with Joints, Deputies, Assistants and Extra-Assistants. These Districts are in most cases grouped into Divisions, each under a Commissioner supervised by a Revenue Board or Financial Commissioner. English Counties average 1,000 square miles in extent. In India they are much larger. In Bombay, for instance,

Collectorates average about 6,000 square miles and Khandeish is supposed to be 15,000 square miles. There is no Revenue Board in Bombay. There are two Revenue Commissioners, between whom the Collectorates are divided. The Revenue Commissioner there corresponds immediately with Government and is also Police Commissioner of his Division. Each District has a treasury and a jail. In Lower Bengal Districts are broken up into Subdivisions under Joint, Assistant or Deputy Magistrates. Under the new constabulary system, introduced by Act V. of 1861, each District has a Superintendent of Police, and the Districts are grouped for police purposes into circles under Deputy Inspectors General, while the whole Police force of each Province is under an Inspector General. The constabulary, except on the North-Eastern and Trans-Indus frontiers, is a purely civil force organised on the Irish system, and subject in all respects, except internal discipline, to the civil authorities, that is, to Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners, or Collector-Magistrates, of Districts.

The Civil Service.

The Troops employed and the number of Covenanted Civil Servants, are given in the following Table :—

Province.	Covenanted Civil Servants actually employed.	British Troops.	Native troops.
Bengal	219	4,168	11,694
North-Western Provinces	163	8,189	9,035
Madras	138	3,427	17,425
Bombay	97	8,496	21,257
Punjab	60	14,100	26,792
Central Provinces	14	2,843	6,454
Oudh	21	4,548	2,874
British Burmah	1	1,930	2,929
Mysore	1	1,929	6,311
Hyderabad	2	2,524	10,772
Rajpootana ... ..	...	1,125	5,437
Central India ... ..	...	3,838	7,871
Total	716	57,117	128,851
Directly under the Government of India	10	These totals are the troops exclusive of officers, as per official returns of 1st August 1867.	
On leave	122		
Total of Civil Service posts	848		

On 31st December 1868 the strength of the Bengal Civil Service was as follows:—

Government	Number of Civilians.	Total Ab- sent.	* Special leave.	Percentage of Absen- tees.
Government of India, ...	24	3	Nil.	12·5
Bengal, ...	246	42	4	17·4
N. W. Provinces, ...	196	27	1	13·77
Punjab, ...	55	7	Nil.	12·72
Oudh, ...	20	1	Nil.	5
Central Provinces, ...	14	5	Nil.	35·7

In consequence of a report drawn up in 1854 by a Committee appointed for the purpose, the important and lucrative appointments in the Civil Service of India, which had previously been at the disposal of the directors of the East India Company, were thrown open to public competition among all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, within certain limits of age. The first examination on this system took place in the year 1855, and was held under the direction of the Commissioners for the affairs of India; as were also the examinations of 1856 and 1857. In 1858 Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control, requested the Civil Service Commissioners to supervise the annual competition. The maximum age of admission to the open competition was originally fixed at 23, with the view of including Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge. In the regulations for the year 1859 it was lowered to 22, on the ground that candidates selected at any later age, if they were kept in England for even one year of special study, would then be too old to commence life in India, and in the belief that the reduced limit somewhat exceeded the average age at which the B. A. degree is taken. In 1866 it was further lowered to 21, in consequence of the introduction, at the instance of the Government of India, of a system whereby the successful candidates were to pass a probation of two years in England; and the minimum limit, which had hitherto been 18, was reduced at the same time to 17. A still more important change took place in the year 1864, when, in compliance with a proposal made by the Indian Government, the Secretary of State decided that the examinations hitherto held at the Presidency towns should be abolished, and that the preliminary training of the young civilians, even in the vernacular languages, should be completed in England; it being understood that the same degree of profi-

ciency in these languages, which had previously been required in the examinations held at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, should henceforth be exacted at the final examination in England. A probationary period of two years was allowed to the candidates to prepare for this final examination, and an additional allowance of 200*l.*, was granted to cover the expenses of the second year. The following Tables show the results of the eleven years' examinations ending 1868 :—

OPEN COMPETITIONS.

Year.	No. of Candidates.		Year.	No. of Candidates.	
	Examined.	Selected.		Examined.	Selected.
1858	67	21	1864	219	40
1859	119	40	1865	284	52
1860	154	81	1866	242	52
1861	171	82	1867	279	50
1862	171	82	1868	272	51
1863	189	62	Total.	2,167	613

FURTHER OR QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS.

Year.		Number of Candidates.					
In which the Candidates were selected.	In which the Further Examinations were held.	Selected at the open Competition.	Withdrawn &c. before the Further Examination.	Examined, of those.		Failed at the Further Examination.	Certificated by the Commissioners.
				Selected in the year mentioned.	Selected in a previous year.		
1858	1858	21	1	20	...	...	20
1859	1860	40	...	40	...	8	32
1860	1861	81	5	76	8	16	68
1861	1862	82	9	73	12	24	61
1862	1863	82	3	79	24	12	91
1863	1864	62	6	56	1	5	52
1864	1865	40	1	39	...	3	36
1865	1867	52	7	45	...	...	45
1866	1868	52	7	45	...	6	39
		512	39	473	45	74	444

Dr. Gull, the medical adviser of the Commissioners, thus reports on the physical characteristics of the candidates—"I have noted the height and robustness of each. If I found an unexceptional development of the frame, I marked the candidate 100. If only moderate or mean strength, 85. If inclined to be weak, 75. If there were any important weakness the candidate was rejected.

" I find in the first division	...	...	295
" in the second division	...	...	121
" in the third division	...	...	52

"The mean height, as far as I could ascertain it without actual measurement, was rather over 5 ft. 9 in. Though these numbers have no strictly rigid value, they still fairly express the character of the men in respect of their general vigour and appearance. It has been forced upon me, by the duties thus performed, that superior physical health and strength are generally essential to success in these competitive examinations. I have further noted that a history of healthy parents and numerous brothers and sisters coincided for the most part with the characters of strength presented by the candidate himself. As the candidates have had to appear before me, not only after their first competitive examination, but also just prior to their leaving for India, I have had an opportunity of observing that their status of health was somewhat higher at the second than at their first appearance."

There are no recent reliable statistics showing the numbers and classification of the Uncovenanted Service of all India. Where such information is available it will be found under the Province which has published it, as Bengal, for instance, has done.

The Staff Corps supplies numerous officers to the civil administration. In British Burmah all the district officials are military men, and in the other Provinces known as "Non-regulation, such as the Punjab, Cutch and Central Provinces, at least half of the Commission consists of military men. In the "Non-regulation" districts of the Bengal, North-Western and Bombay Provinces, the majority of the officials are military men.

Madras.

Madras consists of 20 Districts, including the city. The area is 124,277 square miles, and the total population 26,539,052. By the quinquennial census taken on the 1st March 1867, the population of the Presidency, exclusive of the city of Madras, was found to be 26,089,052 thus classified :—

Hindoos	...	...	...	24,172,822
Mahomedans	...	...	...	1,502,134
Christians	...	...	...	414,096

26,089,052

The population of the city of Madras has never been accurately reckoned, but it is supposed to be about 450,000, thus classified :—

				Death Rate	
				per 1000.	
				1866.	1867.
Europeans and East Indians	...	17,219	38.1	28.8	
Hindoos	...	365,576	30.6	27.2	
Mahomedans	...	67,205	29.9	26.5	

The last quinquennial census is not in itself more reliable than any of its predecessors taken on the same inaccurate system. But for purposes of comparison the results are approximately reliable. The population, excluding the city, by the preceding census (1861) was 20,041,702, so that the increase in the quinquennial period is 6,047,350, or in the annual ratio of 60 per thousand.

Whether we look at the languages, the history, or the land tenures of the people, the Madras Presidency may be divided into three parts—the Telugu country of the North, extending to and including Nellore; the Tamil country of the South, and the Canarese and Malayalum districts of the Western or Malabar coast. The first division came ~~most~~ under the influence of the Mahomedans, and we find in it, as in Bengal, the zemindary tenure of big landlords, acting as middlemen between the State and the actual cultivators. In 1802 the Regulations extended to this Northern division the permanent settlement of Bengal, making it with the zemindars and not with the hereditary cultivators. In the Southern division, where the Mussulman influence had been very weak, the land was held by cultivating village communities who paid rent direct to the old Hindoo sovereigns. These original village shareholders, or Meerasidars, had tenants under them, and when the Mussulmans obtained power and exercised their usual rapacity through farmers of the land revenue, the Meerasidars ceased to have any surplus income, and were practically reduced to the level of their own tenants who, though they cultivated, did not own the land. In the third or Western division, the village or communal gives place to the individual right to land free of all rent to

the state, known as *Jenn* or birthright. Not till Hyder Ali conquered Southern India from Mysore were Malabar and Canara subjected to a land-tax. The landlords were bound to pay only one kind of service—military, and even then they received subsistence money. They had leasehold tenants without any right of occupancy from lapse of time. But the result of this was extravagance on the part of the landlords, and the growth of a class of mortgagees, chiefly Moplahs, who, under Hyder Ali, became the real owners. Thus, though we succeeded to a heavy land-tax, we found Malabar prosperous being owned chiefly by wealthy capitalists. Canara had been over-assessed, but we have since done it justice.

Districts.			Square miles.	Population.
1. Madras City	...	...	27	450,000
2. Ganjam ...	...	...	4,457	1,235,790
3. Vizagapatam	...	...	18,935	1,934,558
4. Godavery	...	...	7,535	1,427,472
5. Kistna ...	...	...	7,227	1,296,652
6. Nellore ...	...	...	4,546	1,168,664
7. Cuddapah	...	...	9,177	1,144,759
8. Bellary ...	...	...	11,496	1,304,998
9. Kurnool	...	...	7,470	770,857
10. Madras ...	...	...	2,183	804,283
11. North Arcot	...	...	15,146	1,787,134
12. South Arcot	...	...	4,779	1,261,846
13. Tanjore ...	...	...	3,735	1,731,619
14. Trichinopoly	...	...	3,565	1,006,826
15. Madura ..	...	...	8,790	1,946,381
16. Tinnevely	...	...	5,146	1,521,168
17. Coimbatore	...	...	8,470	1,430,738
18. Salem ...	...	...	7,604	1,619,233
19. South Canara	...	...	4,206	839,688
20. Malabar	...	...	6,259	1,856,378

Each District ranges from 4,000 to 12,000 square miles in extent. The Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna are on the north-east coast, to the east of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. The other east coast districts are Nellore, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely, the last named being situated in the extreme south of the peninsula. To the west of Madura and Tinnevely, and on the west coast of the peninsula, are the Travancore and Cochin territories, govern-

ed by Feudatory Rajahs, and North of these states, on the same coast, are the Madras districts of Malabar and South Canara. The central districts of the Presidency are those of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Salem, between Malabar and Madras, and those of Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Arcot between the Mysore country, which intervenes between Canara and Bellary and Nellore.

The water supply of the several districts is somewhat varied. The average annual rain-fall during the five years ending 1866-67, ranged from 17·57 inches in Bellary to 146·31 inches in South Canara :—

DISTRICTS.	Average rain-fall during five years from 1862-63 to 1866-67.	DISTRICTS.	Average rain-fall during five years from 1862-63 to 1866-67.
	Inches.		Inches.
Ganjam ...	54·92	South Arcot ...	40·47
Vizagupatam ..	39·01	Tanjore ...	40·03
Godavery ...	32·76	Trichinopoly ...	52·65
Kistna ..	34·33	Madura ...	27·04
Nellore ..	31·19	Tinnevelly ...	29·23
Cuddapah ...	19·68	Coimbatore ...	33·08
Bellary ...	17·57	Salem ...	40·64
Kurnool ...	27·01	South Canara ...	146·31
Madras ...	31·86	Malabar ...	143·09
North Arcot ..	28·43		

The western districts are in this respect in an exceptionally favoured situation, and the water supply is so plentiful, that there is no need to store it for the purpose of cultivation as in other parts of the country. The two monsoons are the periods when the high winds prevail on each coast, and they are usually ushered in by heavy rains. The south-west monsoon usually extends from May to August, and the north-east, from October to December. The Districts on the eastern coast, are principally dependent on the north-east monsoon for rain, though some of them, Tanjore for example, benefit largely by the rains of the south-west monsoon which are brought down by the rivers which have their sources to the westward. The rain-fall of the two western districts is derived entirely from the south-west monsoon, and the central districts receive their supplies from both monsoons but are more liable to drought than

the other districts, as they do not obtain the full benefit of either.

In his Report on the Famine of 1866 Mr. Dalryell, Secretary of the Board of Revenue, remarks that, most unfortunately, although there are in Madras probably better means of obtaining accurate information as to area, population and food supply than in most other countries, little or nothing has been done in this direction during the last sixty years. A few attempts at numbering the population have been made, but they have been very imperfectly carried out, and only very rough calculations of area are obtainable. Again, though the cultivation of every ryotwary village is inspected once a month, at least, by a Government officer, there are no reliable condensed returns giving the extent of land under each crop, and little or nothing is known, with accuracy, of the zemindary estates, whether as to area, cultivation, or population. The broad facts however remain, that the population in ordinary years has subsisted without difficulty on the produce raised, and that the extent of land under cultivation in those portions of the Presidency held on ryotwary tenure, has risen from about ten million acres in 1855, to sixteen million acres in 1865. In 1867-68 the area under cultivation increased by 353,286 acres. The total area of the Presidency is estimated as 124,277 square miles, being thus more extensive than Great Britain and Ireland, and about the same size as the present kingdom of Prussia. There are no details as to the extent of land cultivated and waste in about one-fourth of this area, but it is known that of the remaining three-fourths, one-third is under cultivation, and supposing the proportion of the waste to cultivated land to be the same throughout the Presidency, a very rough approximation to the total cultivation of the Presidency may be arrived at. It may be estimated to be about 28 millions of acres.

Ryotwary lands	...	...	16 million acres (actual.)
Unan lands	...	...	4½ million acres (actual.)
Zemindary lands	...	...	5½ million acres (estimated.)
Malabar and Canara	...	...	2½ million acres (estimated.)

In the Ryotwary, or Government lands of other districts, the land tax is fixed on each field in regard to its extent and quality, but in Malabar and Canara the tax is upon the holding.

In France in 1865, there were 85 millions of cultivated acres to 47 millions of acres of forest and waste land. In the same year, half the area of Spain was uncultivated, and in 1846 there were, in the British Isles, 46 million acres of arable and pasture land, against 31 million acres of waste. The available returns

show, that of the 20½ million cultivated acres of Ryotwary and Inam or rent-freelands of which there are details, a little less than one-fifth is irrigated, and supposing the estimated cultivation of the whole Presidency to be divided in the same proportion, there would be about 5½ million acres of irrigated land, and 22½ million acres of unirrigated land, under crop. The proportion of the irrigated and applied to the production of any crop, but rice, is so limited, that it may be assumed that the whole quantity of this description of land is under that crop, without seriously affecting the calculations about to be made, and it may perhaps be similarly assumed, that of the 22½ millions of unirrigated acres, at least 15 million acres are devoted to producing other food grains. No complete returns are available showing the extent even of the Ryotwary lands devoted to each description of unirrigated crop, except in regard to Cotton and Indigo—

Years.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Years.	Indigo.	Cotton.
	Aces.	Aces.		Aces.	Aces.
1861-62 ...	173,436	1,020,184	1865-66 ...	151,542	1,516,076
1862-63 ...	203,131	1,309,234	1866-67 ...		1,375,425
1863-64 ..	163,665	1,766,312 (11 months)			
1864-65 ...	128,140	1,747,501	1867-68 ..		1,462,432

These products have never yet occupied so much as 2 million acres, and if 5½ million acres are allowed as being cultivated with oilseeds and other products not used as food, it will probably be beyond the mark, so that it may fairly be estimated that, on the average, 15 million acres of dry land are devoted to the production of food grains, and that 5½ million acres of wet land are used for the same purpose. The Revenue Settlement Department, after elaborate inquiries and experiments extending over the last ten years, estimate the produce of an acre of the best rice land to be from 1,080 Madras measures (about 30 cwt.) in the southern districts, to 1,200 measures (about 33 cwt.) in Godavery and Kurnool, and the produce of the worst rice land to vary from about 300 measures (about 8 cwt.) in the former districts, to 533 measures (about 14 cwt.) in the latter. Probably, therefore, 20 cwt. of paddy, (rice in the husk) or 10 cwt. of cleaned rice, may be fairly taken as a good average of the productive powers of the 5½ million acres of irrigated land, and 190 measures, or about 5 cwt., may similarly be taken as the productive power of the 'dry' land, whether it be devoted to the growth

of raggy, cumboo, cholam, or any other of the numerous un-irrigated crops which are used as food by the lower classes. One acre of wet land will thus produce as much food as two acres of dry land. The rough estimate of the annual production of the country, in food grains, would thus be 55 million cwt. of rice, and 75 million cwt. of dry grain. Excluding the considerable import of inferior grain, by land, (into Canara from Mysore, for example) the average excess of the exports of food grain over the imports, during the five years ending 30th April 1866, was about one million cwt., per annum, of which about three quarters of a million may be taken to be rice, and a quarter of a million inferior grains. There would thus be left for the consumption of the people $54\frac{1}{4}$ million cwt. of rice, and $74\frac{3}{4}$ million cwt. of dry grain, or 129 million cwt. in all. By the census taken in 1850-51, the population of the Presidency was estimated at about 22 millions. The census of 1856-57 gave it as about 23 millions, excluding the district of North Canara, (now transferred to Bombay) and the census of 1861-62, at about $24\frac{1}{2}$ millions. In all these estimates, the population of the town of Madras is taken as 720,000, which is probably about 270,000 beyond the mark. Supposing, however, that the population has averaged 25 millions during the last 5 years, there has been an annual supply of 129 million cwt. of grain for their support, or more than 5 cwt. for each person, being more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per diem, whereas, a family of five can subsist upon 7 lbs. per day, without difficulty, and three acres of superior land, supposing one acre to be irrigated, or four acres of unirrigated land, would support such a family for a year.*

The number of deaths, directly and indirectly, from starvation in the Famine of 1866, in the various Districts, is estimated officially at 200,000.

Bombay.

Bombay, Sindh and Aden may be reckoned as consisting of 23 districts including Aden. Several changes have been made of late but no reliable statement of area and population has been published for years. The following table is compiled from the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for 1867, which omits Broach. He states that in May 1867, Government directed that a statement, bearing upon population, number of births and deaths, vaccination, and other points of kindred interest, should be annually prepared on the 1st January. An agency for the purpose

* Sir Arthur Cotton estimates that two acres of rice land will feed seven people for a year, and Mr. Fischer, the Manager of the Shevagunga Estate, considers that a family of five will consume under 6 lbs. of grain, per diem.

has not yet been organized ; and the matter is in abeyance. The area of Bombay and Sindh is 140,827 square miles and the population 13,533,912.

District.			Square miles.	Population.
Northern Commissionship.	Bombay Island, ...	...	181 ¹ / ₂	816,562
	Ahmedabad, ...	...	4,402	845,047
	Kaira, ...	...	1,375	586,606
	Punch Mahals, ...	...	1,563	161,662
	Broach, ...	...	1,351	290,984
	Surat, ...	...	2,919	792,638
	Tannah, ...	...	5,400	900,000
Southern Commissionship.	Khandeish, ..	...	16,597	822,476
	Poona, ...	...	4,232	605,638
	Ahmednuggur, ...	...	11,179	1,252,789
	Sholapore, ...	...	4,000	634,867
	Rutnagerry, ...	...	5,808	685,372
	Belgaum, ...	...	4,480	780,358
	Dharwar, ...	...	6,070	782,465
Sindh Comship.	North Canara, ...	...	3,300	361,013
	Sattara, ...	...	7,430	858,022
	Kulladghee ...	...	6,500	563,123
	Kurrachee, ...	...	19,240	340,000
	Hydrabad, ...	...	10,774	630,000
	Shikarpoor, ...	...	9,042	650,300
	Upper Sindh Frontier, ...	...	2,147	47,955
	Thurr and Parkur, ...	...	13,000	127,035
Total, ..			140,827 ¹ / ₂	13,533,912

In the first 13 districts the population was thus classified several years ago :—

Hindoos	...	5,652,109
Wild Tribes	...	913,976
Low Castes	...	782,003
Shrawuks or Jains	...	128,798
Lingayets	...	565,447
Mussulmans including Siddees	...	779,264
Jews	...	3,608
Parsees	...	132,563
Christians	...	57,766

In the five Sindh districts the population was thus classified :—

Mahommedans	...	...	1,354,781
Hindoos	...	...	363,295
Other religions	...	...	50,551

The census of Bombay Island, taken on the night of 1st February 1864, shews the following results :—

Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.	Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.
Budhist or Jain	8,021	·98	Parsce	49,201	6·03
Brahmin	30,604	3·75	Jew	2,872	·35
Lingaet	1,598	·19	Native Christian	19,903	2·44
Bhatia	21,771	2·67	Indo-European ...	1,891	·23
Hindoo of other Caste	491,540	60·20	European	8,415	1·03
Hindoo Out-Caste ...	32,434	3·97	Chinese	358	·04
Mussulman	145,880	17·87			
Negro-African	2,074	·25	All Races	816,562	100·

The surface of Bombay Island is about 18·62 square miles, or a square mile to every 42,104 of the land population. The inhabited houses were 24,206 in number; of these, 6,676 were thatched huts. Of the 17,530 tiled houses, sixty-two per cent. had upper stories and twenty-two per cent. had more than one upper floor, the mean height of the walls of the houses is about twenty-three feet. The mean width of the streets is twenty-six and a half feet, or but little greater in measurement than the heights of the walls. The streets and lanes differ much in width, the range being from six to forty-nine feet. There were reported to be 3·97, or nearly four families to each house, and if the inhabited outhouses be taken into account, there were 30·6 persons to each house, and 18·3 to each floor. There are 33 houses assessed at Rs. 10,000 and upwards, 68 at from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000; 1,297 at from 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, and 15,790 at Rs. 1,000 and under.

Aden is under the jurisdiction of Bombay. Almost the most southerly point on the Arabian coast, it is situated in latitude 12° 47' North, and longitude 45° 10' East. It is a peninsula of about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater, and three in its lesser diameter, connected with the continent by a low narrow neck of land, 1,350 yards in breadth, but which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides. It consists of a large crater, formed by lofty and precipitous hills, the highest peak of which has an altitude of 1,775 feet: these, on the exterior sides, slope towards the sea, throwing out numerous spurs, which form a series of valleys, radiating from a common centre. The town and

part of the military cantonments are within the crater, and consequently surrounded on all sides by hills, save on the eastern face, where a gap exists, opposite the fortified island of Seerah. The population in 1855 was as follows :—

Christians, ...	...	...	1,129
Indian Mahomedans,	..	...	2,557
Arabian ditto,	...	...	4,812
African ditto,	...	...	3,627
Other ditto,	..	...	58
Hindoos, ...	...	...	5,611
Parses, ...	...	...	61
Jews, ...	...	...	1,224
Miscellaneous,	...	...	1,659
Total, ...			20,758

Béngal.

The British territory under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, comprises Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa including the Tributary Mehals, Assam, Chota Nagpore, and the native states of Hill Tipperah and Cooch Behar. It extends from the meridian 82° to 97° east of Greenwich, and lies within the parallels of 19° 40' and 28° 10' north latitude. From the Chumparun District as far eastwards as the recently annexed Bootan Dooars, the Himalaya range, running through the independent states of Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, and Bootan, forms the northern boundary of the Province. Further east, along the northern frontier boundary of Assam, lies a tract inhabited by the Akhas, Dufas, Meeris, Mishmees, and other wild tribes; along the eastern frontier lies a part of the independent Province of Burmah; below that the Munipore State; still lower are various hill tribes, such as the Nagas, Looshais, Khyens, Meekirs, &c.; and at the extreme south-east is British Burmah. On the south of Chittagong, which is the south-eastern district of the Province, is the Akyah District of Arakan. Between Chittagong and Orissa lies the Bay of Bengal. In the south-west Orissa is bounded on the south by the Madras Presidency; and on the west by certain Tributary Estates, and by the Sumbulpore and Belaspore Districts of the Central Provinces. Further north, abutting on the western frontier of the Lieutenant-Governorship, are the native state of Rewah in the Indore Agency, and the districts of Mirzapore, Ghazeepore, and Goruckpore of the North-Western Provinces.

The following table shows the proportion of Native Officers employed in the *subordinate* Judicial and Executive Services at the close of the year, as compared with the officers of European extraction, including a few who are Native Christians.

	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.
Small Cause Court Judges ..	9	2	10
Other Subordinate Judges ..	18	6	6
Moonsiffs ...	110	45	2
Subordinate Executive Officers ...	109	31	81
Extra Assistants ...	6	0	12
Extra Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates ...	8	9	0
	290	93	111

The areas given below are taken from the survey results, except where marked * in which cases the figures are approximate. No regular census has ever been taken of Bengal. The figures are chiefly estimates made when the districts were surveyed, years ago in many cases, and not since corrected. The population of Bengal has without doubt increased in at least the same ratio as that of other Provinces, and it is probably nearer 50 than 40 millions. An experimental census is to be taken in municipalities and towns in 1869, preliminary to the general census of 1871. In Orissa, in 1865, the year preceding the great famine, the population is estimated to have been 3,015,826 souls to an area of 8,546 square miles, that is, an average of 353 souls to the square mile. In the District of Hooghly, the most densely populated part of rural India, the density is not, probably, under 700 to the square mile. In 37 Christian villages in the district of Nuddea, a careful census shows that in 1868 there were 815 families inhabiting 975 dwelling-houses with a total population of 4,266 souls. The males number 2,178, the females, 2,088; unmarried males up to 20 years, 1132; unmarried females up to 20 years, 785; married women, 933; widows, 370. Of the young women, there were 143 between the ages of 10 and 20 unmarried, and 290 married; and between 20 and 30 there are 365 returned:—

Division or Commission-ership, with area.	District.	Subdivisions	Square miles.	Popula- tion.
Cuttack ... 23,704	Cuttack ..	{ Jajipore .. Kendraparah .. }	3,062	1,293,884
	Pooree	{ Khoordah .. Bhadruck .. }	2,698	613,536
	Balasore ..	{ }	1,876	494,056
	Denkanal ..	{ }	16,068	750,000
	Mohurbunj ..	{ }		
	Konjur ..	{ }		
Burdwan ... 14,195	Boad, &c. ..	{ }		
	Burdwan ..	{ Cutwa .. Culna .. Boodbood .. }	2,693	1,088,813
	Beerbhoom ..	{ }	3,114 in- cluding 1,991 square miles of Sonthal Pergunnahs.	827,624
	Bancoorah ..	{ Ranecgunge .. Jehanabad .. }	1,349	74,300
	Hooghly ..	{ .. Serampore .. }	2,007	1,370,120
	Howrah ..	{ }		520,000
	Midnapore ..	{ Tumlook .. Gurbettah .. Contai .. }	5,032	1,558,450
	Calcutta & Suburbs	{ }		1,000,000
	24 Pergunnahs	{ Busseerhaut .. Baraset .. Diamond Harbour .. Barraipore .. Satkhira .. Barraekpore .. Dum-Dum .. }	2,536	593,079
	Seonderbuns	{ }	6,300	250,000
Presidency 15,853	Nudda ..	{ Bongong .. Meherpore .. Chooadangah .. Kooshta .. Ranaghat .. Nurail .. Khoolna .. }	3,304	551,229
	Jessore ..	{ .. Jenidah .. Bagirhaut .. Magoorah .. }	3,713	909,875
Rajshahye 18,913	Maldah ..	{ }	1,655	305,563
	Dinagepore ..	{ }	4,067	1,000,000
	Rungpore ..	{ Bhowaneegunge .. Julpigoree .. }	4,360	1,259,362
	Bograh ..	{ }	1,704	400,000
	Pubna ..	{ Comercolly .. Serajgunge .. }	1,458	281,366
	Rajshahye ..	{ .. Nattore .. }	3,035	710,296
	Carried over	{ }	70,031	15,851,547

Division or Commission-ership, with area.	District.	Subdivisions.	Square miles.	Popula- tion.
Rajshahye 18,913	Moorshedabad ...	Brought forward ...	70,031	15,851,547
		Janoorkandie ...		
		City of Moorshe- dabad ...	2,634	967,619
		Jungypore ...		
		Tehar ...		
Patna ... 24,387	Patna ...	Barh ...	2,102	872,000
		Dinapore ...		
		Saseeram ...		
		Buxar ...	4,385	1,600,000
		Bhuboah ...		
Patna ... 24,387	Gya ...	Arungabad ...		
		Sherghotty ...	5,372	1,367,392
		Nowadah ...		
		Sewan ...	6,185	1 200 000
		Battiah ...		750,000
Patna ... 24,387	Chumpanan	Durbhanganah ...		
		Hajeepore ...		
		Mudhoobance ...	6,343	1,854,297
		Sectamaree ...		
		Tajpore ...		
Bhaugul- poor ... 16,917	Bhaugulpoor ...	Bowsee ...	7,804 includ- ing 3,595 s q miles of Son thal Pergun- nahs,	1,082,650
		Soopool ...		
		Mudheypoorah ...		
		Jumooie ...	3,593	925,040
		Airraeah ...	5,520	729,114
Dacca ... 28,524	Dacca ...	Kissengunge ...		
		Moonsheegunge ...	3,218	904,615
		Manickgunge ...		
		Jamalpoore ...	6,710	1,154,658
		Kishoregunge ...		
Dacca ... 28,524	Mymensing		4,981	795,272
		Sylhet ...	7,542	220,000
		Cachar ...	1,634	566,840
		Furcedpore ...	4,439	948,835
		Backergunge ...		
Chittagong 15,745	Chittagong	Chitto Hills ...	10,916	800,000
		Ditto ...		250,000
		Tipperah ...	2,655	1,000,000
		Bullooah ...	2,174	
		Kamroop Gowhatty ...	3,582	400,000
Chittagong 15,745	Durrung	Mungledye ...	2,275	178,163
			3,648	247,500
		Nowgong ...		
		Secbsaugor ...	2,457	226,000
Assam ... 29,464*	Luckimpore	Golaghat ...		
		Japore ...		
		North Luckim- pore ...	8,000	117,393
Assam ... 29,464*	Cossyah and Jyn- teah Hills	Jowai ...	5,536	118,925
Assam ... 29,464*	Naga Hills		3,966	250,000
Carried over ...			187,702	35,377,800

* Not including Naga Hills south of the district of Seebaugor and east of the Doi ang river.

Division or Commission-ership, with area.	District.	Subdivisions.	Square miles.	Popula-tion.
Chota Nag-pore ... 38,165	Lohardugga	Brought forward..	187,702	35,377,860
	Hazareebaugh	Palamow ...	10,314	750,294
	Singbhoom	Burhee ...	7,021	750,000
	Maunbhoom	.....	2,390	289,789
	Sirgoojah	Govindpore ...	5,559	528,340
	Koreah	Tributary States ...	12,881	300,000
	Oodeypoor			
	Gangpoor			
Cooch Behar 11,760	Bonai			
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Terai ...	1,234	85,000
	Western Doars	.....	1,427	30,000
	Gowalparah with Eastern Doars	Dhoobre ...	4,378	230,000
	Cooch Behar	.....	1,287	80,000
	Garrow Hills	.....	3,390	80,000
Total Area and Population of Bengal...			237,583	38,501,283
Tipperah Hills...			2,879	
Grand Total ...			240,462	38,501,283

This territory comprises both Regulation and "Non-regulation" provinces, the former being divided into eight Commissioner-ships and the latter into three. The eight divisions of the Regulation Provinces comprise 36 Districts, each of which is under a Magistrate-Collector. The "Non-regulation" districts are 19 in number, including the native state of Cooch Behar now under the management of Government; and each of them is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, with the exception of the Garrow Hills which is under the management of an Assistant Commissioner. The following statement shows the staff of officers who were employed on the 31st March 1868 in the administration of justice and in ordinary duties connected with the land revenue. It does not include the Police, nor the officers employed in the smaller special departments, such as Salt, Customs, Opium, &c. :—

No. of Officers.	Designation of Officers.	Attached to
12	Judges of the High Court of Judicature.	
1	Registrar to the High Court.	
2	Members of the Board of Revenue.	
3	Secretaries to the Board of Revenue.	
1	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	
8	Divisional Commissioners	Regulation Provinces.
3	Ditto	Non-Regulation Provinces.
26	Civil and Sessions Judges	Regulation Provinces.
4	Additional Civil and Sessions Judges	Ditto.
2	Judicial Commissioners	Non-Regulation Provinces.
23	Magistrates and Collectors, 1st Grade	Regulation Provinces.
13	Magistrates and Collectors, 2nd Grade	Ditto.
4	Deputy Commissioners, 1st Grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.
6	Ditto 2nd Grade	Ditto.
6	Ditto 3rd Grade	Ditto.
2	Ditto 4th Grade	Ditto.
2	Magistrates of Calcutta	Regulation Provinces.
1	Coroner of Calcutta	Ditto.
22	Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 1st Grade	Ditto.
11	Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 2nd Grade	Ditto.
3	Cantonment Magistrates	Ditto.
56	Honorary Magistrates, Calcutta	Ditto.
61	Honorary Magistrates, Mofussil	Ditto.
32	Ditto ditto	Non-Regulation Provinces.
5	Small Cause Court Judges, Calcutta	Regulation Provinces.
16	Small Cause Court Judges, Mofussil	Ditto
27	Principal Sudder Ameens	Both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.
3	Temporary ditto	
29	Sudder Ameens	
8	Moonsiffs, 1st Grade	
73	Ditto, 2nd Grade	
77	Ditto, 3rd Grade	

No. of Officers.	Designation of Officers.	Attached to
8	Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.
1	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade	Ditto.
16	Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade	Ditto.
49	Covenanted Assistants passed by 2nd Standard	Regulation Provinces.
19	Covenanted Assistants passed by 1st Standard	Ditto.
17	Covenanted Assistants not passed by 1st Standard	Ditto.
3	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade	Non Regulation Provinces.
2	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Grade	Ditto.
5	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade	Ditto.
8	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 4th Grade	Ditto.
10	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 1st Grade	Both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.
17	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 2nd Grade	
28	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 3rd Grade	
15	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 4th Grade	
56	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 5th Grade	
60	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 6th Grade, including Probationers	Regulation Provinces.
2	Extra Deputy Collectors	
1	Ditto ditto	
6	Ditto ditto	Regulation Provinces.
3	Supernumerary Deputy Magistrates, (late City Cazees and Pundits)	Ditto.
5	Supernumerary Deputy Magistrates, (late Law Officers)	Ditto.

Of the 26 Civil and Sessions Judges, 17 have jurisdictions which embrace one district each, eight exercise jurisdiction over two districts each, and one over three districts. The two Judicial Commissioners exercise the powers of Civil and Sessions Judges in the Non-Regulation Provinces of Assam and Chota Nagpore. The Deputy Commissioners of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills and of the Naga Hills also exercise the same powers within their respective jurisdictions; and the Assistant Commissioner of the Garrow Hills has the powers of a Sessions Judge. All these officers, moreover, as well as the Deputy Commissioners of Luckimpore, Hazareebaugh, Maunbhoom, Singhbhoom, and Lohardugga, exercise powers under Act XV. of 1862, to try, according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven years. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar also exercises powers under Act XV. of 1862 and powers of a Civil Judge. In the Cooch Behar Division the criminal sessions are held and the judicial appellate and controlling authority exercised in all the districts comprised in it by the Commissioner. At the close of the year Uncovenanted Civil Judges were of four classes, *viz.*, (1) Small Cause Court Judges, (2) Principal Sudder Ameens, (3) Sudder Ameens, and (4) Moonsiffs. But this arrangement was somewhat modified on the passing of Act XVI. of 1868, and the Uncovenanted Judges in the Mofussil are now of three classes only, *viz.*, (1) Small Cause Court Judges, (2) Subordinate Judges, and (3) Moonsiffs. In the City of Calcutta there are two Stipendiary Magistrates and 56 Honorary Magistrates. In the Interior the 36 Collectors of Revenue in the Regulation districts are also Chief Magistrates in their respective districts. There are also 33 Joint-Magistrates and 327 Magistrates of lower grades. Of these latter 61 are Honorary and 266 Stipendiary Magistrates. Of the Stipendiary Magistrates in the Regulation districts 3 are Military Officers, *viz.*, the Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, and Dinapore; 79 are Covenanted Assistants, and 184 are members of the Uncovenanted Executive Service. In the Non-Regulation Provinces, besides the Deputy Commissioners who are in charge of districts, there are 89 Magisterial Officers, of whom 32 are Honorary and 57 Stipendiary. Of the Stipendiary Magistrates 25 are Assistant Commissioners and 18 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 14 being members of the Subordinate Executive Service. The total number of Magisterial Sub-Divisions in the Regulation Provinces is 77, and in the Non-Regulation Provinces 13.

A special enquiry into the mortality caused by the Famine in Orissa in 1866 was made by Deputy Collectors, with the aid of corrected returns made by the zemindars. The total population in 1865 was 3,015,826; of these 814,469 perished, and 115,028 either emigrated or disappeared, making a total loss of 929,497 and leaving 2,086,329 surviving. The percentage of deaths to population is 27, which, added to 3·81, the percentage of emigrants or missing, gives a general percentage of 30·81 as loss of population during the famine.

On the night of 8th January 1866 the Municipal Commissioners took a census of that portion of the city of Calcutta which is under their jurisdiction embracing 7·8 square miles. The results were as follows, but they are not reliable :—

Population	...	...	...377,924
Average proportion of males to females			157·83 to 100
Ditto, children to adults	...	...	100 to 485·60
Average rate of mortality	...	...	5·40 per hundred.
Rate of mortality among Europeans	...	...	2·71 ditto.

The fixed population was thus classified. The *floating population* is assumed at about 50,000, raising the total population of the Municipal portion of Calcutta to 430,000. The population of all Calcutta, including the densely inhabited suburbs, may fairly be taken to be a million :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Males to 100 Fe. males.</i>
Europeans	6,820	2,545	907	952	220·96
Indo-Europeans	4,082	4,218	1,324	1,412	96·02
Greeks	17	7	2	4	172·72
Armenians	291	238	88	86	116·98
Asiatics	786	412	120	123	169·34
Jews	240	228	111	102	106·36
Parsees	73	15	6	4	415·79
Africans	39	9	2	3	...
Chinese	378	...	31	...	...
Mussulmans	65,812	28,738	9,667	8,842	200·85
Hindoos	1,19,539	78,901	21,010	19,740	142·48
Total	1,98,077	1,15,311	33,268	31,268	...

North-Western Provinces.

The Report of the North-Western Provinces for 1867-68 publishes the uniform tables of the Calcutta Statistical Committee filled up. The Latitude of these Provinces is between $30^{\circ} 7'$ and $23^{\circ} 51'$ North, and the Longitude between $77^{\circ} 4'$ and $84^{\circ} 40'$ East. They are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaon, Himalayas, Oudh and the Nepalese Terai; on the south by the Saugor District of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundelcund and Rewah; on the west by the river Tonse, until its junction with the Jumna, thence the Jumna till the 28th degree of Latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpore and Bhurtpore; and on the east and south-east by the Sarun, Shahabad, Behar and Palamow Districts of Lower Bengal. The "non-Regulation" portions are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, Jhansie to the south-west, and Ajmere, which is separated from the western boundary by several intervening Native States. This last Division of the North-Western Provinces, from its isolated position, requires some distinct demarcation. It lies to the west, extending between Latitude $22^{\circ} 15'$, and $27^{\circ} 45'$ north, Longitude $71^{\circ} 45'$, and $77^{\circ} 22'$ east. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot States of Kishengurh and Jeypoor, on the north and west by Jodhpore, and on the south by the territory of Odeypoor. The Ajmere Division comprises Ajmere proper and Mairwarra. The Mairwarra tract belongs in unequal portions to the British Government, to Meywar or Odeypoor, and to Marwar or Jodhpore. The Meywar possessions consisting of three Pergunnahs, and the Marwar of two, were made over to the direct management of the British in 1822-23. The British portion now forms a component part of Ajmere proper:—

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications, 1867-68.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total Area in Square Miles.			Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.				Communications, Mileage of—			
	Waste.		Total.	Reinaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Reinaining at close of the year.	9.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.	11.	Railroads.
	Culturable.	Unculturable.									
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
2.—The Kumaon Himalayas,	669	270	11,420	12,359	47,909	...	97,909	26	66	387	360
2.—Plains north of the Jumna and Ganges,	26,665	7,523	9,784	43,972	438,792	12,062	426,730	2,069	775	2,965	4,171
3.—Tracts south of the Jumna and Ganges,	10,200	3,998	5,145	19,343	488,510	...	488,510	790	50	786	2,680
4.—Ajmere,	252	211	659	1,122	...	...	...	...	14	36	298
Total,	37,786	12,002	27,008	76,796	975,211	12,062	10,13,149	2,885	891	4,152	7,247

Square miles.
Lakhiraj (rent-free) ... 6,894
Total, ... 83,690

Districts.	INHABITED HOUSES.			Men.	Women.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.		
Dehra Doon, ...	1,238	18,975	20,213	41,380	26,256
Saharunpore, ...	19,834	158,643	178,477	295,887	250,493
Moozuffernugger, ...	...	...	159,260	228,805	197,071
Meerut, ...	21,378	276,406	297,784	413,351	350,397
Boolundshuhur, ...	7,270	107,499	114,769	262,080	244,403
Allygurh, ...	16,218	161,521	177,739	314,885	281,293
Kumaon, ...	...	...	86,399	117,218	124,097
Gurhwal, ...	49,186	...	49,186	75,891	79,952
Bijnour, ...	...	...	149,967	227,279	212,005
Moradabad, ...	...	...	250,872	370,852	336,829
Budaon, ...	...	180,665	180,665	297,119	263,627
Bareilly, ...	7,631	69,633	77,264	495,258	428,701
Shahjehanpore, ...	2,439	180,186	182,625	313,867	272,108
Turrai, ...	...	21,509	21,509	35,532	25,824
Muttra, ...	13,492	164,481	177,973	270,518	241,253
Agra, ...	33,813	184,765	218,578	359,265	309,058
Furruckabad, ...	...	206,164	206,164	314,210	277,029
Mynpoory, ...	...	...	148,916	244,071	208,225
Etawah, ...	2,562	132,046	134,608	220,668	187,319
Etah, ...	...	...	120,269	213,728	179,184
Jaloun, ...	9,565	81,401	90,966	144,391	130,850
Jhansie, ...	19,249	57,750	76,999	119,957	111,357
Lullutpore, ...	...	...	36,382	78,243	73,963
Cawnpore, ...	92,400	184,889	277,289	422,258	371,840
Futtehpore, ...	8,855	148,996	157,851	229,617	215,223
Banda, ...	...	...	169,138	242,159	230,001
Allahabad, ...	7,087	291,851	298,938	476,509	443,124
Humeerpore, ...	17,477	106,176	123,653	179,536	165,000
Jounpore, ...	1,065	195,514	196,579	358,131	315,933
Goruckpore, ...	...	...	359,655	624,147	594,921
Bustee, ...	418	237,037	237,455	448,904	429,583
Azimgurh, ...	1	29,067	29,068	464,149	443,687
Mirzapore, ...	3,200	173,928	177,128	345,236	344,190
Benares, ...	...	...	116,507	268,894	265,503
Ghazeepore, ...	...	291,103	291,103	450,046	457,093
Ajmere, ...	...	...	86,117	146,942	86,420
Railway, ...	...	...	...	10,086	2,411
Military, ...	...	...	...	38,961	8,401
Total, ...	...	...	5,946,065	10,160,030	9,184,661

POPULATION.				CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.		
Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
19,908	15,287	102,831	110	791	120	...
179,954	140,149	866,483	389	1,126	110	111
141,261	115,052	682,189	413	36	18	13
234,330	201,515	1,199,593	507	317	328	529
162,689	131,309	800,481	419	43	90	23
184,764	144,596	925,538	408	66	74	67
82,797	61,678	385,790	64	180	29	4
51,995	40,904	248,742	45	26	...	8
141,743	109,948	690,975	367	17	17	120
209,599	178,026	1,095,306	445	38	21	107
182,656	146,408	889,810	451	21	5	55
287,750	252,490	1,464,199	501	713	...	137
181,039	151,836	918,850	537	71	6	98
16,461	13,985	91,802	125	3	...	...
164,552	123,998	800,321	496	81	...	69
198,631	162,806	1,029,760	549	873	619	900
187,369	137,335	915,943	541	51	90	278
147,814	100,110	700,220	420	58	11	104
128,329	90,128	626,444	384	39	5	55
128,559	92,880	614,351	439	20	40	...
76,950	53,081	405,272	262	14	13	...
68,853	57,607	357,774	222	54	28	...
51,533	44,407	248,146	127	11	3	...
213,908	180,850	1,188,862	505	426	231	214
126,639	109,307	680,786	431	42	16	34
136,092	116,120	724,372	239	46	42	13
257,994	215,556	1,393,183	504	398	685	741
94,622	81,783	520,941	228	11	30	...
197,716	143,647	1,015,427	653	34	23	47
427,113	337,635	1,983,816	433	53	26	188
315,095	262,110	1,455,697	519	17	1	...
288,351	189,685	1,385,872	543	20	35	...
197,541	167,440	1,054,413	203	117	112	188
143,854	115,021	793,277	797	235	650	413
251,576	173,683	1,332,403	607	157	69	210
122,540	70,360	426,268	160	558	...	49
1,123	817	14,444	...	685	128	...
5,086	3,865	56,317	...	14,371	284	...
6,008,786	4,733,414	30,086,898	359	21,819	3,959	4,745

Districts.	CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.				
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.
Dehra Doon, ...	91,073	10,823	24	...	...
Saharanpore, ...	585,781	273,098	...	6,257	...
Moozuffernugger, ...	482,450	190,318	...	9,354	...
Meerut, ...	907,225	291,194	...	...	...
Boolundshuhur, ...	650,982	149,343	...	...	...
Allypurrh, ...	829,295	93,557	...	2,479	...
Kumaon, ...	52,392	128,986	...	9	204,190
Gurhwal, ...	247,963	733	...	12	...
Bijnour, ...	468,566	222,255	...	...	...
Moradabad, ...	733,034	362,106	...	...	...
Budaon, ...	772,368	117,361	...	...	...
Bareilly, ...	1,157,347	306,002	...	...	...
Shahjehanpore, ...	797,910	120,759	6	...	...
Turrai, ...	57,918	33,881	...	...	...
Muttra, ...	729,804	66,802	...	3,565	...
Agra, ...	927,628	99,740	...	...	...
Furruckabad, ...	809,102	105,560	...	862	...
Mynpoory, ...	662,597	37,450	...	...	...
Etawah, ...	595,818	30,527	...	...	...
Etah, ...	558,200	56,091	...	...	...
Jaloun, ...	365,596	39,649	...	...	...
Jhansie, ...	343,766	13,916	10	...	...
Lullutpore, ...	220,637	5,073	...	11,278	11,144
Cawnpore, ...	1,114,870	73,121	...	...	...
Futtehpore, ...	608,892	71,802	...	...	...
Panda, ...	669,761	43,110	...	17	11,383
Allahabad, ...	1,178,929	183,335	...	465	28,630
Humeerpore, ...	488,161	32,739	...	...	...
Jouz.pore, ...	927,945	87,408	...	...	...
Goruckpore, ...	1,792,489	191,046	14	...	...
Bustee, ...	1,232,110	223,569	...	...	...
Azingurrh, ...	1,204,642	181,175	...	...	...
Mirzapore, ...	927,798	68,330	...	...	57,868
Benares, ...	721,684	70,097	...	198	...
Ghazeepore, ...	1,204,989	126,978	...	...	...
Ajmere, ...	347,742	54,058	66	23,795	...
Railway, ...	10,706	2,925	...	...	...
Military, ...	30,154	11,508	...	...	...
Total, ..	25,508,324	4,176,425	120	58,291	313,215

OCCUPATION.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.			
49,563	53,248	Paharee, Oordoo, and English, ...	...	...
470,954	395,529	Oordoo,	5,321	...
28,849	401,340	Ditto, ... ..	...	...
521,890	677,703	Ditto, ... ..	...	...
395,647	404,834	Oordoo and Hindec, ... ..	...	...
398,908	526,630	Hindee and Oordoo,	7,971	11,155
360,767	25,023	Oordoo and Paharee, ... ..	...	...
202,591	46,151	Hindee,	338	...
276,080	414,895	Oordoo, ... ..	...	...
660,505	434,801	Ditto, ... ..	...	...
630,528	259,282	Hindee, ... ..	...	...
995,086	469,113	Oordoo, ... ..	...	...
665,326	253,524	Oordoo and Hindec,	1,204	610
56,507	35,295	Ditto ditto, ... ..	...	...
438,672	361,649	Hindee and Oordoo, ... ..	...	...
569,541	460,219	Oordoo and Hindec, ... ..	...	...
539,869	376,074	Oordoo, ... ..	...	...
446,316	253,904	Hindee and Oordoo, ... ..	...	...
394,015	232,429	Ditto ditto,	4,750	5,652
372,137	242,214	Ditto ditto, ... ..	...	...
217,750	187,522	Ditto ditto, ... ..	...	...
167,253	190,521	Hindee, ... ..	...	...
145,813	102,333	Hindee and Oordoo, ... ..	...	...
717,813	471,049	Ditto ditto,	264	...
354,015	326,771	Hindee, ... ..	...	...
412,396	311,976	Ditto, ... ..	...	...
773,343	619,840	Oordoo and Hindec, ... ..	...	...
303,027	217,914	Hindee, ... ..	...	...
633,351	382,076	Hindee and Oordoo,	107	...
1,555,478	428,338	Hindee,	33	...
1,125,881	329,816	Hindee and Oordoo,	3,958	...
901,049	484,823	Ditto ditto, ... ..	...	...
580,234	474,179	Hindee, ... ..	...	...
370,414	422,863	Hindee and Oordoo,	766	...
708,790	623,613	Hindee, ... ..	...	...
223,594	202,674	Oordoo and Hindec, ... ..	...	...
4	14,440	.....	...	...
...	56,317	...	...	...
17,915,976	12,170,922	.....	24,712	17,417

Commissioner-ships.	Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Meerut,	Dehra Dhoon, ...	2	934	102,831
	Saharunpore, ...	4	2,227	866,483
	Mooznuffernugger, ...	6	1,650	682,189
	Meerut, ...	38	2,368	1,199,593
	Boolundshuhur, ...	28	1,910	800,481
Kumaon, ...	Allygurh, ...	43	1,858	925,538
	Kumaon, ...	4	6,000	385,790
	Gurhwal, ...	1	5,500	248,742
	Bijnour, ...	7	1,884	690,975
Rohilkhund, ...	Moradabad, ...	16	2,461	1,095,306
	Budaon, ...	10	1,971	889,810
	Bareilly, ...	12	2,925	1,464,199
	Shahjehanpore, ...	38	1,712	918,850
	Turrai Pergunnals, ...	1	734	91,802
Agra, ...	Muttra, ...	24	1,612	800,321
	Agra, ...	11	1,877	1,029,760
	Furruckabad, ...	10	1,694	915,943
	Mynpoory, ...	5	1,666	700,220
	Etawah, ...	27	1,631	626,444
Jhansie, ...	Etah, ...	3	1,400	614,351
	Jaloun, ...	19	1,544	405,272
	Jhansie, ...	4	1,610	357,774
	Lullutpore, ...	2	1,947	248,146
Allahabad, ...	Cawnpore, ...	54	2,353	1,188,862
	Futtehpore, ...	6	1,580	680,786
	Banda, ...	10	3,030	724,372
	Allahabad, ...	6	2,765	1,393,183
	Humeerpore, ...	7	2,289	520,941
Benares, ...	Jounpore, ...	9	1,555	1,015,427
	Goruckpore, ...	5	4,584	1,983,816
	Bustee, ...	9	2,804	1,455,697
	Azimgurh, ...	...	2,553	1,385,872
	Mirzapore, ...	13	5,200	1,054,413
Ajmere, ...	Benares, ...	...	995	793,277
	Ghazeepore, ...	6	2,195	1,332,403
	Ajmere and Mhairwarra, ...	5	2,672	426,268
	Total, ..	445	83,690	30,016,137

Chief Towns, with Population (above 5,000)				Number of Vil- lages.	Civil and Reve- nue Judges of all sorts,
Dehra, ..	...	...	6,847	423	9
Saharanpore, ..	...	...	44,119	1,926	10
Khyrana, ...	...	...	16,953	1,039	10
Meerut, City and Cantonment,	...	...	79,378	2,062	19
Khoorja, ...	...	...	24,584	1,596	7
Coel, ...	...	...	48,403	2,029	17
Almorah, ...	...	...	6,151	3,487	9
...	...	...	...	4,417	
Nujeebabad, ...	...	...	19,557	3,028	14
Moradabad, ...	...	...	57,304	3,027	18
Budaon, ...	...	...	31,044	2,015	16
Bareilly, including Cantonment,	...	...	105,649	3,438	20
Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	71,719	2,355	18
...	...	...	...	488	2
Muttra, ...	...	...	51,540	1,047	15
Agra City, ...	...	...	142,667	1,144	20
City of Furruckabad, ...	...	...	73,110	1,645	18
Mynpoory, ...	...	...	21,179	1,412	13
Etawah, ...	...	...	27,228	1,592	10
Kasgunj, ...	...	...	15,107	1,319	9
Calpee, ...	...	...	18,514	953	10
Mhow, ...	...	...	19,410	699	10
Lullutpore, ...	...	...	9,258	750	5
City, Civil Station, and Cantonment,	...	...	113,601	2,272	17
Futtehpore, ...	...	...	20,478	1,617	10
City Banda, ...	...	...	27,573	1,265	11
City, Cantonment, and Civil Station,	...	...	105,926	3,994	18
Raat, ...	...	...	17,690	918	5
City of Jounpore, ...	...	...	25,531	4,363	16
City of Goruckpore, ...	...	...	50,853	8,114	16
Mehndawul, ...	...	...	7,949	7,564	9
Azimgurh, ...	...	...	4,543	6,276	12
City Mirzapore, ...	...	...	71,849	5,376	11
Town of Benares, including Cantonment,	...	...	173,352	2,307	9
City of Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	34,385	5,114	15
Ajmere, ...	...	...	34,763	936	12
...	...	...	...	92,007	436

Commissioner- ships.	Executive Districts.	Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.
Meerut, ...	Dehra Doon, ...	4	95	13
	Saharanpore, ...	17	29	29
	Moozuffernugger, ...	13	24	12
	Meerut, ...	17	18	17
	Boolundshuhur, ...	13	112	28
Kumaon, ...	Allypore, ...	19	26	13
	Kumaon, ...	7	150	50
	Gurhwal, ...	3	103	81
Rohilkhand, .	Bijnour, ...	10	24	8
	Moradabad, ...	14	16	13
	Budaon, ...	15	26	20
	Bareilly, ...	13	9	8
	Shahjehanpore, ...	13	43	34
Agra, ...	Turrai Pergunnahs, ...	2	50	50
	Muttra, ...	12	239	17
	Agra, ...	16	18	3
	Farruckabad, ...	14	29	19
	Mynpoory, ...	15	15	10
Jhansie, ...	Etawah, ...	22	44	24
	Etah, ...	8	34	12
	Jaloun, ...	10	22	12
	Jhansie, ...	10	20	14
	Lullutpore, ...	5	36	24
Allahabad, ...	Cawnpore, ...	19	46	29
	Futtelpore, ...	10	35	19
	Banda, ...	9	40	21
	Allahabad, ...	15	6	4
	Humeerpore, ...	10	98	37
Benares, ...	Jounpore, ...	14	34	20
	Goruckpore, ...	14	46	32
	Bustee, ...	7	32	12
	Azimgarh, ...	7	34	23
	Muzzapore, ...	8	96	62
Ajmere, ...	Benares, ...	8	34	18
	Ghazeeepore, ...	9	28	10
	Ajmere and Mhair- warra, ...	11	64	28
	Total, ...	413	...	...

Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	REVENUE.	
		Land.	Gross.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
226	1,34,680	1,43,805	2,22,092
996	2,34,065	10,02,102	13,98,174
680	1,96,618	11,20,444	13,26,603
1,556	1,89,059	18,37,355	21,78,251
721	1,66,172	13,01,281	13,94,219
764	2,10,676	16,43,386	21,20,448
155	1,15,593	1,39,892	2,73,785
26	34,746	95,194	1,11,520
595	1,79,832	11,69,851	12,77,954
854	2,98,798	15,38,633	18,59,344
760	2,21,078	9,47,991	11,29,123
5,046	2,40,517	16,98,073	20,72,805
679	2,67,602	9,71,318	12,14,994
110	44,987	1,79,611	1,84,598
820	2,25,884	16,55,002	32,06,980
1,560	3,79,848	16,10,718	53,93,114
899	2,78,354	11,20,938	14,05,357
561	2,38,188	11,13,010	12,27,857
524	1,82,076	12,00,295	12,81,110
436	1,03,091	7,30,461	8,26,173
637	1,83,134	8,78,688	9,98,135
841	1,90,200	4,99,624	9,97,641
479	1,36,208	1,52,248	2,26,755
997	3,04,190	21,39,373	25,32,531
564	2,30,244	14,21,635	15,68,047
660	2,18,724	13,30,378	13,74,855
1,426	3,47,382	20,34,543	22,79,561
563	1,77,288	10,87,117	1,15,778
532	1,63,121	12,51,769	14,52,397
715	2,28,605	16,93,068	19,38,766
403	1,20,878	13,00,035	13,94,075
627	2,37,690	14,86,499	17,03,456
731	98,400	8,51,635	11,40,855
1,125	2,38,849	8,96,940	11,93,735
802	2,97,768	14,88,386	18,00,000
1,469	3,04,030	4,18,161	6,93,713
30,539	74,18,575	4,03,49,459	5,25,56,801

Climate for the Year 1867.

Places of Ob- servation.	Rain-fall in inches.			Average Temperature in the Shade.						Prevailing Winds.			
				May.		July.		December.		January to May.	June to Septem- ber.	October to Decem- ber.	
	January to May.	June to Sep- tember.	October to December.	Total.	Mean max.	Mean.	Mean min.	Mean max.	Mean.				Mean min.
					Mean max.	Mean.	Mean min.	Mean max.	Mean.				Mean min.
Roorkee,	4.70	42.14	62	47.46	102.86	71	92.84	77	71.57	44 N. W. and calm.	S. E. & calm.	N. E., N. W., & S. E. W.	
Meerut,	4.51	37.66	1.10	43.27	102.89	78	93.87	81	71.59	W. & N. W.	E. & W.	W.	
Muttra,	1.00	36.80	...	37.80	88.85	79	87.85	82	65.61	56 N. E., W., & vari- able.	Variable.	W.	
Agra,	7.0	28.14	1.52	30.36	115.92	74	...	...	73.63	N. & W.	N. W.	S. W. & N. W.
Ajmere,	1.51	23.95	1.62	27.08	95.85	76	89.83	78	66.57	S. W. & S. E.	S. W. & W.	N. & calm.	
Goruckpore,	6.50	49.80	3.00	59.30	92.85	80	85.83	81	65.62	E. & W.	E.	E. & calm.	
Morar,	2.80	42.80	7.30	52.90	100.92	82	88.86	81	69.63	54 E., W., & N. W.	E, W., & variable	W.	
Allahabad,	3.80	49.29	1.90	54.99	101.92	83	88.85	82	71.64	57 W., N. W., & E.	E, N, W., & vari- able.	W. & N. E.	
Chunar,	5.99	43.13	1	50.12	105.91	77	93.87	81	78.64	W.	E. & W.	E. & W.	
Benares,	5.29	39.40	1.70	48.39	110.89	75	103.85	77	...	W.	E.	W. & N. W.	
Nagode,	3.80	58.53	4.32	66.65	101.91	80	85.81	79	72.64	56 N., N. E., & vari- able.	S. W.	Variable, N., & E.	
General Mean,	3.70	41.06	2.19	47.12	101.89	77	90.85	80	70.61	51			

The first attempt to take an accurate census of the North-Western Provinces was made under the orders of Mr. J. Thomason, the Lieutenant Governor, on the night of 31st December 1852. It was then intended to take a decennial census, but owing to the Mutiny and Famine, the next enumeration was not made till the night of 10th January 1865. It is impossible to adopt in India the procedure followed in European countries. Taking the English enumeration of 1861 as a type of a European census, the fixed population was for the most part enumerated by its own agency, and the enumerators had merely to collect the householders' schedules, filled up by the occupiers of houses. In India the educated portion of the people is so small, and individuals are so apathetic, that very little information could be collected if such a system were adopted. Great difficulties were experienced even with the small census of the island of Bombay, taken in 1864, where it is said "there is much ground for believing that many persons escaped being enumerated, and that the recorded number is much below the actual amount of the population." In the North-Western Provinces, however, the village accountants form an admirable agency for collecting information, being acquainted with the circumstances and the residents of the several villages, and accustomed to enquiries of a similar nature. The villages themselves are compact. The isolated farm-houses so common in England—the three or four cottages long distant from the village to which they belong—the scattered houses of a straggling parish—find nothing to correspond with them in India. The facilities for enumeration are still further increased by the numbers living in one enclosure. The small size of an Indian village, with a population of a thousand inhabitants, would be surprising to those accustomed only to the more comfortable residences of the English peasant. Even in the towns, though the facilities are less than in the country, the heads of wards (Meer Mohalladars), from their position and intimate knowledge of their fellow-wardsmen, make expert and useful enumerators. The mode adopted was as follows: I.—A preliminary enumeration of the people was first made by the tellers, one of whom was allotted to an average of a hundred houses. The returns thus formed were then carefully tested on the spot by supervisors, each supervisor having under him from ten to twenty tellers, and all ascertained errors were corrected. The returns were then subjected to a second check by the Government officials. II.—All errors having in this way been eliminated as far as possible, the returns thus checked were re-distributed to the enumerators;

and on the night fixed for the census, each teller carefully compared the entries in his return with the actual facts to be recorded. The returns were then finally collated and compared in the offices, first, of the Sub-Collector (the *Tehseeldar*), and afterwards of the Collector, by whom they were furnished to the Board; and they form the ground-work of the tables published. The preliminary enumeration was completed in the early months of the cold weather of 1864, and was then subjected to a double test—first by the supervisors, and second by the county officials. This scrutiny was accomplished by the end of the year; and the returns then revised were again checked by, and altered so as to correspond with, the actual facts existing on the night of the 10th January, 1865.

Mr. W. Clichele Plowden, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, analyses the details in his valuable Report of 1867. The territories under the Government of these provinces comprise an area of 83,379 square miles. Excluding the cultivated land not paying revenue, 37,105 square miles of this are cultivated but this figure does not show the cultivated area of the Kumaon division—

	<i>Square Miles.</i>
Total area, excluding Kumaon division, ...	72,379
Total cultivated ditto, ...	37,105

This surface contains 89,764 townships or parishes, and supports a population numbering 30,110,615, or 361 persons to the square mile. Excluding, the Kumaon and Ajmere Divisions, but leaving Rohilkhund with its belt of sub-Himalayan forests, Dehra with the Sewaliks and the valley between them and the Himalayas, and Mirzapore with its jungles bordering the Soane, as a counterpoise to the Ardennes and other elevated or forest tracts, we shall find on comparison that Belgium, the most populous country in Europe, is in density of population surpassed by the North-Western Provinces which, excluding Kumaon and Ajmere, have 160·74 to the square kilometre while Belgium has 147·40 to the square kilometre. Without making allowance for the nature of the country in the Kumaon and Ajmere Divisions or elsewhere, the population of these provinces is far higher in proportion to the area than that of the French Empire, where the density of the people averages 68·91 to the square kilometre, against 139·30 in the North-Western Provinces.

	Population to square mile.		Percentage of cultivation on area.		1865.		1853.								
	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	Area.	Cultivation.	Area.	Cultivation.							
					In square miles.		In square miles.								
Benares,	797	857	69	4	65	9	995	70	692	20	995	48	656	36	
Jounpore	654	737	60	3	57	7	1,552	16	935	73	1,552	16	896	27	
Ghazeepore,	604	732	65	5	66	7	2,222	15	1,457	11	2,180	95	1,454	50	
Bareilly,	582	442	66	4	53	7	2,372	78	1,577	74	3,119	10	1,651	50	
Agra,	549	537	66	4	62	6	1,873	50	1,241	34	1,864	90	1,168	02	
Azimgurh,	545	637	49	8	49	6	2,545	07	1,268	64	2,516	40	1,247	98	
Farruckabad,	541	501	56	7	55	1	1,694	37	961	80	2,122	94	1,170	34	
Meerut,	508	516	68	5	64	5	2,361	97	1,618	88	2,200	10	1,418	37	
Allahabad,	504	495	55	9	54	4	2,764	95	1,548	47	2,788	72	1,518	06	
Cawnpore,	502	500	55	2	73	3	2,366	16	1,805	92	2,347	96	1,250	68	
Allyghur,	498	527	76	7	70	7	1,859	56	1,414	02	2,122	19	1,501	63	
Muttra,	496	535	70	6	69	1	1,612	53	1,138	97	1,613	35	1,114	63	
Goruckpore,	465	521	55	9	47	5	7,400	81	4,140	99	7,340	16	3,488	90	
Budaon	451	424	64	3	60	4	1,972	64	1,270	18	2,401	86	1,450	47	
Moradabad,	445	422	50	7	48	6	2,460	74	1,248	42	2,698	77	1,312	37	
Shahjhanpore,	437	427	63	3	48	4	2,328	77	1,245	96	2,308	37	1,119	06	
Etah,	437	6	63	1	0	1,404	43	886	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Futtehpore,	431	428	53	3	50	3	1,580	35	842	60	1,583	68	796	55	
Mynpoory,	420	412	52	8	53	3	1,666	45	879	70	2,020	23	1,073	59	
Booldundshuhur,	419	427	63	6	61	3	1,908	39	1,214	37	1,823	58	1,118	10	
Mozaffernuggur,	414	409	61	7	63	7	1,646	98	1,015	90	1,646	31	1,047	60	
Seharunpore,	389	370	54	8	55	9	2,227	85	1,221	67	2,162	34	1,209	77	
Etawah,	384	364	51	5	47	8	1,631	44	841	55	1,676	99	871	57	
Pijnore,	367	366	47	5	48	6	1,882	28	894	96	19,100	00	922	85	
Jaloun,	262	0	60	8	0	1,546	43	940	09	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banda,	239	247	45	8	43	9	3,030	14	1,389	95	3,009	55	1,323	17	
Humeerpore,	228	245	51	4	53	7	2,288	50	1,178	20	2,241	64	1,203	52	
Jhansie,	222	0	39	9	0	1,608	27	642	05	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mirzapore,	203	214	24	3	23	3	5,200	23	1,263	01	5,152	30	1,200	46	
Ajnere,	160	0	9	3	0	2,672	13	251	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lullutpore,	127	0	17	1	0	1,947	41	334	05	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turrai,	125	0	18	9	0	734	00	139	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumaon,	64	0	0	0	0	6,000	00	Unknown.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gurhwal,	50	0	3	42	0	5,000	00	171	28	0	0	0	0	0	0

Benares is now, as it was also in 1853, the most thickly peopled district. The density stands at 797—or, including the Military and Railway, 803—per square mile, against 856 in 1853. The most thinly populated districts are in the Kumaon division, where the density averages 58 to the square mile. It will not be uninteresting to compare the Kumaon Himalayas with the Swiss mountain cantons. The following are the figures for the cantons of Grisons, Uri, and Valais:—

Grisons, 30·2 to the square mile.

Uri, 34·3 do. do.

Valais, 49· do. do.

Large tracts of Gurhwal are thickly populated. Where the situation is favourable, the cultivation may often be found stretching high up the hill, terrace after terrace. Of the plain districts, leaving the Turrai out of consideration, Lullutpore, in the Jhansie division, is the most sparsely peopled, the average to the square mile being only 127 persons. Ajmere, with its population of 160 to the mile, comes next, and in density approaches very near to Switzerland, which it slightly exceeds. Of the remaining districts, twenty-nine in number, five have an average density of between 200 and 300 persons to the mile; three between 300 and 400; eleven between 400 and 500; seven between 500 and 600; two between 600 and 700; and one close upon 800, viz., 797, the most thickly peopled of all. The extremes of density in the subdivisions into which the districts of the North-Western Provinces are divided, vary from 6,773 to the square mile in the Debat Amanut of Benares, which contains the city of that name, to 37 to the square mile in Agoree, Robertsgunge, in the Mirzapore district. The density is among the rural population.

Looking at the people according to *creed* we find that of the 30 millions nearly 26 millions are Hindoos and 4½ Mussulmans. The latter bear but a small proportion to the idol-worshippers, whom during their political ascendancy they not unfrequently subjected to compulsory conversion. They form less than a seventh of the whole population, there being only 100 Mahomedans to every 609 Hindoos. The Divisions in which they are most numerous, are those of Meerut and Rohilkhund, where they comprise nearly a fifth of the population; and more than half of the entire number of the Mahomedans in these provinces—viz., 2,197,202 out of 4,243,207—reside in those northern districts. There are fewest in Jhansie, where they dwindle down to less than an eighteenth of the population. The tables show the large proportion non-agricultural Mahomedans bear to agricultural, compared with the same classes in the Hindoo population. The details are :—

<i>Christian.</i>		<i>Mahomedan.</i>	
		Not classified	2,207,576
European	21,819	Sheikhs	1,140,208
Mixed	3,959	Pathans	515,526
Native	4,745	Syuds	170,248
		Moguls	41,748
	30,523		
			4,105,206
		<i>Hindoo.</i>	
Buddhist, Chinese	37	Brahmins	3,451,692
Do. Tibetan	67	Kshatryas	2,827,768
Jain	49,983	Vaisyas	1,091,250
Parsee	120	Soodras	18,304,309
Sikh	1,425		
Other religious sects	195,977		25,674,819

The aborigines are returned as 313,215, and seem to be mixed up with the other sects. Looked at as to *age* the returns of an Asiatic population will never be reliable. Of 30,039,854 people, exclusive of the Army and Railway services, 19,337,080 were above twelve years of age, and 10,702,774 below that period of life. The following shows the number of boys and girls in proportion to the population which should be found in the divisions of the North-Western Provinces, were the statistics of life the same as in England:—

Division.	Boys.		Girls.	
	Deduced	Reported.	Deduced	Reported.
Meerut, ...	633,576	922,861	598,384	747,936
Kumaon, ...	93,894	134,792	87,463	102,582
Rohilkhund, ..	835,470	1,021,725	684,303	855,005
Agra, ...	778,110	954,671	601,502	707,401
Jhansie, ..	163,073	197,319	114,407	155,087
Allahabad, ..	720,601	829,255	607,219	703,616
Goruckpore, ..	548,096	742,208	463,299	599,748
Benares, ...	896,967	1,080,881	747,474	790,904
Ajmere, ...	70,461	86,426	55,022	70,360

The number of children under twelve in India is uniformly higher than we should expect to find it, if the experience obtained in European enumerations may be relied on as indicating the proportions which should obtain in other countries. The result is persistently the same if the number of children are

looked at without reference to sex ; and in the ~~tables~~ where the sexes are distinguished there are only a very few exceptions to the uniform excess. The returns, in this respect, are inaccurate owing to the notorious ignorance or carelessness of the people themselves on this subject.

The proportion of the sexes is equally opposed to European experience, but the results seem to be at once accurate and intelligible. In all the countries of Europe the number of females is in excess of the males, except in Italy and Belgium where they are nearly equal. In the North-Western Provinces the number of females is astonishingly below that of males. Thus there are born females to every 100 males in :—

Sweden,	105.93	<i>North Western Provinces,</i>	
Netherlands,	105.04	total,	... 86.49
England,	104.74	Hindoos, total,	... 86.09
Norway,	104.16	Agricultural Hindoos,	84.83
Prussia,	101.98	Non-agricultural do.,	87.99
Spain,	101.85	Mahomedans, total,	89.44
France,	100.94	Agricultural Maho-	
Italy,	99.84	medans,	... 88.36
Belgium,	99.40	Non-agricultural, do.,	90.16

The difference is traceable primarily to climate and is supported by physiological facts. In Northern climates there is an excess of females, in more temperate regions the proportion is equal, in warm countries there is an excess of males. Researches show, moreover, that male conceptions are greatest, in Europe, in the hottest months. Almost equally important as a cause is the relative age of the parents. In England, where nearly 105 females are born to 100 males, the census of 1861 shows that the husband is on an average only $2\frac{1}{2}$ years older than the wife. In France, where about 101 females are born to 100 males, men marry later than in England, while women marry as early as in England. In India the husband is on an average more than six or seven years older than the wife. A third cause is to be found in social customs. The intense desire of all the natives of India, on religious grounds, is for a son. The boy is reared with a care not shown to the girl. The girl is exposed to chances productive of greater female mortality, being married the moment she attains the age of puberty, bearing children at 11 and 12, subject to a sedentary and listless life in the zenana or one of hardship in the fields, and treated oppressively as a widow. Then some allowance must be made for the existence of infanticide, and the fact that the woman suffers more from such visitations as famine and carrying away in war than the man in Asia, though such cases tell less under English rule than is generally

imagined by writers on this subject. And this solution of the difficulty is supported by the consideration that among the Mussulmans, who marry wives nearer their own age than is the custom of the Hindoos, the proportion of female births is greater.

Mr. Plowden divides the *occupations* of the people according to the system followed by Dr. Farr in the English Census of 1861. In the first or "professional" class, 93,904 are Government servants, 20,454 are soldiers and 313,888 belong to the learned professions. Of the last 176,701 are priests, 40,344 pundits, 11,828 doctors or bleeders, 18,497 druggists, 5,312 schoolmasters, 509 actors, 1,970 conjurors, 140 picture painters, 17,458 surgeons, 1,320 players on drums and other instruments, 8,065 dancing girls, 334 dancing boys, 165 rope dancers, 6,372 bards and 3,733 acrobats. In the second class, "domestic," are 2,345,309, of whom 1,413,987 are servants, 154,622 water-carriers, 343,893 barbers, 207,568 washermen, 206,413 sweepers and 16,405 inn-keepers. In the third class, "commercial," we have 1,392,065 of whom 954,732 buy and sell and 437,333 are carriers. The 4th class, "agricultural," contains the great majority of 17,656,006 of whom 138,559 are engaged about animals. The "industrial" class embraces 3,868,822 of whom a million and a half have to do with textile fabrics and dress—weavers chiefly, about a million with food and drink, and about the third of a million with the arts and mechanics; no less than 733,038 deal in metals, 374,826 in vegetable substances and 49,876 in animal substances. Only 787 book-sellers are returned, but pedlars are the great distributors of idol and obscene literature. So many as 135,515 gold and silver-smiths go far to account for the disappearance of the silver we import. The 6th and last class, "indefinite and non-productive," is 4,369,049 strong including labourers, 3,824,956, persons of rank and property, 4,080, and persons supported by the community, 540,013. The last half million is as follows:—

Beggars	...	479,015	Makers of Caste Marks	...	51
Prostitutes	...	26,806	Wrestlers	...	2
Eunuchs	..	2,251	Charmers	...	4
Pimps	...	321	Sturdy Beggars	...	35
Mourners	..	29	Professional Thieves	...	23
Alms-takers	...	111	Informers	...	1
Pedigree makers	..	28	Hangmen	...	133
Flatterers for gain	...	226	Fortune-tellers	...	3
Vagabonds	...	1	Jesters	...	851
Horse-painter	...	16	Astrologers	...	1,123
Budmashes	...	974	Mimics	...	259
Grave-diggers	...	97	Divers	...	142
Ear-piercers	...	18	Miscellaneous	...	22,534

These are the occupations as returned by the people themselves. On the whole two-thirds of the population, or 17,517,447 proprietors or tillers of the land and 3,824,956 labourers, are agricultural. Only an eighth, or 3,868,822, follow industrial pursuits. A thirteenth or 2,345,309 are "domestic" and but 1,392,065 "commercial."

The cost incurred in taking the census and in the preparation of the report and returns, exclusive of the charge for printing the report, was £1,854-2-3. Of this, £876-18-9 was incurred in the preparation of printed returns, £684-15 was the cost incurred by district officers in taking the census and preparing their returns; and £292-8-6 was expended in the compilation of the statements. The cost of the English census was £139,885.

The Punjab.

The non-feudatory portion of the Punjab covers an area of 95,768 square miles and has a population of 17,593,946. The Province contains 32 Districts in 10 Commissionerships. A census was taken on the night of 10th January 1868, the detailed report of which has not appeared. The results, however, have been published.

Hitherto the population has in most official reports been roughly estimated at 15 millions. During the last 12 years there has been a very considerable increase, but in order to admit of a fair comparison the population of the Delhi and Hissar divisions should be omitted, as part of the North-Western Provinces previous to the Mutiny. These two divisions contain a population of 3,148,858 leaving 14,445,088 for the rest of the Punjab. At the Census of 1852 the same portion of the Punjab was estimated to contain about, 2½ millions. Some of the increase, however, is apparent only, owing to the more accurate enumeration effected during the recent census. The number of dwellings of all kinds was 4,021,769, giving an average population of 4½ per house. Of the total population 9,563,565 are males and 8,030,381 are females. They are divided into three classes—adults, including all persons over 18 years of age; youths and young women including all from 12 to 18, and children including all under 12 years. The results under these heads are as follows:—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Adults,	...	5,351,006	4,583,524
From 12 to 18,	...	866,683	608,823
Under 12,	...	3,345,876	2,838,034

The males both in the total and in each class considerably exceed the females. This would seem to be the law of at least the tropical portions of Asia. Passing over the Europeans and Eurasians, the number of Native Christians is stated at 2,949 which is probably not far from the truth. The rest of the population is thus classified :—

Sikhs,	...	...	1,129,319
Other Hindoos,	...	...	6,134,243
Mahomedans, ..	...	...	9,335,632
Others,	...	...	972,833

The Mahomedans thus form more than half the entire population of the province, while in particular districts towards the North-West Frontier they out-number the Hindoos by from 9 to 1 to 20 to 1. Out of $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions of Sikhs about 670,000 are in the two divisions of Lahore and Umritsur alone, and above 350,000 in the Jullundhur and Umballa divisions. The Hindoos are pretty equally distributed being the least numerous in the Peshawur division.

Classified according to occupation the numbers are—

Agriculturists,	...	9,403,810
Non-Agriculturists,	...	8,190,127

The most populous districts are the following :—

Jullundhur, ...	...	596 per square mile.
Umritsur, ...	...	532 „
Sealkote, ...	...	518 „
Delhi, ...	...	496 „
Goordaspore, ...	...	488 „
Hooshyarpore, ...	...	450 „
Loodiana, ...	...	429 „

The least populous districts are :—

Kohat, ...	...	51 per square mile.
Dera Ismael Khan, ...	...	56 „
Jhung, ...	...	61 „
Montgomery, ...	...	64 „

The least populous divisions, or Commissionerships, are Mooltan and the Derajat which contain 73 and 79 to the square mile respectively.

Civil Divisions.

Commissioner-ships.	Executive Districts.	Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square Miles.	Population.	Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Magistrates of all sorts.	Police.	Land.	Gross.	REVENUE.	REMARKS.
Delhi	Delhi	10	1,297	6,08,850	12	22	584	8,40,309	10,45,871		
	Gurgaon	14	2,016	6,98,848	13	13	371	10,93,249	11,41,454		
	Karnal	14	2,351	6,10,927	14	15	501	6,66,268	7,31,281		
Hissar	Hissar	14	3,580	4,58,981	8	8	430	4,28,189	4,86,206		
	Rohat	12	1,853	5,36,859	7	7	407	8,88,489	9,36,513		
	Simla	10	3,116	2,10,785	6	6	324	1,75,483	2,01,853		
Amبالा	Amبالा	22	2,628	10,33,488	19	19	910	7,31,018	9,19,756		
	Meerut	10	1,359	5,83,245	13	10	455	7,62,283	8,09,131		
	Simla	4	18	33,985	7	6	138	38,703	1,06,453		
Jullundur	Jullundur	13	1,333	7,84,754	12	11	484	14,22,826	16,42,826		
	Ferozepore	17	2,086	9,88,880	17	17	410	12,06,651	14,03,419		
	Kangra	17	2,826	7,27,148	8	19	286	7,30,141	8,46,469		
Amritsar	Amritsar	13	2,036	10,83,514	16	27	558	9,66,640	12,26,712		
	Lyallpur	14	1,460	10,05,004	10	9	407	10,40,300	11,94,505		
	Guraspore	9	1,341	6,53,362	16	16	383	7,59,308	8,38,044		
Labore	Labore	13	8,654	7,98,902	19	24	891	4,33,319	5,44,065		
	Jeonranwalla	9	2,637	5,50,576	10	19	405	4,12,481	5,33,598		
	Perozpore	13	2,682	5,49,253	14	14	379	4,60,885	5,54,560		
	Rawalpindi.	22	6,216	7,11,256	22	22	848	6,77,087	8,49,221		
	Jhelum	10	3,910	5,00,988	10	12	459	5,70,140	6,42,631		
	Gujerat	10	1,785	6,16,347	8	8	365	5,29,353	6,47,820		
	Shabore	10	4,688	3,83,798	11	9	389	3,60,760	4,30,811		
	Multan	16	5,883	4,71,509	11	11	737	4,86,277	5,97,867		
	Jeonpore	12	5,712	3,48,027	9	6	538	2,69,327	3,97,867		
Multan	Montgomery	14	5,777	3,59,437	7	7	413	2,91,024	4,30,811		
	Konfigurgh	10	3,032	2,95,537	9	7	326	2,89,448	5,97,650		
Derajat	D. E. Khan	16	7,086	3,94,864	15	15	575	3,11,862	4,51,137		
	B. G. Khan	11	9,319	2,68,847	12	13	406	3,68,130	3,77,389		
	Peshawar	12	3,130	2,65,547	14	12	431	4,08,236	4,68,236		
	Peshawar	11	1,829	6,53,152	9	19	838	6,26,576	7,71,209		
	Kohat	11	2,853	1,45,419	8	4	448	88,611	1,05,463		
Peshawar	Bazara	17	3,090	3,67,218	8	8	539	1,56,338	1,98,008		
		421	85,768	1,75,83,946	353	417	15,644	1,85,90,776	2,24,46,679		

Population of the Punjab, in 1868.

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.	
	No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Dehli	59,514	1,08,876	1,68,390	1,89,571	1,72,324
Gurgaon	35,664	1,21,112	1,56,775	2,07,632	1,97,514
Karnaul	39,701	93,897	1,33,598	1,88,257	1,66,938
Hissar	16,928	93,117	1,10,045	1,53,787	1,25,529
Rohtak	22,736	1,14,812	1,37,548	1,64,595	1,40,913
Sirsa	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Ambala	29,830	2,14,172	2,44,002	3,31,046	2,81,163
Ludianah	13,744	1,38,190	1,51,934	1,83,698	1,54,756
Simla	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundhur	25,629	2,16,948	2,42,577	2,52,082	2,13,071
Hoshiarpore	16,615	1,91,435	2,08,050	2,84,567	2,53,406
Kangra	442	1,46,992	1,47,434	2,40,808	2,25,730
Amritsar	49,518	2,04,018	2,53,536	3,54,688	2,82,606
Syalkot	11,240	1,86,245	1,97,485	3,11,637	2,67,142
Gurdaspore	9,391	1,43,375	1,52,766	2,08,942	1,76,118
Lahore	56,797	1,44,739	2,01,536	2,61,728	2,06,449
Ferozepore	7,315	1,12,175	1,19,490	1,70,785	1,36,432
Gujeranwala	26,714	1,31,209	1,57,923	1,81,572	1,44,629
Rawal Pindi	4,000	71,579	75,579	2,13,423	1,84,189
Jhelum	2,647	1,10,363	1,13,010	1,41,811	1,35,246
Gujerat	14,588	1,41,607	1,56,195	20,367	14,823
Shapora	12,783	73,766	86,549	1,11,329	1,00,347
Multan	18,255	93,539	1,11,794	1,57,240	1,29,866
Jhung	2,828	72,158	74,986	1,10,046	90,209
Montgomery	7,255	65,021	72,276	1,16,666	91,306
Mozuffergurh	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Dera Ismail Khan	2,141	82,959	85,100	1,24,782	1,12,272
Dera Ghazi Khan	4,255	57,844	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bunnoo	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,738
Peshawar	4,848	1,16,608	1,21,456	1,66,090	1,43,779
Kohat	96	28,543	28,639	45,299	39,012
Hazara	57	74,117	74,174	96,162	92,567
Total	5,10,311	35,11,458	40,21,769	53,51,006	45,83,524

Population of

District.	Population. — (continued.)					
	Youths.	Young Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	No. per square mile.
			Males.	Females.		
Dehli ...	27,001	17,322	1,09,734	92,898	6,08,850	496
Gurgaon ..	29,087	17,273	1,33,532	1,11,604	6,96,646	346
Karnaul ..	29,294	18,961	1,13,212	94,215	6,10,927	260
Hissar ..	20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	4,84,661	137
Rohatak ..	28,354	20,924	99,400	82,733	5,36,959	294
Sirsa ...	8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	2,10,795	68
Ambala ..	45,212	26,044	1,91,672	1,60,351	10,35,488	394
Ludianah ..	26,935	17,820	1,08,709	91,327	5,83,245	429
Simla ...	1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	*
Jullundhur ..	35,998	21,274	1,48,609	1,23,730	7,94,764	596
Hoshiarpore ..	38,759	24,213	1,81,067	1,56,878	9,38,893	450
Kangra ..	33,097	17,476	1,12,377	97,660	7,27,148	257
Amritsar ...	41,402	19,510	2,11,220	1,74,046	10,83,514	532
Syalkot ..	33,508	18,784	2,01,014	1,72,919	10,05,004	512
Gurdaspore ..	20,845	12,021	1,29,224	1,08,212	6,55,362	488
Lahore ..	31,103	40,926	1,23,531	1,25,165	7,88,902	218
Ferozepore ..	23,750	15,251	1,08,954	94,081	5,49,253	204
Gujeranwala ..	24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	5,50,576	207
Rawal Pindi ..	27,591	17,785	1,44,213	1,24,055	7,11,256	115
Jhelum ..	19,591	12,477	1,03,288	88,575	5,00,988	128
Gujarat ..	1,87,184	1,63,149	1,24,368	1,06,456	6,16,347	345
Shahpore ..	13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	3,68,796	78
Multan ..	14,519	7,704	89,603	72,577	4,71,509	80
Lyallpur ..	12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	3,48,027	61
Montgomery ..	11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	3,59,437	64
Mozulfergurh ..	10,370	5,139	54,298	46,718	2,95,547	98
Dera Ismail Khan ..	12,822	7,855	75,130	62,003	3,94,864	56
Dera Ghazi Khan ..	9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	3,08,840	133
Bunnoo ..	6,109	9,625	58,612	49,629	2,87,547	91
Peshawar ...	18,962	10,527	1,00,954	82,840	5,23,152	271
Kohat ...	5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	1,45,419	51
Hazara ...	17,935	20,498	77,306	62,730	3,67,218	122
Total ..	8,66,683	6,08,823	33,45,876	28,38,034	1,75,93,946	184

* The total area of this District has not been given.

the Panjab, 1868,—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.							
CHRISTIANS.			Sikhs.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Europeans.	East Indian & other mixed classes.	Natives.					
676	...	1,567	580	4,38,886	1,30,645	36,496	6,08,850
21	20	1	130	4,80,307	2,16,147	20	6,96,646
223	6	26	9,295	3,56,205	1,51,723	93,349	6,10,927
51	62	9	1,812	3,73,937	1,02,928	5,882	4,84,681
40	7	1	257	4,65,536	71,118	...	5,36,959
12	33	...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	2,10,795
1,195	111	80	56,440	6,89,333	2,86,874	1,455	10,35,188
81	31	127	95,413	2,19,371	2,06,603	61,619	5,83,245
2,312	283	87	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
631	14	101	1,17,167	3,18,401	3,58,427	23	7,94,764
40	18	4	79,413	4,15,471	3,17,967	1,25,977	9,38,890
221	3	26	1,308	6,76,893	48,662	35	7,27,148
358	37	139	2,62,639	1,91,321	5,02,348	1,26,672	10,83,514
1,597	...	203	50,289	2,18,771	6,01,959	1,32,185	10,05,004
109	...	...	39,967	2,49,813	2,97,083	68,390	6,55,362
2,587	116	97	1,18,360	1,17,301	4,68,387	82,054	7,88,902
900	10	24	1,60,487	68,406	2,45,659	73,767	5,49,253
19	25	57	38,911	1,06,156	3,57,550	49,858	5,50,576
2,072	64	61	24,355	60,720	6,21,169	2,815	7,11,256
42	16	3	...	62,976	4,34,157	3,794	5,00,988
25	21	3	20,653	53,174	5,37,696	4,775	6,16,347
14	1	1	3,122	53,590	3,05,507	6,561	3,68,796
904	36	290	907	86,989	3,60,165	22,218	4,71,509
9	7	...	2,994	57,299	2,70,819	16,899	3,48,027
48	4	3	12,286	69,805	2,77,291	...	3,59,437
24	6	...	2,571	36,748	2,49,865	6,333	2,95,547
169	31	33	1,587	48,756	3,38,387	5,901	3,94,864
54	10	2	1,124	38,467	2,64,527	4,656	3,08,840
27	11	4	493	26,222	2,60,550	240	2,87,547
3,375	37	...	2,014	27,408	4,81,447	8,871	5,23,152
53	7	...	1,837	6,544	1,36,565	413	1,45,419
49	5	...	973	18,563	3,46,112	1,516	3,67,218
17,938	1,032	2,949	11,29,319	61,34,243	93,35,632	9,72,833	1,75,93,946

Population of the Punjab, in 1868, — (Concluded.)

Districts.	Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration of Immigration during year.
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.		
Delhi, ...	2,70,338	3,38,512	Urdu.	...
Gurgaon, ...	3,99,332	2,97,314	Urdu and Hindi.	...
Karnaul, ...	3,05,974	3,04,953	Urdu, corrupted Hindi, Punjabi.	*356
Hissar, ...	3,51,395	1,33,286	Urdu, Jalu, Punjabi, Bagari.	E. 296 I. 1,018
Rohtak, ...	3,15,904	2,21,055	Urdu.	...
Sirsa, ...	1,45,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagari, Bhatti.	L. 320
Ambala, ...	5,01,056	5,34,432	Urdu, Punjabi.	E. 250
Ludianah, ...	3,20,633	2,62,612	. Ditto.	282
Simla, ...	13,466	20,529	Urdu, Pahari.	...
Jullundhur, ...	4,07,970	3,86,794	Urdu, Punjabi.	E. 15,667 I. 1,045
Hoshiarpore, ...	5,65,983	3,72,907	Punjabi.	...
Kangra, ...	5,21,303	2,45,845	Urdu, Pahari and Lahaoli.	61
Anritsar, ...	4,17,747	6,65,767	{ Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Kashmiri.	...
Sylkot, ...	4,33,617	5,71,387	Punjabi and Hindi.	E. 128 L. 117
Gurdaspore, ...	3,71,581	2,83,781	Punjabi.	E. 49
Lahore, ...	2,79,362	509,540	{ Urdu, Punjabi, English, Kashmiri, Persian.	E. 500 I. 2,000
Ferozpor, ...	3,40,842	2,08,411	Punjabi.	...
Gujeranwala, ...	2,13,153	3,37,423	Urdu, Punjabi.	Not perceptible.
Rawal Pindi, ...	4,75,976	2,35,280	{ Urdu, Punjabi, Pushtu, Per- sian, Kashmiri, English, Goojerati.	Nil.
Jhelum, ...	3,02,874	1,98,114	Punjabi dialect of Urdu.	3
Gujerat, ...	3,63,664	2,52,683	Punjabi.	34
Shahpore, ...	1,77,781	1,91,015	English, Urdu, Punjabi.	...
Multan, ...	1,96,389	2,75,120	Urdu, Multani, Punjabi.	...
Jhung, ...	1,19,619	2,28,408	Punjabi.	944
Montgomery, ...	1,53,401	2,06,036	English, Urdu, Punjabi.	...
Mozuffurgurh, ...	2,05,799	89,748	Punjabi.	50
Dera G. Khan, ...	2,15,933	1,78,931	Pushtu, Punjabi.	382
Dera G. Khan, ...	1,73,420	1,35,420	Hindustani, Punjabi, Belochi.	4,695
Bunnoo, ...	2,04,411	83,136	Pushtu, Hindi.	...
Peshawar, ...	2,67,736	2,55,416	Pushtu, Urdu.	E. 539 I. 810
Kohat, ...	1,00,257	45,162	Pushtu, Urdu, Hindi, Persian.	...
Hazara, ...	2,67,434	99,784	Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu.	...
Total, ...	94,03,819	81,90,127		...

* Nothing special beyond the ordinary migration of individuals seeking service.

† No considerable Emigration or Immigration.

‡ From Bhawalpore.

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, in the Punjab, 1867-68.

District.	Total area in square Miles.				Unappropriated Cultural waste in acres, the property of Government.		
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.				
Dehli, ...	794	263	170	1,227	1,280	...	1,280
Gurgaon, ...	1,526	174	316	2,016	...	...	...
Karnaul, ...	1,020	890	442	2,352	4,020	...	4,020
Hissar, ...	2,111	1,162	268	3,540	...	...	...
Rohtak, ...	1,418	237	168	1,823	...	...	...
Sirsa, ...	1,348	1,512	256	3,116	...	...	...
Ambala, ...	1,490	433	705	2,628	2,324	...	2,124
Ludianah, ...	1,117	147	95	1,359	...	...	...
Simla, ...	15	3	...	18	1,709	...	1,709
Jullundhur, ...	933	77	323	1,333	1,142	...	1,142
Hoshiarpore, ...	1,174	99	813	2,086	...	...	...
Kangra, ...	871	112	1,843	2,826	...	...	...
Amritsar, ...	1,443	286	307	2,036	5,275	...	5,275
Sylkot, ...	1,281	301	378	1,960	1,754	...	1,754
Gurdaspore, ...	960	89	292	1,341	...	...	...
Lahore, ...	1,571	1,518	535	3,624	2,36,574	2,637	2,33,937
Ferozpoore, ...	1,752	712	228	2,692	...	...	...
Gujeranwala, ...	939	1,192	526	2,657	1,49,746	...	1,49,746
Rawal Pindi, ...	1,496	423	4,297	6,216	...	...	...
Jhelum, ...	1,193	407	2,310	3,910	937	...	937
Gujerat, ...	959	550	276	1,785	3,65,500	...	3,65,500
Shalpoore, ...	662	3,249	787	4,698	3,95,638	23,087	3,72,551
Multan, ...	976	1,118	3,788	5,882	18,82,676	1,933	18,80,743
Jhung, ...	376	3,897	1,439	5,712	23,08,480	...	23,08,480
Montgomery, ...	841	944	3,792	5,577	23,18,215	19,411	22,98,804
Mozuffurgurh, ...	568	218	2,236	3,022	53,914	2,265	51,649
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	846	2,078	4,172	7,096	2,76,811	...	6,76,811
Dera Gazi Khan, ...	365	1,205	749	2,319	13,500	378	13,122
Bunnoo, ...	704	91	2,355	3,150	...	...	...
Peshawar, ...	1,103	342	484	1,929	...	...	...
Kohat, ...	251	40	2,547	2,838	1,878	...	1,878
Hazara, ...	330	11	2,659	3,000	...	...	...
Total, ...	32,432	23,780	39,556	95,768	81,21,173	49,711	80,71,462

* This is the entire waste, culturable and unculturable have not been distinguished.

Climate of the Punjab during the year 1867.

[illegible]

Oudh.

Oudh lies between Nepal and the North-Western Provinces. It contains no mountains. In the Gondah district the boundary is on the ridge of the first range of low but abrupt hills ; elsewhere it is in the plains.

Plains.—The Province is a part of the alluvial valley of the Ganges, and of some of its tributaries. The rivers descend from the hills first in a southerly direction and then turn eastwards. The belts of forest come down between them, and are situated on the higher land between the streams. The forest generally terminates in an abrupt ridge on either side, below which there is low ground forming the immediate valleys of the rivers and smaller streams. These lower belts are cultivated mainly by Tharus, who occupy a piece of ground for a year or two and then abandon it. When not cultivated these plains are covered with long grass, which is burnt every year about April, to admit of the young grass springing up below upon which the large herds of cattle feed. Below the region of the forest comes the *turrai*, of which these lower plains on the banks of the streams, may be said to be offshoots. The *turrai* stretches all along the frontier of the province immediately below the forest, and is low and moist. It is more or less settled and cultivated, but the crops are poor and the country is unhealthy, at first at any rate, and there are great difficulties in the way of bringing the soil under cultivation. Throughout this district there are large grassy plains, where numerous herds of cattle are kept, and it is interspersed with old water-courses, the former beds of the rivers, now forming jheels and swarming with alligators. The whole country between the rivers Soheli and Chauka may be thus described, though the central ridge is higher and less moist, and produces to a certain extent the crops which grow on the higher lands. This country, moreover, extends for some distance to the south of the Chauka in the Kheree district and about the head waters of the Ul, Barauncha, and other streams, which rise in a series of swamps where forest and *turrai* are all mingled in a sort of jumble together. In the Baraich and Gondah districts the rivers run in a less easterly direction to meet the Gogra, and the *turrai* gradually fades into the drier land : the beds of the streams become deeper and more marked, the jheels disappear or assume a totally different character, being mere collections of rain water instead of spring-fed reservoirs as before ; and the country assumes the ordinary appearance of the plain of the Ganges. The land is now better cultivated; villages are more numerous, groves of fine trees abound, and everything has a comparatively

civilized and settled appearance. Henceforward the country lies in belts or zones following the course of the rivers. North of the Gogra, the soil is for the most part of a sandy character. It is, however, fertile, and its yield is proportionate to the amount of water it receives. The rainfall of this part of Oudh is greater than south of the river, and the crops are but scantily irrigated. Such as it is, the irrigation is chiefly from streams and jheels, as well irrigation has hardly made any progress. The population in these districts is comparatively scanty, the holdings of cultivators much larger than across the river, and the region has, in the other parts of the province, a bad name for fever, which is unquestionably more or less justified by fact. There are large waste tracts in both these districts, and no doubt the people are holding back, in many instances, for the conclusion of the settlement before undertaking to break them up. In the Baraich and Kherce districts, where the *turrai* fades into the drier land, are two tracts, known as Dhowrera and Naupara, which have an excellent breed of draught cattle. The pasture here is more succulent, and the young calves have a better chance, for Oudh, though the *turrai* is covered with herds of cattle, really produces no grasses from which fine animals can be raised.

South of the Chauka and Gogra the province is divided by the Gumti, which runs through it in an east-south-east direction, into two nearly equal portions. The general character of the country south of that river is superior to that on the north. The upper part of the tract between the Gumti and the Gogra, consisting of the main part of the district of Kherce, the whole of Seetapore, a part of Lucknow, and the upper part of Barabunkee, is generally sandy; the crops are mainly unirrigated. In the centre of this tract there are a few jheels, especially in the lower part of Seetapoor, in Lucknow, and Barabunkee, where the soil is more clayey and the crops more irrigated and finer, but its general character is as described. The lower part of the Barabunkee district, and Fyzabad are better; there are more jheels and more irrigation, and all the finer crops are produced. The finest part of this tract is in the district of Barabunkee between the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad and the river Gumti. Here the population is dense, the soil excellent, and rude well irrigation general.

The tract of country between the Gumti and the Ganges is the finest part of the Province of Oudh. The river Sai runs through the centre of it, and perhaps the part south of that river is, on the whole, the finer. The characteristics of both are the

same. Between the rivers, midway, there is an elevated hollow in which there is a string of jheels. Often in this tract, and more especially in the Lucknow and Oonao Districts, in that part of the country through which the Lucknow and Cawnpore road and railway run, there are large plains of bare uncultivated land, on which is to be seen *reh* efflorescence in parts, and of which it is hard to say whether it is barren or not. But among these jheels and waste tracts are to be found some of the finest villages in the province, producing magnificent crops, all irrigated, and interspersed with fine groves of trees. Generally, however, the aspect of this tract is the least interesting to the eye. The long stretches of uncultivated waste and the distance between the groves impress the traveller with the idea that he is in a less favoured country. In some parts of this tract there is much rice cultivation, and the water is always near the surface. But rude wells do not stand here, and the wells are made of large burnt bricks, moulded into segments of the circle of the well, and laid on one another without mortar. These wells stand about 30 years, but as they involve a certain expenditure of capital they are not so numerous as they might be, though costing less than half the money that a real masonry well does.

Outside this central tract, and on either side of it, lies a beautiful stretch of country. The soil here is *domat* (two earths), it is all watered from rude wells, and is wooded in a style not often to be seen. The wood indeed goes on to the banks of the rivers, though, as they are approached, the water is not found so near the surface, and the soil is more sandy and less productive. The products of this tract embrace all the crops found in this part of India, and the country looks like a garden. It is healthy, and the climate is agreeable to the native idea and constitution, and it produces the men who have filled the ranks of our own army as well as those of every native state. In this tract the crops are large and heavy, and the trees attain a great size. It is nearly all cultivated, and very little waste is to be seen. The population is dense and the holdings small, and the people are remarkable for attachment to their birth place. The cultivation is not equal over the whole areas of the villages. On the contrary, the lands lying near the villages are all watered and manured, but the out-lying lands on the borders of the villages are for the most part unirrigated, and are held by cultivators resident in other villages.

Forests.—The Oudh forests are in three divisions. The 1st, or Khairigarh Division, lies between the rivers Soheli and Mohana; at the north-west end it is bounded by an arbitrary

line which goes through the forest, and is the limit towards Nepal, and at the east end by the river Kauriali. There is some forest land south of the Soheli, but with but little sal (*shorea robusta*), which is the most valuable of the woods these forests produce. In this division also, about the head waters of the Ul and Barauncha, there is some forest land consisting partly of stunted sal and partly of other trees. The trees here are not large enough to produce logs of timber. The total area of the 1st Division of forest lands is 263 square miles, of which 149 square miles produce sal. In the 2nd, or Baraich Division, the country between the rivers Kauriali and Girwa is partly covered with sissou forest and partly with a dense jungle of a variety of trees. No sal is to be found here, the land lies too low, being very little elevated above the banks of the Moila, which is a river in the rains, but half stream half swamp at other times. It runs about midway between the other two rivers. East of the Girwa there is a sal forest nine or ten miles wide, and then the Babai river is met with. There is no sal forest on the east banks of the Babai, which is low *turrai* land, but after crossing the Blada there is a considerable belt of forest. There is a belt of sal forest from the Nepal frontier on the left bank of the Rapti down to Bhinga. The area of the forest lands in this division is 269 square miles, of which 176 square miles produce sal. In the 3rd or Gondah Division the wood is less valuable. The sal tree is here stunted. The forest tracts are less extensive, occupying a less breadth of land under the hills, and are more tangled and of the nature of a thicket. The forest area in this division is 170 square miles, of which 100 produce sal. The trees which are reserved in the Oudh forest are (1.) Sal (*Shorea robusta*.) (2.) Sissu (*Dalbergia sissou*.) (3.) Tun (*Cedrela toona*.) (4.) Ebony (*Diospyros melanoxylon*.) (5.) Dhau (*Conocarpus latifolia*.) (6.) Arseni (*Terminalia tomentosa*.) (7.) Kher (*Acacia catechu*.) (8.) Tikoi or Haldu (*Nauclea cardifolia*.) Of these sal, tun, ebony, dhau, and arseni are found in the higher forest, called Bhabar or, locally, Damar. The other trees are found on the lower ground or *turrai*. In that part of the 1st or Khairigarh division which lies between the Mohana and the Soheli rivers, every now and then we come upon tracts in the middle of the forest quite bare of trees. These tracts are termed villages, though no one lives there, but cattle are driven on to the lands to pasture. Every year these tracts are set on fire, which not only effectually prevents any encroachment of the forest, but the fire goes into the forest and

does serious damage there. There is a very small tract under *sisau* in British territory, and that is reserved for the use of the gun carriage agency at Futtehghurh. The bulk of the Oudh forests, and by far the more valuable ones, were given to Nepal by Lord Canning, in reward for the services of the Durbar during the Mutiny.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of Oudh are the Rapti, the Babai, the Girwa, the Kauriali, the Mohana, the Soheli, the Sarda, the Ul, the Katna, the Gumti, the Sai and the Ganges. Of these all, except the Ul, Katna, Gumti and Sai, are hill streams descending from the Himalayas, and subject to the sudden freshets which characterise the hill streams. The *Rapti* is a rapid river navigable for boats up to Bhinga. It is used for rafting timber in the rains. It is a second class river, and swarms with alligators. The *Babai* is rapid and shallow in its upper course, and useless for navigation and for rafting. Some of its waters are drawn into a more sluggish stream called the Sarju which passes Baraich, but it is nowhere navigable. The rest of its waters fall into the Gogra. The *Girwa*, where it enters British territory, is a mountain stream with a great fall, rushing in rapids and pools over a stony and sandy bed. It is useless for navigation. It is a branch of the Kauriali, from which it issues by percolation, and to which it is united lower down. The *Kauriali* is the largest of the affluents of the Ganges. Its discharge is 13,082 cubic feet per second. It is more than twice the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills, and is navigable for boats throughout the year within British territory. This is the river which is called Karnali in the hills: Kauriali, after it enters the plains to its confluence with the Sarju a little below Bhartapur; *Gogra*, thence to Fyzabad; *Sarju*, about Adjudia; and *Dewa* or *Gogra* again below this down to its confluence with the Ganges at Revelganj, near Chapra. The *Mohana* is the boundary of the British territory from Gwari Ghat to its confluence with the Kauriali, rather more than half its course in the plains. It is a shallow and rapid stream, not navigable, but timber is floated down it in the rains to the Kauriali. This river swarms with alligators, both the magar or broad-nosed, and the gural or long-nosed species. The *Soheli* is a small stream, but has sufficient water to float timber in the rains to the Kauriali. As its course is short below the principal depot for the 1st Forest division, past which it flows, it is kept clear of snags at some cost. It is not a navigable river.

The *Sarda* is a river about the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills; nine miles below, its discharge is 6,416 cubic feet per second. Where it enters British territory in Oudh—for it is the

boundary between British territory and Nepal, out of Oudh—it has lost the character of a hill stream and flows in a sandy bed. It is more or less navigable throughout British territory, but being large, rapid, and full of shallows and snags, it is not a good river for rafting, and the route by the Soheli and the Kauriali to Bairam Ghat, is considered a better one for timber. This river is called Kali in the hills, and Sarda in the plains after emerging from the hills. Soon after entering British territory it gives off a branch which unites with the Soheli, and the united stream, known as the Sarju, falls into the Kauriali a little below Bhartapoor, and nearly opposite to where the Girwa joins that river on the other side. The main stream of the Sarda, after this bifurcation, is called the Chauka, and it falls into the Gogra at Bairam Ghat, but it is a small river where it finally falls into the Gogra. The *Ul*, which receives the Barauncha, rises in the swamps of the Kherree district bordering on Shahjehanpur. It is not navigable, except for small boats in the lower part of its course. It flows under the station of Lakhimpur and falls into the Chauka at the eastern extremity of the Kherree district. The *Katna* is hardly a river. It rises in Shahjehanpur and is not navigable. It falls into the Gumti about where the Seetapoor and Hurdul road crosses that river.

The *Gumti* is a river rising in some rice fields, from which its head waters appear to trickle. Its water is sweet and its banks are cultivated throughout the province. It is navigable throughout the greater part of its course in Oudh; but it is extremely tortuous, and the navigation is impeded at Sultanpoor by some kankar rocks. In the upper part of its course the valley of the river is wide and open, but about thirty miles below Lucknow, it begins to contract and, with some open parts, the banks henceforward are generally contracted and often precipitous. In some parts of Sultanpoor the scenery on the Gumti is exceedingly picturesque. The banks are precipitous, forty or fifty feet high, and clothed with luxuriant vegetation. Trees, shrubs, and grasses, in Indian profusion and of the most charming colours, throw their shade over the deep still water beneath, and through the foliage the weather-worn, rugged, kankar rock looks singularly beautiful. The *Sai* rises in some fields in the Hurdul district on the borders of Kherree. It has hardly any bed for some miles, and is dry in the dry weather, but shortly below Pailhani the water appears. It is not navigable, but is used for irrigation, being temporarily banded for the purpose by the people themselves. Its water is sweet and wholesome. This river is subject to extraordinary floods and in the rains is

sometimes a most formidable stream. Between the Sai and the Ganges the river *Garra*, and to a lesser degree the *Ramganga*, flow through a corner of the Hurdul district, but they can hardly be called Oudh rivers. The *Garra* comes down from Shah-jehanpur and passes the towns of Pali and Sandi before it joins its waters to those of the *Ramganga*, immediately to pour the united stream into the Ganges.

Lakes.—There are no lakes, though some of the *jheels* are very extensive sheets of water. The larger and deeper of them retain water all the year round. In the *turrai* they are deep and fed by springs. All the land in their neighbourhood produces most beautiful crops. Many produce a kind of wild rice in quantities, and the grassy ones form very good pasturage for buffaloes. The country between the Gumti and the Ganges is well supplied with these *jheels*. They lie in two parallel elevated hollows, on either side of the Sai, and about midway between that river and the Gumti and Ganges respectively. They are drained by lateral *nalas*, which fall mainly into the Sai, and which cause the occasional floods in that river after heavy rain. They are a striking feature of the country, stretching in a continuous series, on both sides of the Sai, from the Shahjehanpur boundary to that of Janpur and Allahabad, and often connected when the rain has been heavy. North of the Gumti, there are a good many of these *jheels* in the Seetapoor district, and they come down into Barabunkee, but there they appear to end. The Fyzabad district is drained by two or three *nalas* running through it, parallel to the Gogra and Gumti. The Oudh *jheels* are covered with all kinds of wild fowl in the weather, and some of them are fairly stocked with snipe.

Marshes.—In the *turrai* marshes are numerous. They are covered with long grasses, narkul, patel, and the like, and are the favourite lair of tigers after the hot weather has set in. The true marshes are found on the low lands near the rivers, where the water oozes through the ground. There are several of these in the upper valley of the Gumti above Lucknow, as also on the banks of the Ul in the Kheree district, and of the Sai in the Hurdul district. Horses and cattle are to be seen feeding in them and they are favourite beats for snipe and bittern.

No *Minerals* of value have been discovered in Oudh.

A regular census was taken of Oudh in 1869. The following is an estimate only of the area and population. There are 12 districts in 4 divisions covering 23,818 square miles and with a population of 8,464,382 :—

return showing area and boundary of Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, Subdivisions, etc., in the Province of Oudh in the year 1867-68.

Commissionership.	District.	Judicial and Revenue Subdivisions.	Area.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Villages.	Civil and Revenue Judges.	Magistrate.	Maximum distance in miles of Village from nearest Court.	Average of do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials, and Police of all kinds.	Land.	Revenue. Ra.
Lucknow.		4	1,024	4,99,712	Lucknow, The population of city Luck-Nigram, now has Amathee, not been Koorsee, ascertain- Monan, Mullabad, Dewa, Mahona, Sirsundhie, Neotnee, Juggour, Nigohan,	1,415	14	16	21	10	City 1,014 District 986 2,000	City, 1,00,884 District, 1,16,136 Cass, 30,658 Including 1,03,452 Offices, 3,20,472	11,71,963	12,02,621
Oonao.		5	1,333	5,70,215	Suffeepoor, Futeehpoor, Ranganow, Moorabad, Aseevun, Russodabad, Poorwa, Morawun, Surwun, Oonao, Hurba, Fuhne,	1,294	13	13	48	12	469	1,60,275 0	10,53,418	10,79,797

HOW.

Barabanki,	3.	1,233	7,23,612	Navabganje, Tekati Nuggur, Rudowlee, Zaidpur, Rannuger, Futtehpoor, Durriabad, Sidhour, Suttrik, Buddoo-Serai, Kuitow, Ichally Khas, Kusba Echowly, Sydunpoor,	7,098 4,098 11,990 10,194 4,946 7,100 5,927 4,251 3,542 2,946 3,599 1,917 4,790 2,277	12	13	26	15	473 includ- ing D. S.	1,10,222	6	1	12,26,160	24,62,330. This is incorrect, it is just double the amount of Land Revenue.
Total	...	3,640	17,83,539	...	4,304	39	42	48	12	2,942	5,90,969	6	6	34,51,541	
Seetapoor,	4	2,206	7,75,000	Seetapoor, Khyrabad, Lahurpoor, Baree, Mehmoodabad, Sudurpoor, Bainsra, Painteypoor, Munooa, Mehraj Nuger, Biswad, Tumbout, Mullapoor, Misrick, Machretta, Neemkhar, Mahowlee,	2,200 11,008 9,938 4,009 4,203 2,205 2,302 2,511 2,368 2,464 6,767 2,754 2,965 1,891 3,800 1,677 1,400	15	17	30	12	Town P. 58 Cant. P. 18 Dist. P. 582 638 Officials	3,720 1,188 75,996 71,529 1,52,433	.. .. .. 3 3 1	10,30,644	10,66,094	
Hurdul,	4	2,217	7,51,573	Shahbad, Sandee, Bilgram, Madhoogunge, Mullaon, Sundela, Hurdul,	17,527 10,409 9,907 4,720 8,757 13,712 2,542	20	16	25	9	664	81,491	14	4	13,47,451	18,90,376,

Boetapoor.

Luck.

Return shewing area and boundary of Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, Subdivisions, &c., in the Province of Oudh in the year 1867-68. — Continued.

Commissionership.	District.	Judicial and Revenue Subdivisions.	Area.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Villages.	Civil and Revenue Judges.	Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials, and Police of all kinds.	Revenue, Rs.	
													Land.	Gross.
Seetapoor. — Continued.	Khera,	2	4,000	4,96,253	Luckimpore, Oel, Khera, Kynara, Hydrabad, Gola, Alyguni, Secundabad, Mumdee, Burwar, Ournagabad,	1,654 5,344 5,937 2,080 1,385 1,686 563 1,494 6,725 3,409 2,790	1,795	4	8	26	Town P. 13 Disc. P. 439	786 60,276 61,062	4,82,689	4,88,511
	Total	2	8,523	20,22,856						Average.	1,734	2,94,987	28,60,794	29,44,983
	Fyzabad,	8	2,296	10,38,200	Fyzabad, Aboodhia, Akberpoor, Shazadpoor, Duspoor, Bhairtepoor, Buddersa, Dheinoal, Tandah, Moharuppoor, Ananigunj, Huilepoor,	20,518 7,518 1,715 3,886 2,849 2,000 4,426 4,443 11,704 3,611 2,607 2,650	3,601	15	14	24	854	3,60,521	13,77,400	15,91,609
									30			14		

Raza-	Barach	3	2,657	6,10,104	Colonelgunj, Jarwal, Byrampoor, Ekounah, Nanpara, Bhinga, Sewpoor, Barach, Fuckerpoor,	4,111 4,584 1,111 1,971 5,100 4,000 1,588 10,000 2,500	3,652	7	9	50	16	518	2,70,408	...	6,19,478	7,25,711
Roya-Bareilly.	Gondah, ..	5	2,683	7,72,780	Gondah, Purupoor, Nuwabgunj, Utrouliah, Bulraupoor, Khargupoor, Shangunj, Katra Charera, Rampoor, Toolseepoor, Machlegoon, Begungunj,	6,735 2,540 4,440 5,015 11,140 2,700 650 2,205 1,030 1,445 675 2,465	4,727	8	8	23	18	624	1,38,878	14	9,34,765	10,76,768
	Total ..	16	7,036	24,21,064			11,930	30	31	50	19	1,886	7,60,802	12	28,31,639	33,94,139
	Roy Bareilly,	3	1,329	6,76,249	Tejhanabad, Dehnow, Lallgunge, Bhugwantnagar,	7,859 4,070 1,917 3,490	1,453	17	17	20	12	470	2,10,552	12	10,34,411	11,47,287
	Sultanpoor, ..	4	1,566	5,02,600	Perkin's gunge, Jala,	3,118 11,331	1,813	12	11	56	10	548	1,00,032	0	10,31,447	11,80,082
	Pertabgurb, ..	4	1,724	7,48,074	Pertabgurb, Salone, Manickpoor,	3,038 3,889 1,986	2,561	20	11	24	9	467	1,46,019	15	11,70,783	12,91,600
	Total ..	11	4,619	25,26,923			5,857	49	39	56	10	1,485	4,56,604	12	32,36,641	36,18,819
	Provincial Total, ..	50	23,818	81,64,382			28,257	157	153	56	14½	8,157	21,12,364	1	2,24,80,614	25,37,178
											Average.					

(There is an error
in the figures
given for Bara-
bunkee hence
this column has
not been filled
in.)

Sumbulpore district, on the		2,520	1,432	1,680	5,632	Waste.	land not	demarcated	i 90	do	do
Mahanuddy, ...		73	1,329	872	2,274	1,059,717	...	1,059,717	395	do	do
Upper Godavery district,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total British,		23,759	25,770	33,310	82,839	13,214,779	145,756½	13,069,022½	1,255	1,557	211
NATIVE STATES,											
Bustar, ...	...	316	3,141	9,605	13,062	...	...	...	none	none	none
Kharonde, ...	...	1,800	250	750	2,800	...	...	...	do	do	do
Raagurh-Burgurh	...	600	100	300	1,000	...	...	...	do	do	do
Sarungurh,	...	400	25	75	500	...	...	...	do	do	do
Patna,	...	1,680	205	615	2,500	...	...	...	do	do	do
Sonepore,	...	600	125	275	1,000	...	...	...	do	do	do
Rehracole,	...	500	75	225	800	...	...	...	do	do	do
Baura,	...	1,500	250	750	2,500	...	...	...	do	do	do
Suktee,	...	41	47	27	115	...	...	...	do	do	do
Kavuriah,	...	156	312	443	911	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kondka or Chooe Ku-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
zan,	...	127	37	9	173	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakeir,	...	145	171	684	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khyragurh,	...	546½	317	76	939½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nandgaon,	...	511½	278	94	883½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mukrai,	...	104	53	58	215	...	...	...	...	11	...
Total Native States,	...	9,027	*5,386	*13,986	28,309	...	...	...	...	11	...
Grand Total,	...	32,786	31,156	47,299	111,238	13,214,779	145,756½	13,069,022½	1,255	1,568	211

b During rains by Nerbudda. Sheir and Omur. *c* During rains by Pench and Kunhan. *e* By Wyngunga, Bag and Choolbund rivers during the rains. *f* By Wyngunga and Wurdah rivers at certain seasons. *g* By Mahanuddee river. *h* 20 miles raised weather road. *i* By Mahanuddee river.

* Estimated.

The Provinces extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th parallel of East longitude. They are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelcund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chundeyree Lullutpore (belonging to the North-Western Provinces), by the Bhopal State, by Sindia's dominions, by Berar, and by the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State, under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals and the North-west Frontier Agency, and by the Rewa State:—

Mountains.—The most prominent range is the *Sautpooras*, south of, but running parallel with, the Nerbudda river from east to west, from its source on the table-lands of Ummerkuntuk, on the eastern frontier of Mundla, to its exit on the westernmost borders of Nimar. From Ummerkuntuk, 3,328 feet above the level of the sea, the most eastern and highest point in the range, an outer ridge runs south-west for about one hundred miles to a point known as the Salee Tekree hills in the Bhundara district; thus forming as it were the head of the range, whose tortuous length narrowing as it proceeds westward, and diversified by broad table-lands, low lying valleys, dorsal ridges and rugged peaks, terminates on the western frontier in these Provinces at the famous hill fortress of Asseergurh in Nimar. The total length of the range may be said to be 300 miles, with an average breadth of about 60 miles, making the entire mountainous area about 18,000 square miles. Some of the highest points in the range are:—Chilpee, 2,600 feet above sea level. Rajadhar, 2,480, Chowradadur, 3,320, Karinjia, 2,696, Khamla, 3,700 feet in Baitool, and Dhoopgurh about 4,000 feet in Hoshungabad. The slope of the range is at the base, exposed in the beds of the various tributaries of the Nerbudda, especially the Seeta Riva, the Towa, and the Machna, where are found the rock series called by the Geological Survey the “Lower Damoodas.” They are also exposed on the southern slopes of the range, at Oomrait near Chindwara, on a small affluent of the Pench. They belong to the coal measures of India, and are distinguished by a preponderance of simple fronded ferns. Overlying these in several localities both north and south of the Nerbudda, are other strata yielding coal. More extensively spread are the Mahadeva rocks, which form the great mass of the Puchmuree hills. They contain a few fern stems and are remarkable for bands of coarse iron ore passing irregularly through them. Their age is supposed to

be the upper Cretaceous. Above these are found the beds which have been called the Taklee series, which follow the same course along the northern face of the Sautpooras as the carbonaceous strata. They include sandstone, red shales, argillaceous limestone, and green and purplish clays. The trap formation mainly constitutes the table-lands of all the four hill districts. With the metamorphic rocks it is in many tracts overlaid by laterite.

In the Mundla district there are four principal upland valleys, each sending down a feeder to the Nerbudda; to the west lies the valley of the Bunjur; in the centre the valleys of the Halone, the Phen, and the Bormeyr; to the east the valleys of the Khurmeyr, Chirkar, and Seonee; and to the north-west the valley of the Suljee. The eastern valleys have an elevation superior to those of the west. The portion of the district east of the Chirkar river is an exceedingly rich and highly culturable plain. The western and southern sides of the district between the Khurmeyr and Bormeyr rivers present a rugged mass of bare and lofty mountains hurled together by volcanic action; the general formation being basaltic intermixed with laterite, with which the higher peaks are capped. There is a lofty range of hills between the Chirkar and Khurmeyr. The country between this range of hills and the Nerbudda forms the talooka of Rameepore, which contains an area of about 217 square miles. It is an undulating plain watered by numerous streams, but almost entirely destitute of trees and shrubs. On the east of this volcanically formed country several fine "dadurs" or plateaux and rich valleys, especially those of Soncteerat and Kurmundul, occur. These valleys are well watered, and sheltered from the winds; and here, even in April, the streams are fringed with verdant grass. The Chowradadur plateau, with an area of about six square miles, is probably one of the most favourable spots for an European settler in the whole Mundla district. This plateau overlooks the Lumnee valley, situated at the extreme eastern corner of the district on the south side and beyond the ghat range. It forms a sub-talooka, and contains about 100 square miles. The valley is filled with dense jungle, and contains only two or three Bygah villages. It is the resort of wild buffaloes, and of kinds of deer and beasts of prey. It is entirely uncultivated, and it is thought would prove a good site for a coffee plantation. The Bunjur valley, running partly into the Seonee district, has two large open plains at Baihur and Bheemlat well watered. The Halone valley is approached from the Bunjur valley by the Gara ghats, which form the eastern margin of the Bunjur. At Bichia it opens into a fine open and fertile plain,

some 15 miles long by 5 broad. It is even better watered than the valley of the Bunjur. The valley of the Bormeyr resembles that of the Khurmeyr above described. It has a general elevation of about 2,500 feet above sea level, and has a pleasant climate. The Googree talooka is a portion of the lower part of the valley of the Bormeyr.

The Mowye is a talooka considerably to the east of Googree, and contains the remains of former very extensive irrigation works. About Mowye there are said to be 120 tanks, some of considerable size, but all out of repair. The Thondah talooka lies to the west of Bichia, consisting of low hills and elevated plains and valleys. North of the Nurbudda the largest talooka in this district is Shahpoor. The country is even more hilly and less watered than that to the south. But there are some fine open plains in the neighbourhood of Shahpoor, at Shahpoorah, and in Niwas. In the Seonee district, the plateaux of Seonce and Lucknadowa have a varying height of from 1,800 feet to 2,200 feet, well cultivated and clear of jungle. The valley of the Bangunga may be said to commence after the confluence of the waters of the Bangunga and the Thanwur. It is of ever varying breadth, widening into bays of considerable extent, and anon it is contracted by spurs from the hills which run almost to the river's bank. The first basin includes the Bhunsa Bhar forest, unreclaimed. The second bay includes Thema and a part of Mhow, and is about 5 miles across, and well watered. The third basin includes Nursingha, and is here of considerable extent and well watered. South of this basin the hills run parallel to, and at a short distance from, the banks of the river until the embouchure of the Ooskal and Nahra rivers, where the fourth basin occurs. The Paraswara plateau separates the valleys of the Bangunga and the Bunjur, and has a general width of between 6 and 10 miles, well watered. The Phen valley is more open than the Halone, to which it is nearly parallel. The valleys of the Ooskal and Nahra are narrow, but in one or two places there are open plains. In the Chindwara district the principal upland valleys are those of the Pench and Kolbira. In many places they present broad open plains about Chand, Chindwara, and Chowrye, highly cultivated and well watered. The general elevation is about 2,200 feet. Less open are the valleys which follow the course of the Kunhan river through Deogurh before its descent into the plains. The plateau of the Puchmurree, 3,500 feet above sea level, is said to be 12 square miles in extent. The scenery is of surpassing beauty and variety. Through the centre of the plateau there flows a fine clear stream for the

greater portion of the year, which appears at one time to have been banded for the storage of water. The plateau presents many advantages for the establishment of a sanitarium, and is easily reached on the north from Bhunkhree, a railway station 35 miles distant. On the south it is separated from the great Sautpoora chain by the valley of the Deinwa. Another plateau the Moltoor, 3,200 feet, though somewhat inferior in some respects, has many characteristics of the higher Puchmurees as a sanitarium, and is easily accessible from the south. And, lastly, in the Baitool district the Machna and Sampni rivers traverse a broad level basin of rich soil whereon is situated the chief town of Baitool. It is shut in by abrupt lines of stony hills on all sides but the west, where it is bounded by the deep valley of the Taptee. It is almost entirely under cultivation. The Mooltyc plateau is on the south, of considerable extent, and noted for its cultivation of opium and sugarcane. The only plateau at a high level in this district is the hill of Khamla in the south-west corner of the district, said to be a little below 3,700 feet, the general height of the Gawilgurh hills, with which it is connected. The absence of water on the plateau must prevent its being selected as a sanitarium, however desirable it otherwise may be as a place of residence, being as it is out of the reach of hot winds.

The principal ranges in the Jubbulpore district at the head of the Nerbudda valley, are the *Bhaner*, the *Kynmore*, and the *Bhitturgurh*. The Bhaner range enters the district in the neighbourhood of Hecrapore, and forms the northern boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda and its affluent the Hirun. The highest peak is Kaloombur, 2,554 feet above sea level. The Kynmore range runs nearly parallel with the Bhaner, and in close proximity, attaining a height of 2,300 feet. South of the Nerbudda the district is broken up by spurs of the Sautpoora range. Beside these there are detached groups of hills, *viz.* the Suttepahar near Sleemanabad, the Bijooa hills in the Sehora Tehseel, the Nagur hills on the borders between Jubbulpore and Mundla, and a low range called the Kynjooa in Bijragogurh. A portion of the Meikul range skirts the frontiers of Mundla and Jubbulpore districts on the north-east and merges into the Sautpooras at Ummerkuntuk. From this terminal ridge a section of the *Vindhya* range runs along the northern boundary of Belaspore, till it enters the Chota Nagpore territory on the east. Nowhere in this district does the range attain a higher elevation than 2,000 feet. The Laffa hill belonging to this range is, however, over 3,000 feet high, and possesses an area of table-

land three square miles in extent, with the remains of ancient habitation. After reaching Korba, a low range runs south into the district eastward of the Husdoo river till the hills reach the valley of the Mahanuddee eastward of Seoreenarrain; then re-appearing on the opposite side of the Mahanuddee they continue close to the eastern branch of that river till they connect themselves with that great southern range from which the Mahanuddee takes its rise, and which divides it from the Bustar State.

The "great plateau of Chutteesgurh," comprising the districts of Belaspore and Raepore with their Dependencies, is bounded on the north and east as above described. On the west it is flanked by the ridge commencing at Ummerkuntuk and ending at the point known at the Salee Tekree hills; from which point again low detached spurs skirt the western frontier till they become blended in the Mahanuddee range. The total area of this tract including hill, forest, and plain amounts to 22,000 square miles and may be separated into the following distinctive tracts:— (1) the valley of the Sheonath and the tract between that river and the Salee Tekree hills, (2) the tract between the Sheonath and Husdoo rivers; (3) the tract between the Sheonath and the Mahanuddee, and (4) the tract south of Raepore extending downwards towards the Mahanuddec.

In the Sumbulpore plain—which may be called the valley of the Mahanuddee,—the most noticeable hill range is what is known as the *Barapahar*, covering an area of some 100 square miles, and bordering the Mahanuddee to the south of Pudumpore. The formation is trap, and the highest point about 2,200 feet above the level of the plain. The Jhurgathee range extends from the Ebe river to the zemindaree of Lehra, some 15 miles. The Bodapoli range runs for some 23 miles along the left bank of the Mahanuddee between the khalsa and the State of Rehracole; connected with it is a range running east and west on the immediate borders of Rehracole. In Pudumpore the Jargaon range runs from east to north-west for 10 miles. Among the most noted hills in the Gurjat States is a large range in Phoolgurh connected on the north side with the Barapahar range. Another vast range divides Phoolgurh and Borasambar from Patna. On the east of Kharonde is a range which runs nearly the whole distance of that State from north to south, and is said to be 2,500 feet above the level of the plain. These tracts are not yet surveyed. The valley of the Mahanuddee proper is of ever varying dimensions, in places opening out into extensive cultivated plains, and anon contracted to the river's bank by the encroachment of hills. The tracts directly administered by the

Government, which are surrounded by a circle of Zemindaree estates, sixteen in number, have an area estimated at 5,632 square miles, and these again are encircled by Gurjat States, whose area is computed at 10,000 square miles, thus making the total area of the Sumbulpore tract 15,632 square miles. Next in order to be described is the Bustar Dependency, forming the extreme south-eastern portion of the Central Provinces. The eastern portion of the State is an elevated plateau about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, while the western and southern portions are below 1,000 feet. The plateau extends on the south to the Tangree Dongree and Toolsee Dongree hills, on the west as far as the hills between Nagatoka and Barsoor, on the north to where the Mahanuddee and Scw rivers have their rise, and to the east it extends beyond the boundary of Jeypore as far as the Eastern ghats. The total area of the entire tract is computed at 13,062 square miles.

Immediately on the west of this State, along the left bank of the Godavery river lies the British district of "Upper Godavery" comprising six talooks with an area of about 2,274 square miles. These talooks may be said to form a strip of level country lying between the Godavery and a range of hills which separate them from the Bustar Dependency. The detached hill ranges in the Chanda district are the Panabaras, Ambagurh Chowky, Kotegul and Rangee ranges, and the Parzagurh, Chimmoor, Mhool, Soorjagurh and Dewulmurree hills. In the Wurdah district a low range of hills lies on its northern frontier, rising in places to a height at Malagaon of 1,726 feet, Nandagaon 1,874 feet, and Gurramsoor 2,186 feet. In the Nagpore district a low range runs along the north-western frontier averaging about 12 miles broad including the Tekaree hill 1,668 feet, on the south of this range lies the sacred hill of Ramtek (1,400 feet.) Another range runs along the western and southern frontier including the hill of Kurkee rising 2,000 feet, the highest elevation in the district. A third range bisects the Katole Tehseel forming a connecting link between the two hill divisions just described. In the Bhundara district the Salee Tekree or Lanjee hills, the most southern outwork of the great Sautpoor chain, stand on its northern frontier. There are other ridges and clusters of hills in various parts of the district such as the Ambaghur, the Bullahi, the Nowagaon. But as the tracts comprised within the four districts here mentioned form the valleys of the Wurdah and Wyngunga, they will be found more properly described as the great plain of Nagpore under its appropriate heading next following.

Plains.—The valley of the Wurdah comprises the districts of Nagpore and Wurdah, south of or below the Sautpoora range of hills. On the west it is bounded by the river Wurdah, which separates it from Berar and the Nizam's dominions. The flat unvarying champaign of unbroken cultivation contrasts strangely with the stony, jungly, rugged, and undulating tracts around it. Demarcated by the low hill ranges already described, the plain tracts in the Nagpore district lie, first, in the western half of the Katole subdivision, and contains the most highly cultivated land in the district with an area of about 300 square miles sloping towards the Wurdah river on the west; secondly, the tract lying between the Sautpooras on the north, to the confines of Bhundara and Chanda on the east and south-east, in extent about 2,000 square miles with a general slope towards the Wyngunga on the south-east; and thirdly, a strip of rich cultivated country, lying between the hills on the south and the borders of the district, of from 4 to 10 miles in breadth, and in length from south-east to north-west about 24 miles. It is along the left bank of the Wurdah river that there is situated the great "Cotton field" of the Central Provinces. In the north where the river debouches from the Sautpooras, the cotton cultivation consists of a rich but narrow strip along the bank. This strip widens as it proceeds southward into the Wurdah district, till owing to a semi-circular curve of the river it attains a width of 50 miles at a point which may be marked by Hingunghat, the well known cotton mart. Here the plain is of black loamy soil cultivated partly with cotton, and partly with wheat and maize. Then the plain gradually becomes narrower and narrower, still hugging the banks of the river, but more and more encroached upon by the brushwood and forest, till it becomes lost a little below the old city of Chanda. At this point the desert and the garden are brought into juxtaposition. On one side of the city there is the black loam and the cotton crops, on the other side there is the barren and unpropitious ground covered with low forest and brushwood, and tenanted by wild beasts. This black soil tract cannot be less than 100 miles in length with a varying breadth covering an area altogether of about 2,000 square miles. The valley of the Wyngunga where the river debouches from the Sautpoora hills is broad, generally cultivated, and often rich. On the right bank opposite the capital of Nagpore, the valley reaches out to a great breadth, till it is separated by some hilly country from the valley of the Wurdah. This has been called the great "Plain of Nagpore." On the opposite side of the river the country is more broken or

undulating, and but partially cultivated, chiefly by means of irrigation from tanks. Further south, the valley in the Chanda district becomes narrower, but continues rich, abounding in rice cultivation and highly irrigated, until at last it joins the Wurdah below Chanda. The feeders of the Wyngunga have valleys of a similar character, in many places opening out into broad bays studded with villages and well cultivated. As the valley of the Wurdah is the cotton field, so the lower valley of the Wyngunga is the rice field of the Central Provinces. Taking the two valleys together the great plain of the Nagpore country may be stated to be 21,675 square miles in extent, of which 3,666,980 acres, or one-fourth, is under cultivation.

The next great plain tract to be described is the valley of the Nerbudda. This may be said to commence from the western limit of the Hoshungabad district, (not far from Mhow and Indore), passing through the Nursingpore district on to Jubbulpore. It is bounded on the north by the Vindhya, and reaches to the Sautpooras, which form its southern boundary. At Jubbulpore it is gradually cut off by the off-shoots of the Sautpoora hills. It is on the whole broad, often having a breadth of 30 miles. Its extreme length may be more than 200 miles, watered by the Nerbudda from end to end. For the most part it is a sheet of excellent cultivation of wheat, sugarcane and cotton, and is one of the finest parts of the Central Provinces. From Jubbulpore northwards towards Mirzapore there is a tract which is really a branch of the Nerbudda valley, though it is not permeated by any stream of note. It is about a hundred miles in length and of varying breadth. In fertility it is hardly inferior to the Nerbudda valley. Inclusive of this tract the Nerbudda valley may be said to be 12,453 square miles in extent. Under the category of "plains" may be ranked the districts of Saugor and Dumoh—an undulating country bordered on the north by the southern face of the Vindhya tableland. Though often either rugged, or arid, or overgrown with jungle, it has much scattered cultivation, and contains many spots of richness and beauty. The total area of this tract is 6,400 square miles, of which 999,976 acres are under cultivation. The last tract to be mentioned is the district of Nimar, on the westernmost frontiers of the Central Provinces. The northern portion of the tract may be roughly described as a continuation of the long valley between the Nerbudda river and the Sautpooras. Towards the river, though rich in parts and occasionally bearing marks of perished wealth and greatness, this tract is still desolate and wild. Nearer the base of the hill range, the country forms itself into a

large natural basin of fertile land highly cultivated. South of this again, the Sautpooras run from east to west pierced by the Taptee river, which, as it were, rends them in twain, opening out at first narrow and then broader valleys, until near the city of Boorhanpore there is a fine open tract between the divided ranges. On the northern section of the range near Khundwa is the fortress of Asseergurh, commanding one of the main lines of communication through the Peninsula. South of Boorhanpore the valley of the Taptee, some 20 miles broad, is bounded by the hills which form the southern section of the range. These hills gradually slope down towards the Poorna river, which separates Ninar from Berar and from Kandeish. No accurate survey has yet been made, but the district may be estimated in round numbers at 3,500 square miles, of which about 300,000 acres are cultivated.

Forests—Beginning with the Mundla district, at the head of the Sautpoora range, there are—(1). The sal forests of Mokulpore and Purtabgurh, extending along the northern limits of the valley of the Bormeyr from a little south of Rangurh to its sources in the hills bordering on Chutteesgurh; also along the Meikul range to Ummerkuntuk through the greater part of the valley of the Khurmeyr and on either bank of the rivers Seonee, Toorar, Sonteerath, Khurmudul and Tar. (2). The Raegurh-Bichia sal Forest along the river Phen, an affluent of the Halone, and all along the range of hills forming the border of the district between the Chilpee ghat to the west, and the source of the Bormeyr to the east. (3). The teak forests of the Jugmundul and Ghogree, of Singharpore and Katowlea, lying along the plateau of the Jugmundul range, down its southern face and some extent of that country below, as well as the valley of the Bormeyr up to some 15 miles east of Ghogree, and on the west along the southern face of the ghats below and above which Singharpore and Katowlea are situated. (4). The teak forests of Sagownea and Barea on the Gowuf Nudhee, about 14 miles east of Jubulpore. And (5) the teak forest of Bhurota in the most north-western corner of Saepoora. There are other patches of forest, not deserving of special mention. In the Seonee district adjoining Mundla on the same range the forests are found occupying chiefly the two southern pergunnahs, from the southern turn of the Bangunga to the bank of the Pench on the west. From this belt strips extend south into the Pench and Bawunthuree valleys, and north and west along the margin of the Seonee plateau, and the course of the Hirree river. These forests are locally de-

signated the Bansbhar, the Ooglee, the Hirc, the Sonawaree, the Purtabgurh, the Darasee, extending down the valley of the Bawanthuree, and the Dongertal along the Pench. In the northern pergunnahs of Lucknow down the forests cover the hills dividing the Bijna from the Bungungu, all over the Dhooma talooka, to the confines of the district, and in the Gondree, Cole, Ghogrec, Garaghat, Kedarpoor, Jhoorkee and Dhunnahee talookas. The great sal forest belt of the Central Provinces, described above in the Mundla district, commences in the Bijiragogurh Tehseel of the Jubbulpore district. The other forest tracts in this district of less note lie in the Kuttungee, Burgee and Sonapore Pergunnahs. In the Chindwara district the whole length of the southern slopes of Sautpooras are covered with forest containing teak, saj, sheshum and kowah. In the extensive forest which stretches from Deogurh eastward to the Pench river, the large teak has all been cut, but some fine saj remains. These tracts, measuring upwards of 250 square miles, have been reserved by the Forest Department.

In the Baïtool district the more valuable forests lie along the main chain of the Sautpooras running through the district from east to west, and all over a cluster of hills, having the fort of Bhorgurh as their highest point. These contain valuable timber, and have been reserved by the Forest Department. The forests on the hills bounding the district on the north belonging to the Bordah talooka, have been mostly exhausted in supplying the Rail way with sleepers. Four blocks of forest reserves have been formed in the Saoligurh Pergunnah, and another among an isolated line of hills known as the lesser Mahadeo.

In the Ninar district where the Sautpoora range terminates in these Provinces, the only tract reserved by the Forest Department is the Poomassa forest which stretches over an area of about 120 square miles, lying in a strip along the left bank of the Nerbudda, and contains a very fine growth of teak saplings. The south-eastern corner of the district in the Taptee valley is also covered with a promising young forest of teak and other valuable timber trees. It is a continuation of the Kaleebeet forest in the Hoshungabad district, and exhibits much the same character. Its area may be 400 square miles. In the Hoshungabad district the Kaleebeet forest is a wide tract of about 80 miles in length by 20 in breadth, about 120 square miles of which have been reserved by the Forest Department. Another Reserve has been formed in Rajahboraree, in the glen of the Towa, where some good saj and rohna timber is to be found. But the finest forests in the district are those of Boree, 150

square miles, and Denwa 100 square miles, containing much large teak and sal. There is also some forest west of Hindia.

This completes the list of forests connected with the Sautpoora hill and Nerbudda valley tract, but before passing to the forests in the eastern and southern districts, a few words may be said of the forests in Saugor and Dumoh, trans-Nerbudda. In the former district (Saugor) the largest forests are the "Rumina," north-east of Gurrakotah; and the Tigora or Shahgurlh forest in the northern parts of the district. In the southern parts there are other small forests, *viz.* Mohlee, east of Rehlee, and Turha Keselee, south of Deoree. The area reserved in these tracts is 10 square miles in Gurrakotah, and 2 square miles in Shahgurlh. In the adjoining district of Dumoh the forests are comparatively insignificant, and occupy the eastern and southern pergunnahs. Coming now to the eastern districts, the first at the foot of the great Sautpoora range is Belaspore. In this district the forests lie principally in the Zemindaree country and are difficult of access. The sal, of which there is great abundance, and the saj, are the principal timbers to be found. There is only one teak tract on the southern bank of the Mahanuddee near Seorecnarrain, 50 miles from the town of Belaspore. In the Raepore district there is some scanty forest fringing the plateau on the south and west, but little good timber is obtainable. The most wooded tracts are those of Lown, Sunjaree, Balode, Kankeir, &c. The same generally may be said of the Sumbulpore district in the extreme east, though there are tracts of sal, saj and ebony to be met with in the khalsa Zemindarees. And in the Gurjat States there are some vast tracts of sal jungle, and in Kharonde and Patna some teak also, though of no great size. The forests in the Bustar State, consisting mainly of teak, are very extensive. The principal are:—(1), in the neighbourhood of the Tappier within the Kotapilly talook; (2), the Bijee forests, lying for the most part along the southern boundary of the Bijee talook; (3), the Soonkum forest; (4), a small teak forest in the southern part of Chintulnar; (5), the Bopalputnum forests; and (6) the small teak forests to the east of the Baila Deela range 15 miles south of Duntewara. These forests have been very freely cut in past years, as many as 30,000 logs being annually exported into the Nizam's dominions, and for the Godavery river works. A better system of conservancy is now enforced. The Soonkum forest is said to contain the most timber of good size. In the Upper Godavery district adjoining this State on the south, there are a few forest tracts with little timber, not calling for particular mention. In the

Blundara district the forests lie principally in the Zemindaree tracts along the north-eastern and eastern boundary, where there is timber of some value. In the smaller ranges, that run south and west in the district, the hills are not altogether bare, though the best kinds of timber are somewhat scarce. There are especially in the Lanjee talook very fine forests of the bamboo often attaining a height of 80 and 90 feet, and from 6 to 10 inches in diameter at the base; they are locally called "kut-tung" from 'kata,' a thorn with which they are clothed. The Wurdah and Nagpore districts may be said to contain no forest, and but few timber trees of any value. In the hilly portions of the districts the jungle affords a plentiful supply of fuel, and are conserved for that purpose. The area of these is stated at 226,629 acres. In the Chanda district the principal teak forests lie along the eastern and southern frontier, embracing the well known Panabaras and Aheree forests lately taken in hand by the Forest Department. These two are about the best of the more accessible forests in the Central Provinces, and promise an inexhaustible supply of the very best seasoned teak. Teak, moreover, grows everywhere in this district, girdling and intersecting even the cultivated lands. The bejasal, sheshum, and saj are widely distributed, and there are extensive tracts of bamboo jungle some of whose canes are of immense size.

Rivers.—There are three principal rivers in the Central Provinces, the Nerbudila, the Mahanuddee, and the Godavery. The *Nerbudda* rises in the elevated plateau of Ummurkuntuk now belonging to the Rajah of Rewah. It has an elevation of 3,300 feet, in latitude 22° 29', longitude 81° 49'. Its length from its source to its entry into the Gulf of Cambay is, according to Thornton, 801 miles. The falls are those of Kapil-dhara and Doodh-dhara near its source,—the former of 78 feet; one at Oomeriah in the Nursingpore district of about 10 feet; at Mundhar, 90 miles below Hoshungabad; and about 25 below Hindia, there is a fall of 40 feet; at Dadree, 25 miles below Mundhar, there is another fall of 40 feet; at Saheswar Dhurra below Mundlaur there is a fall of 10 feet. Then the fall and rapids of Hirun Pal occur beyond Chikulda. At Haump, in the Rewah Kanta division of Guzerat, there is the Balagory rapid; at Mukrai there is another fall, and a little lower down a dangerous whirlpool which is said to embrace the whole bed of the Nerbudila. The Mukrai barrier is one of the worst in the Nerbudla, 60 miles below Hirun Pall. Below this Barrier the river is navigable to Broach, a distance of some 70 miles. From its source to its debouchure the Nerbudla is closely bounded on both

banks by two ranges of hills,—the Vindhya mountains on the north bank, and the Sautpooras on the south. Nowhere are these ranges distant from the river above 40 miles, the average being 18 or 20. No great depth of water can ever be expected in it, from the great declivity of its bed; near Jubbulpore it is about 1,300 feet above the level of the sea; 250 miles from its source, 100 miles lower down at Chikulda, it is only 583 feet. The average fall is 5 feet per mile. The current during the rains is computed at from 6 to 9 miles an hour;—in the dry weather it is from 3 to 4. The Nerbudda forms the boundary between Hindostan and the Deccan, and has a nearly direct course from east to west, first entering the Mundla district almost at its source, and then passing through the Mundla, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad and Nimar districts quits the Central Provinces at its westernmost frontier. Its principal affluents on the right or north bank are the Balai, Hingua, the Gour,—a beautiful stream a little east of Jubbulpore, the Hirun in the same district, the Jannair in Bhopal, the Karun in Holkar's dominions. On the left or south bank the tributaries are more considerable. The Mukrar, Chukrar, Khurmeyr, Burmeyer, and Bunjur flow in from the wilds of Ramgurrh and Raigurrh; the Teemur in Jubbulpore; the Sanai between Jubbulpore and Nursingpore; the Sher in the latter district; the Sakur. Doodhye, Korany, Machna, Towah, Gunjal and Anjal in Hoshungabad; the Deeb 30 miles west of Mundlaisur; and the Gohee, 39 miles further west.

The *Mahanuddee* rises about 65 miles south of Raepore, in a mountainous region which separates that district from the Bustar State. Thence it flows in a northerly direction past the towns of Dhurterry, Rajim and Arung, and so arrives at a point named Seoreenarrain where it is joined by three affluents,—the Sheonath or Sew, the Jonk, and the Husdoo. (1), The *Sheonath* rises in the range which separates Chutteesgurrh from the Nagpore country, and is used for purposes of navigation for the last 50 or 60 miles of its course, and during the rains for 135 miles from its junction with the Mahanuddee. The streams falling into the Sheonath are the Aggur, Haap, Muniaree, Urpa, Kharounde, and Leelagur. (2), The *Jonk* rises in the same hills as the Mahanuddee; and (3), the *Husdoo* rises in the north in the uplands of Sirgoojah. From Seoreenarrain the Mahanuddee, considerably increased in volume and quite navigable during the greater part of the year, takes an easterly course for above 60 miles, receiving in that space two feeders—the Maund and Kailoo, running downwards to it from the north. The river, now turning south, en-

ters a series of rocks which crop up all over its bed, and spilt it into streamlets for several miles; thereby rendering it, if not unnavigable, at least very difficult of navigation. Then it is joined by the Ebe, a stream of similar character flowing from the north-east. Then again struggling through masses of rocks the Mahanuddee flows past Sumbulpore, less obstructed, but occasionally interrupted by mighty rocks. Thence it passes by Binka and Sonepore, at which latter place it receives the *Tel*, whose sources lie south 200 miles away in the hills near Joonagubla in the Kalahundy State. Below Soonepore the Mahanuddee taking an easterly course, and passing the capital of Boud, reaches Dholepore where its troubles and vicissitudes among the rocks come to an end, and rolling its unrestrained water along, it makes straight for the range of the Eastern Ghats beyond these Provinces. There it pierces the mountains by a gorge 40 miles in length, and thereafter flows deep and quite navigable at all seasons; it reaches Cuttack, where the delta commences by which it emerges in the Bay of Bengal.

The Godavery.—The description of this river will, as regards those Provinces, commence with the sources of the Wurdah and Wyngunga rivers in the Sautpoora range. The *Wurdah* rises in the plateau of Mooltye in the Baitool district, and after following the western boundary line of the Nagpore district for a short space receives the waters of the Madar and Jam, in that interval it skirts and marks the boundary between the Wurdah district, and the Berars from a point a little above the town of Mowar to where it is joined by the Wunna, one of its principal affluents. The *Wunna* has its sources some 60 miles away south-west of Nagpore, and after flowing by Boree, where it is spanned by a railway viaduct, receives the Bore and Dham a little above Mandgaon. A few miles lower down it flows by the cotton mart of Hingunghat, and just before its junction with the Wurdah is met by the Pothra, containing the drainage of the eastern, as the Bore and Dham do of the western portion of the Wurdah district. The Wurdah river now flows for 85 miles along the western and southern boundary of the Chanda district, separating it from Berar, and the Nizam's dominions; a little below the town of Chanda itself it is joined by the Pyn-gunga from the Nizam's dominions, on its right banks; and opposite Chanda by the Eerace. Then it is joined by the *Pyn-gunga*. This river rises in the Seonce district on the plateau of the Sautpooras, where it is called the Bangunga. Here it has a tortuous course, first flowing north, till at Chuparah, where it is spanned by a noble bridge of 12 arches, it turns east until

it meets an impassable barrier and is turned south, when it flows straight for the Bhundara district. Up to this time it has received on its left bank the Teleenuddee, the Thanwur, Halone, Ooskal and Nahar; and on the right bank the Sagur, Hirrie, Chummee and the Bawunthuree. In the Bhundara district it receives the Baug, the Kunhan and the Choolbund. The *Baug* rises in the hills near Cheezgurl, and after flowing by Ambgaon and Kampta and receiving the Deonuddee empties itself into the Wyngunga at Satona. The Kunhan has its rise in the Sautpoora range south-west of Chindwara, and flows into the Nagpore district, where it is joined a little above the military cantonment of Kamptee by the Pench, which with its affluent the Kolbira, has its sources among the Puchmuree group of hills in the Chindwara district. The Kunhan now flowing in a single stream past Kamptee falls into the Wyngunga in the Bhundara district after receiving the Nag which rises in the vicinity of the city of Nagpore. The *Wyngunga* thus reinforced flows southward receiving on its right bank the Amb, and further down on the left bank the Choolbund, both unimportant streams, and thus enters the Chanda district wherein it receives the Gowree and Andaree streams, and still flowing south forms a junction with the Wurdah 340 miles from its source. The united streams now take the name of the *Pranheeta*, and here, at the junction, is what is officially designated "the 3rd Barrier of the Godavery," the bed of the river for 30 miles presenting piles of rock and tangled brushwood over which no boat will attempt to pass in the flood season. The *Pranheeta* from the junction flows in a navigable stream south-east for 90 miles, and is then joined by the Godavery proper, nearly opposite Seroncha.

The Godavery proper rises in the Western Ghat range in the Bombay Presidency, and flows south-west through the Nizam's dominions till it joins the *Pranheeta* 650 miles distant from its source. The *Pranheeta* is of more imposing dimensions than the Godavery proper above the junction. From this point the river bears the name of Godavery alone, and retains that name down to the sea, a distance of 250 miles. But the Godavery, thus described, has three considerable affluents,—the Indrawutty, the Tal and Sibbree, all on the left or British bank. It is remarkable that the river has no considerable feeder on its right bank. The *Indrawutty* rises in the Eastern Ghat range beyond Bustar, and flowing west, and then south for a distance of 300 miles joins the Godavery about 25 miles below Seroncha, where occurs "the

2nd Barrier of the Godavery." The *Tal* also rises in the Bustar State, and has a course of about 100 miles. The *Sibbree* rises in the Jeypore State (belonging to the Madras Presidency) and, after skirting the boundary of the Bustar Dependency, flows for the last 30 miles of its course through British territory. Near Budrachellum on the Godavery, between the junction of *Tal* and *Sibbree*, there occurs the "1st or lesser of the three barriers." After the junction of the *Sibbree*, the Godavery quits the Central Provinces, and entering the Madras Presidency, flows past the town of Rajamundry, below which the Delta commences, by which it merges into the Bay of Bengal.

The only rivers in the Central Provinces, which do not belong to the above river systems, are the *Taptee* in Nimar, and the rivers which have their rise on the table lands of the Vindhyan range in the Saugor and Dumoh districts. The *Taptee*, rising a few miles from Mooltye in Baítoul, and traverses the southern portions of that district. It then plunges into the gorge of the Sautpoora hills, formed on the one side by the Chikulda hills in Berar, and on the other by the wild Kaleebett hills in Hoshungabad; then it enters Nimar at a point about 120 miles from its source, and after traversing a valley of unvarying breadth passes into the open plains of Kandeish, beyond the Central Provinces, reaching the sea a little south of Surat, after a course of about 460 miles. The *Poorna*, which is one of its principal affluents, has its sources in Berar, and after skirting the Nimar boundary for a short space, joins the *Taptee* at the westernmost corner of that district. The minor streams in the trans-Nerbudda districts may be thus grouped. The *Beena* and *Betwa* flowing north skirt the western frontier of Saugor. The *Dussan* flows in the same direction through the heart of the district. The *Sonar*, rising in the Vindhyan hills west of Saugor flows northwards through the Dumoh district, on the extreme northern frontiers of which it meets the *Biarmi* and the joint stream now called the *Cane*; beyond these territories it flows into the Jumna.

Lakes.—The only two sheets of water deserving the name of lakes are the Nowagaon lake and the Sewneebund in the Bhundara district. The former covers an area of $4\frac{1}{4}$ square miles and is 17 miles in circumference. The average depth has been estimated at 40 feet. Numerous streams pour their waters into the lake. Though there are no other lakes so extensive as these, there are many fine sheets of artificial water in the valley of the Wyngunga. The Nowagaon is one of the largest lakes in India, being second only in circumference to that of Deybur in Oodeypore, Rajpootana.

Civil Divisions.—The chief authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner, and Agent to the Governor General. He is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Judicial Commissioner, Settlement Commissioner, Sanitary Commissioner, a Commissioner of Customs and 4 Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police, an Inspector General of Education, an Inspector of Jails and Dispensaries, a Conservator of Forests, and a Registrar General of Assurances. The Chief Commissioner exercises the powers of a Local Government under the Law when such powers have been especially delegated to him by the Governor General in Council; in all other respects, Political, Judicial and Fiscal, he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government under the Government of India.

Area, population, and revenue of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, and Revenue Sub-divisions.

Commissionerships.	Executive Districts.	Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Villages.	Civil and Revenue Judges.	Magistrates.	Distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average ditto.	Police.	Revenue.	
												Land.	Gross.
Nagpore	...	5	2,734	639,341	Nagpore	2,291	9	24	42	21	1,164	4,31,576	9,57,166
					Kamptee	85,661							
					Omair	50,930							
					Khappa	12,050							
					Rashtek	7,877							
Bhindara	...	2	3,922	608,480	Bhindara	1,772	6	9	40	14	441	2,32,055	3,94,539
					Fewnee	13,383							
					Moharee	11,265							
					Toonsar	7,622							
Chand	...	4	10,000	537,295	Chanda	2,584	7	11	80	23	551	1,25,433	2,87,406
					Armoree	5,672							

Pore.

Nag.	...	3	2,392	343,485	Deolee Sindee Arvee Ashtee Hingunghat	6,332 5,366 8,256 5,224 8,361	1,372	12	9	6819	472	3,21,275	10,60,671
Balaghat Jubbulpore	...	2	2,822	170,964	Boorha	55,764	...	3	3	..	114	43,565	90,540
	...	4	4,269	620,201	Jubbulpore	2,787	2,787	12	15	4918	795	5,63,585	774,785
					Sehora	4,780							
					Moorwarra	3,918							
					Punnagurh	4,433							
					Kuttunghee	3,353							
Saugor	...	3	4,005	498,642	Bijragogurh	2,516							
					Gurha	5,580							
					Saugor	48,312	2,107	10	18	2826	803	4,29,509	13,71,598
					Guraketah	9,316							
					Rehlee	4,545							
					Deoree	3,953							
Dumoh	...	2	2,457	262,641	Khorai	4,469							
					Dumoh	7,911	1,220	5	8	6034	425	2,58,659	3,02,608
					Huttah	6,432							
					Hindoria	3,360							
					Rannah	3,071							
					Seonee	12,621	1,617	6	8	6020	349	2,12,507	3,08,915
Seonee Mundlah	...	3	3,608	421,650	Mundla	5,074	2,144	6	6	61...	315	52,170	81,796
	...	2	5,638	202,549	Bahmnee	2,525							
					Hoshungabad	13,070	1,325	10	19	5313	400	4,16,617	7,12,014
	...	4	3,997	440,433	Hoshungabad	5,090							
					Sohagpoor	7,497							
					Seonee	7,735							
Narsingpore	...	5	1,916	336,796	Babye	3,205							
					Narsingpore and								
					Kundalee	9,604	1,108	7	14	3010	403	4,19,628	5,09,969
					Gadurwarra	5,641							
					Khownia	3,158							
					Singapore	3,382							

POPULATION.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.		Population.				Classification of Population.								Occupation.		* Prevailing languages.
	No. of masonry dwellings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Children under 14 years.		Total.	Christians.		No. per square mile.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsons.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.		
			Men.	Women.		Male.	Female.									Europeans.		East Indians.	Natives.
Nagpore	52,114	98,900	220,258	202,537	422,795	115,189	101,358	630,341	172,246 ⁽¹⁾	(2)	570,282	27,409	33,150	278,457	362,884	m o g	
Bhandara	469	123,031	176,081	187,954	364,035	128,530	115,506	698,480	153	12	486,971	1,364	95,887	193,910	414,570	m	
Chanda	664	113,417	160,343	172,646	332,989	108,220	96,086	537,359	54	23	384,974	186	193,491	453,771	284,524	m g o	
Wardah	12,345	65,064	110,611	110,965	221,576	61,174	57,735	343,483	14	94	288,115	12,782	24,468	186,179	167,306	m g o	
Balaghat	40	33,978	48,399	51,223	95,222	37,364	33,078	170,964	63	2	143,917	12	24,963	82,791	118,163	m h g	
Jubbulpore	2,182	160,912	199,586	189,644	389,230	123,054	107,817	620,201	145	1,018	422,069	27,411	169,301	402,728	217,473	h	
Saugor	76,189	36,994	159,606	147,975	307,581	100,728	90,333	495,642	127	63	389,227	21,129	74,109	208,614	290,028	h m	
Dumoh	20,988	37,767	85,451	80,875	166,326	51,713	49,599	262,641	107	13	219,707	7,973	34,842	135,615	126,966	h o	
Seone	91,836	124,338	126,728	89,112	215,840	81,474	421,650	116	46	55	265,350	16,860	139,223	273,245	148,403	h o	
Mundla	134	45,525	53,818	60,140	113,958	44,530	39,061	202,549	36	8	93,452	1,461	107,622	136,640	65,909	o h g	
Hoshungabad	3,189	86,255	139,010	129,766	268,776	90,779	79,778	440,433	107	101	331,617	21,586	73,735	211,738	228,685	h m g	
Ratool	466	63,227	75,996	55,467	131,463	76,500	50,352	258,335	70	62	163,231	4,357	90,727	160,649	97,686	h g m	
Nursingpore	460	66,018	198,013	102,348	300,361	67,334	59,102	336,796	176	62	271,761	11,487	53,485	166,952	179,844	g o m	
Chindwara	160	59,052	87,258	62,193	149,451	89,727	57,675	296,853	69	49	170,694	9,931	114,018	165,037	132,816	h g m	
Nimar	40,183	63,829	58,681	36,580	95,261	31,471	190,561	66	63	127	144,624	19,138	26,569	130,751	59,810	h o	
Raepore	455	143,286	346,468	378,164	724,650	320,890	277,142	1,322,662	90	52	1,138,617	16,810	124,333	728,210	594,452	h o	
Pelaspore	30	243,834	211,198	215,191	426,389	188,378	165,906	740,503	101	4	627,892	9,835	142,758	554,949	295,554	h	
Sumbulpore	57	158,460	221,018	234,069	455,087	185,652	171,579	812,343	50	47	690,187	2,567	119,531	497,774	314,574	o h	
Upper Godavary	166	40,920	86,331	85,534	171,865	77,523	74,971	324,364	22	16	176,306	1,900	...	169,800	154,704	o h o	
Total ...	170,108	701,678	2,683,439	2,652,151	5,335,590	1,996,501	1,736,012	9,068,103	29,432	757	965	6,990,114	236,316	4,594,640	4,174,463		
	1,874,786																

(1)—Including among Europeans at the last census. (2)—Included among Hindus at last census. (3)—Jains included with Hindus.

(4)—Included among Europeans.

* m Mahratti o Oordoo h Hindee g Gondri t Telugoo c Chutteesgurhee n Nimaree o Ooryah k Koya.

Climate.

Camare.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rain-fall-inches.				Average temperature in the shade.						Prevailing winds.			
	January 1867 to May 1867.	June to September 1867.	October to December 1867.	Total.	May.		July.		December.		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
					Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	2 P. M.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.				Sunset.
TRANS-NERBUDDA DISTRICTS.														
Saugor.—Civil Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khorai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rehlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumoh.—Civil Station	1	74	5	80	90	95	102	78	80	82	58	68	72	
Huttah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tegur	1	69	3	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS.														
Jubbulpore.—Civil Station	1	70	2	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehora	3	46	3	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slemanabad	4	63	2	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijragorah	2	58	2	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nursingpore.—Civil Station	1	78	1	80	78	94	104	75	82	80	55	82	74	
Chowurpatha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshungabad.—Station	5	72	3	80	81	95	109	70	85	70	63	69	75	
Sohagpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seonee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar.—Civil Station	1	52	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Booranpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For the year 1867.

SAUTPOORA HILL DISTRICTS.																	
Maudla. — Civil Station	8	57	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	sw	Variable	Variable
Shaipoorah...	2	76	1	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N & N W S by sw	N & N W S by sw	E
Narraingunj	5	57	0	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N to W	N to W	N to W
Badaghat. — Station	0	58	0	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	sw by N W	sw by N W	N W by N W
Puruswara ...	4	47	1	52	75	98	87	72	79	75	55	78	66	...	N to W	N to W	N to W
Secore. — Station	4	41	4	48	79	102	90	73	80	75	54	74	69	...	N W	N W	N W
Chindawara. — Station	3	58	4	65	79	106	82	70	86	76	48	68	56	...	N W & W	N W by N W	N W by N W
Baitool. — Station	1	57	3	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E	E	E
Shahpore ...	3	76	4	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicholee ...	3	76	4	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NAGPORE PLAIN DISTRICTS.																	
Nagpore. — Civil Station	3	54	1	58	106	80	93	82	75	78	78	57	67	...	N W	N W	N E
Ramteak ...	4	55	2	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katole ...	2	48	3	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blundara. — Civil Station	5	50	1	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Variable	sw	E
Sakolee ...	3	48	0	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E N W	sw N	S N E
Tirora ...	3	57	2	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda. — Civil Station	7	55	3	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore	4	61	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhool ...	1	61	1	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furdah. — Civil Station	1	48	2	51	79	106	92	73	87	80	59	76	67	...	W	W	N
CHUTESGURH PLAIN.																	
Raepore. — Civil Station	7	33	1	41	88	100	100	78	82	78	69	73	74	...	N E & N W	W S W	N E & N W
Belaspore. — Civil Station	6	30	1	37	not taken at these hours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N E	W	W
Sumbulpore in the Mahanuddee Valley	5	42	2	49	85	99	91	77	99	87	46	89	69	...	W S W	W S W	N N E
— Civil Station ...	3	43	2	48	80	106	96	77	92	82	56	89	71	...	S S W	N W	W
UPPER GODAVERY DISTRICT.																	
Seroncha ...	1	56	3	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General average																	

(a) Average Minimum.

(b) Average Maximum.

The area and population of an average district in the Central Provinces, exclusive of feudatory chiefships, may be thus compared with the average of districts in other parts of India :—

	Average number of square miles to a District.	Average of population to a District.	Average land revenue to a District.
Central Provinces ...	4,611	445,048	Rs. 3,14,326
Punjab ...	3,023	471,030	6,30,037
North-Western Provinces ...	2,324	976,511	13,11,432
Bengal ...	3,518	1,095,940	10,31,200
Madras ...	6,458	1,102,628	16,56,875
Bombay ...	4,440	693,502	14,53,510

In the whole of the Central Provinces there are 29,223 inhabited villages, and the average number of inhabitants to each village is 212 souls. Besides the villages there are 712 towns containing from 1,000 to 5,000 souls; there are 31 towns containing from 5,000 to 10,000 souls; there are 8 towns containing from 10,000 to 50,000 souls; and there are three cities containing over 50,000 inhabitants. Fourteen years was taken as the dividing limit of *age*, but the results cannot be depended on. The number of males of all ages (exclusive of feudatory chiefships) was to the number of females of all ages as 4,100,190 to 3,910,679 or as 51·2 to 48·8. But the number of adults was almost the same for both sexes, being 2,405,662 male, to 2,408,340 female adults. Male infants under 14 years of age are to female infants as 53 to 47. The proportion of *sexes*, comparatively, is seen in the following table :—

In the Central Provinces (exclusive of the feudatory chiefships)	males are to females	as 100 to 95·4
In the North-West Provinces	...	as 100 to 86·6
In the Punjab	...	as 100 to 81·8

It would therefore seem that the numerical disproportion between the sexes is very much smaller in these Provinces than it has been found to be in Northern India. It is probable that the equality between the numbers of male and female adults in the Central Provinces may account for the comparative infrequency of such crimes as "abduction of women," "adultery," and the like. In the returns of castes and professions females and

infants are entered as of the same calling as the head of the family :—

Hindoos ...	...	...	...	6,864,770
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	237,962
Gonds and other hill or aboriginal tribes ...	...	...	...	1,995,663

Besides the above, there were 6,026 Europeans and Eurasians and 90, Parsees in the whole of the Central Provinces. The Mussulmans are an insignificant part of the population; they are distributed over all the districts, and they congregate chiefly in cities and towns. Among Hindoos the following are the most important agricultural clans ;

Rajpoots, numbering ...	...	...	...	2,41,748
Koonbees ..	...	...	...	6,76,270
Teylees ..	...	...	...	4,90,606
Lodhees ..	...	...	...	2,34,767
Chumars ..	...	...	...	5,18,389
Korees ..	...	...	...	1,39,776
Powers ..	...	...	...	91,586
Ooriyas ..	...	...	...	2,145

Of the whole population 4,879,431 are agricultural, 155,740 being landholders ; 3,750,457 tenants ; 795,805 farm servants and 177,429 other agriculturists. The remaining commercial and mechanical classes are :—

Coolies ...	...	949,867	Bankers ...	...	52,405
Servants ...	...	537,564	Oilseillers ...	...	50,350
Weavers ...	...	414,124	Goldsmiths ...	...	48,590
Shoemakers ...	...	122,148	Washermen ...	...	47,855
Barbers ...	...	79,945	Potters ...	...	47,097
Iron-workers ..	...	79,491	Carriers (Brinjarees)	...	41,823
Cloth and English goods	...		Masons ...	...	14,023
sellers ...	...	75,126	Tobacconists ...	...	6,767
Grain dealers ...	...	70,652	Others ...	...	875,775
Carpenters ...	...	55,148			

The figures show that 57 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture. In the Punjab the proportion of agriculturists is 56, and in the North-West Provinces 64 per cent. of the whole population. This comparison would tend to confirm the hither-to received opinion that the trading, manufacturing and artizan classes bear in these Provinces a larger proportion to the total population than in some parts of India. The whole population of 9,104,511 dwell in 29,223 villages at the rate of 212 to each, and in 712 towns containing from 1,000 to 5,000 souls, in 31 with from 5,000 to 10,000, in 8 with from 10,000 to 50,000 and in the three cities of Nagpore, Kamptee and Jubbulpore with more

than 50,000 inhabitants. There seem to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to each of the 1,734,721 houses. Owing to the Mahratta system, under which there was an official establishment in every small "pergunnah" or hundred, the population used to congregate in small towns which our centralized administration is breaking down in many places. The price of cotton, the railway and public works and the increased wealth of the villagers, on the contrary, combine to attract the town population to the country, though, as cotton cheapens, artisans and mechanics are returning to the towns, especially to those near the railway.

British Burmah.

The Province extends for nearly one thousand miles along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, from the Nafestuary, which is in about $20^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, forming the boundary between Arakan and Chittagong, to the Pakchan stream, which separates Tenasserim from Siam, a little south of the tenth degree of north latitude, and includes the ancient kingdoms of Arakan and Pegu, and the Tenasserim provinces conquered from the Siamese by the Burmese. The total area is estimated at 90,070 square miles, of which probably one-half is culturable; but at present one-thirtieth only is under cultivation. Outside the chief towns it may be said that few made roads as yet exist; water is almost the only means of communication. The surface of the country presents great variety, embracing rich deltas in the valleys of the Kuladan, Irrawaddy, Salween and other streams; the uplands are fertile; while towards the eastern boundaries are ranges of mountains rising in some localities to the region of pines and rhododendrons. On the northern and north-east sides British Burmah is shut in by wild tribes, apparently of Tartar origin, then by the Burmese and Shans, further east by tribes of hill Karens and by the Siamese. Within these limits are embraced a great variety of tribes, with a still greater diversity of appellatives; more than fifty names may be found in printed books but a large portion are synonyms, and nearly all may be referred to four great families, the Taleing or Mon, the Burman, the Karen, and the Shan or Tais. The climate is moist and somewhat depressing, tempered, along the coast, by the sea breezes: except in forest tracts at certain seasons of the year, it is not inimical to the European constitution. The British Regiments stationed at the Military posts of Rangoon and Maulmain on the coast, and at Thayetmyo and Toungoo on the northern frontier, enjoy excellent health during their tour of service, which generally extends to

four years. They are housed in wooden barracks well raised from the ground and covered with shingles. The average mortality per thousand of British troops in 1867 was only 18·21, a fourth of which the climate had no influence on. The south-westerly winds, which set in at the beginning of May, bring up vast quantities of aqueous vapour from the Indian ocean, which, checked in its course by the hills along the Tenasserim and Arakan coasts, deluges the country for nearly half the year. In Pegu the rains though plentiful in the delta, are less heavy than along the northern and southern coast; and in the northern part of Pegu, which is somewhat sheltered from the influence of the South-West Monsoon by the Arakan hills the supply of rain is scanty, and drought is occasionally felt. But famines are almost unknown; such as have occurred may be ascribed rather to political causes than to soil or climate. The thermometer ranges along the coast during the S. W. Monsoon, from May to October, from 75° to 85°: in the months of March and April it occasionally rises to 100° in the shade. In the northern part of Pegu the thermometer ranges to a maximum and minimum of ten degrees above and below what it registers on the coast; in the interior the variations within 24 hours are very great, extending occasionally to as much as forty degrees. There is no cold weather except on the higher ranges of mountains, where frost is frequent in the winter months: among the indigenous inhabitants epidemic disorders are neither very frequent nor fatal; small-pox and cholera, in places where sanitary precautions are unknown, are the only maladies which materially affect the increase of population.

British Burmah is governed by a Chief Commissioner in direct communication with the Supreme Government. The first Chief Commissioner was Sir A. P. Playre. The Chief Commissioner is *ex officio* Judicial Commissioner, and has the power of a High Court in criminal matters, including the power to confirm sentences of death, and in revenue matters he has powers similar to those exercised by the revenue Board in Bengal. Under him are three Commissioners of Divisions, who hold Sessions Courts and have appellate jurisdiction in Judicial and Revenue matters from the Deputy Commissioners of the 12 districts. Judicial Appeals from the Magistrates of Rangoon and Maulmain lie to the Recorders of those towns. Appeals from the decisions of the Recorders of Rangoon and Maulmain lie to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in suits above £300 in value and less than £1,000; from this amount and upwards an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council. Besides the above

these are 17 courts presided over by European Officers who are called Assistant Commissioners; there are also 91 Courts presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners, who are, with two or three exceptions, natives of the Province.

Arakan.—The Northern Division was conquered from the Arakanese by the Burmese in 1783, and was ceded to the British in 1826, when the population was estimated at 100,000; in 1867 it had increased to 445,483 souls. This portion of the province has never been regularly surveyed. The chief town is Akyab, a seaport, the trade of which has entirely arisen under British rule within the last forty years, and now amounts to the annual value of £1,190,000 sterling. Arakan is bounded on the north-westerly angle by the river Naf, the boundary thence runs north-erly and easterly among unexplored ranges of hills, inhabited by various tribes of the Indo-Chinese type in low stages of civilization. It is separated from Burmah Proper and Pegu by the Yomatoung range of mountains, which attain an elevation of between seven and eight thousand feet. This range runs nearly parallel to the sea coast, and lowers gradually towards the south to some five hundred feet, between it and the sea; from Point Negrais northward, for some two hundred miles, the land is a mere strip. The northern portion has, however, a large area of alluvial soil in the lower course of the river Kuladan and its numerous affluents; the breadth, extending from the sea shore to the watershed mountains, is nearly ninety miles. A large portion of this district is hilly, covered with forest and difficult of access. The total area is estimated at 18,630 square miles, of which 730 are cultivated; about as much more is culturable. The imperial revenue of the division amounts to Rs. 18½ lakhs, and its local revenue to nearly one lakh, or a total of £197,272. Arakan is divided into the three districts of Akyab, Ramree, and Sandoway.

The *Pegu* Division holds a central position. It has the great advantage of a noble river running through its entire length, and extending far beyond Burmah Proper towards the borders of China; the river is known to be navigable from the sea as far as Bhamo, a distance of some six hundred miles, for steamers of considerable draught, for three-fourths of the year. The chief town is Rangoon, on the left bank of the river of the same name, about twenty miles from the sea; it is the capital of British Burmah, and is situated in 16° 20' north latitude, and 96° 16' east longitude. It was formerly a petty village called Dagon from the great Pagoda near it, but after the destruction of Syriam, Alompra, the Burmese conqueror of Pegu, made it the

principal seaport of his dominions about the year 1755. When Symes visited it in 1795 he estimated the population at 30,000; during the administration of the last Burman Viceroy, prior to the war of 1824, the population, including some adjacent hamlets, was estimated to be 18,000, but after the close of the war, the population, including foreigners, was reduced below half that number. The town was deserted by the inhabitants during the war of 1852. It now contains a free population of 71,119 souls, exclusive of the Military Cantonment. The import trade was estimated by Crawford to have reached the value of £300,000 in 1822, and the export trade a similar sum. In 1867 the total amounted to Rs. 46,393,715, or £4,639,371 sterling. Pegu is bounded on the north-western angle by the southern portion of Arakan. The boundary between it and Burmah Proper is defined by a line drawn nearly east and west, six miles north of the town of Meaday on the Irrawaddy in 19° 29' north-latitude; on the north-east angle it is shut in by a high mountain range inhabited by half-civilized Karens, and on the eastern side by the Sittoung river, which forms its boundary to the sea. From the sea to the northern boundary, which separates Pegu from Burmah Proper, the extent is about 240 miles; the total area is estimated at 33,440 square miles, of which some 10,000 are composed of rich delta penetrated by a vast network of tidal creeks. It has one ridge of mountains, of moderate height, which intersects it from north to south, called the Pegu Yomas. This Division consists of five districts—Rangoon, Bassein, Myanoung, Prome, and Toungoo. In the district of Bassein there is a seaport of the same name, the annual trade of which is estimated at Rs. 17,80,567, or £178,056 sterling. Toungoo, once the chief town of a small kingdom, is situated on the Sittoung. A survey of the Pegu Division was made by Captains Edgcome, R. E., and F. Fitzroy, R. A., and completed in 1867.

The *Tenasserim* Division includes Martaban. The former became a British province in 1826, and the latter was added to it after the war in 1852, and the combined territories are designated the Tenasserim Division. It is bounded on the north by Karennee, and on the west by the Pegu Division. To the eastward it is divided from the Shan States by the Salween river and its tributary the Thongyeen, neither of which is navigable for any great distance; the boundary line then follows the watershed which lies between the British and Siamese possessions, and the Pakchan river completes the boundary on the south. The interior is a wilderness of hills tossed up by volcanic action, with an elevation of 8,000 feet, thickly wooded, and running general-

ly in a north and south direction, with long narrow valleys interspersed. Tenasserim is divided into the districts of Amherst, Shwegyeen, Tavoy, and Mergui. The chief town of the Division, Maulmain, is pleasantly situated on the Salween, in an amphitheatre of hills, at a point where two broad streams, the Attaran and Gyne rivers, join the Salween about thirty miles from the sea, not only rendering the scenery picturesque, but largely facilitating communication with the interior. Unfortunately for Maulmain, the passage up the Salween is barred by rapids within one hundred miles of the sea. Further south is Tavoy, on a stream navigable for small craft about thirty-five miles from its mouth. Still further south is the pleasant town of Mergui, which can be approached by vessels of large burthen. Throughout the whole country the people belong to various branches of the Indo-Chinese family. They probably came down at a remote period from the plateau of Central Asia, following the courses of the Salween and of the eastern affluents of the Irrawaddy.

The People.—The most advanced race is the Burmese, which, anterior to the period of the British conquests, had, under the leadership of Alompra, subjected the Arakanese on the north, and the Talains on the south, and possessed the ruling power over the entire country which now forms British Burmah. The Arakanese are of the same race as the Burmese, but have been isolated for many generations by their geographical position. The Talains had settled in Pegu before the ascendancy of the Burmese in the upper valley of the Irrawaddy supplanting in a prehistoric period an inferior and indigenous race, the remains of which are probably those wild people now found scattered in the hills on the outskirts of the province. The social condition of the people throughout the three Divisions is generally similar. Everywhere in the plains the occupied land is an allodial possession. The estates, on the average, do not exceed eight to ten acres. The agriculture is rude, but the fertility of the soil is exuberant; there is only one grain crop in the year. Rice is cultivated almost exclusively. The hill tribes have not been won over to Buddhism. They have no idols and no priesthood. They still retain the ancient worship of the deities of the woods, the hills, and the streams. Their languages are unwritten. Many of them are gradually settling in the plains, as the Karens commenced doing ages ago. All the tribes are frank, truthful, and hospitable. They have plenty of food and clothing with reference to the climate. Whether in the hills or plains, the houses of the peasantry, built of bamboo and occasionally of wood, have the

floors raised on platforms. They are never placed on the ground. At the principal seaports Europeans and foreign Asiatics have settled in considerable numbers. Their knowledge, enterprise, and capital have opened out markets for the timber, the rice, the petroleum, and other products of the country, which could not have been accomplished under the Native government. The people generally, since the British conquest, have acquired a considerable amount of personal property. The small landed proprietors are independent and prosperous. The high rate of wages for a common day labourer, from six to eight annas a day (ninepence to a shilling) shows that the condition of the labouring classes is comfortable. Yet among the Burmese and other indigenous people there is no class that can be called wealthy.

When the divisions of Arakan and Tenasserim first came under British rule in 1826, the country was at its lowest ebb; the Arakanese in the north, and the Taling populations in the south, had been ground down under Burmese oppression. After the war of 1826, the hopes entertained by the Peguans, that their country would also be retained by the British, were disappointed, and many migrated into British territory. When, however, in 1852, Pegu also became a British possession, there was a reflux of the population to the richer lands of Pegu, and immigrants, overcoming all obstacles, came in from the King's dominions in Upper Burmah, and from the Shan populations in the east. In 1857 the population was 1,478,703, so that it has increased over 61 per cent. in the last ten years.

Province.	1825.	1855.	1867.
Arakan* ...	100,000	364,310	445,483
Pegu ...	769,120	631,640	1,482,014
Tenasserim ...	70,000	166,863	} 464,815
Martaban ...	150,000	87,742	
Total ...	1,089,120	1,250,555	2,392,312

* Pegu and Martaban were under native rule from 1825 to 1852, while Tenasserim and Arakan were under the British during the same period.

Places of observation and year for which taken.		Rainfall in Inches.		Average Temperature in the Shade.						Prevailing winds.					
		January to May.	June to Sept.	October to Dec.	Total.	May.		July.		December.		Jan. to May.	June to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	
						Sunrise.	P. M.	Sunrise.	P. M.	Sunrise.	P. M.				Sunset.
For the Year 1867.															
Akyab ..	29.6	139.4	14.4	212.14	79	88.80	77	85.2	80	76.5	77	69.5	N. E.	S. W.	N. W.
Kyauk Phyo ..	16.3	129.2	17.2	162.7	82	90.83	80	80	80	74	83	74	W.	S.	E.
Sandoway*	22.30	148.85	9.68	180.78	82	91.86	79	85	81	64	76	73	variable.	S. W. & S. E.	W. to N. E.
Rangoon ..	12.50	154.60	9.50	176.69	82	82	79	85	81	64	76	73			
Bassein†	9.28	72.02	10.08	91.38	82½	82	78½	86	81	86.5	79	73		not given.	
Myanong ..	5.60	36.35	4.11	46.05	78	89.88	78.3	86	83	63	78	80	N. E. N. W.	S. S. W. N.	N. W. N. E. E.
Prome ..	8.53	20.27	6.33	33.13	82	92.90	77	86	83	63	78	80	N. E. S. W.	S. W.	S. W. N. E.
Thayetmyo†	10.00	30.25	4.80	45.05	67	89.8	88	77.2	85	84	70	83.3	N. N. W. S. S. S. W. W.	S. S. W. N. N.	W. S. W. E.
Toungoo ..	8.90	62.85	8.80	80.55	67	89.8	88	77.2	85	84	70	83.3	N. N. W. S. S. S. W. W.	S. W. & N. E.	S. W. & N. E.
Maunlain ..	23.6	167.9	6.3	198.18	77	86.84	76	80	79	68	83	81	N. E. S. W.	S. W.	S. W. & N. E.
Tavoy†	27.8	160.1	2.7	189.17	72	84.73	74	82	70	68	84	70	N. W. W.	S. & S. W.	E. N. E.
Mergui ..	26.3	131.9	10.3	167.13	84	102.91	79	89	80	54	86	69	N. E. & S. W.	S. S. W.	N. W.
Shwegreen ..	11.1	129.6	3.7	143.14	84	102.91	79	89	80	54	86	69	N. E. & S. W.	S. S. W.	S. W. & N. E.
Average ..	16.98	107.95	8.30	132.53											

* The fall of rain in Sandoway is reported to be far below the average quantity.

† The Thermometer is suspended in the surgery, which apartment is situated at North East end of the Dispensary.

‡ The Thermometer, it has been invariably found, has marked its minimum degree 3 p. m.

§ The Thermometer is placed in an open even ground on the side of the building.

¶ No register of temperature is kept in Tavoy Hospital.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					
	No. of masonry dwellings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 14 years.		Total.	No. per square mile.
						Male.	Female.		
Akyah	3	57,806	57,809	77,904	72,498	62,018	51,433	266,853	24
Ramree	0	24,903	24,903	25,738	37,528	27,957	21,296	125,519	30
Sandoway	0	10,199	10,199	13,287	12,807	10,378	8,704	45,170	12
N. Arakan	0	1,809	1,809	4,057	3,878	Not given.		7,935	
Rangoon	383	73,262	73,645	163,007	92,240	80,018	75,252	351,417	36
Bassein	29	60,456	60,485	78,861	79,366	63,359	52,051	274,540	30
Myanung	3	74,474	74,477	103,163	108,315	87,557	81,470	380,505	91½
Prome	150	76,790	76,940	100,148	96,762	70,810	64,773	332,493	60
Toungoo	4	19,590	19,594	22,499	22,375	18,228	16,956	80,059	10
Amherst	229	35,234	35,463	...	51,130	46,830	45,178	219,538	14
Favoy	..	11,926	11,926	16,448	18,722	16,880	14,924	66,874	9
Mergui	1	7,522	7,523	11,787	11,957	9,410	8,531	41,088	5
Shwe-Green	..	25,893	25,893	32,016 and 5,863	31,467	31,317 and 4,735	31,217	120,017 *and 10,598	14
Total	802	479,864	480,666	681,172	639,045	530,404	478,691	2,829,312	25

* Phoongyees and their scholars

† Exclusive of 7935 inhabitants

Classification of Population.										Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
Christians.				Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed class.	Native.											
150	..	..	..	19,433	...	193,314	21,866	36,391	230,462	English & Burmese, Hindostani & Bengali.	Emi. 1,062 Im. 4,943
2	27	..	280	3,377	...	113,754	8,079	18,687	106,832		Emi. 5,287 Im. 1,105		
5	7	1	35	1,724	...	38,977	4,427	9,190	35,986		Emi. 1,293 Im. 1,092		
Not given.				Not given.				7,935	Burmese.		
1000	1384	817	9,934	3,361	148	218,881	115,892	41,618	309,799	Emi. 12,868 Im. 14,040			
36	161	18,554	645	1,277	13	245,370	8,494	35,693	238,847	Emi. 2,511 Im. 2,591			
21	112	2,260	1,244	417	2	362,000	14,443	5,847	374,658	Emi. 13,174 Im. 20,179			
46	25	un-known	1,617	1,708	13	329,002	22	55,598	276,895	Emi. 1,900 Im. 6,882			
20	17	un-known	820	958	...	77,034	1,210	11,383	68,676	Emi. 2,695 Im. 4,901			
206	1993	..	21,303	2,585	11	.....	182,440	29,777	189,761	Burmese, Talien, Karen.	Emi. 14,819	
5	65	...	403	600	...	.....	65,901	50,231	16,743		Im. 699
5	107	...	104	2,050	...	....	39,302	7,263	34,425		Emi. 626
6	45	...	441	51	1	.....	125,473 * and 10,598	19,359	106,658 10,598		Im. 738	
1,508	3,993	21,632	78,970	38,601	188	1,578,338	6,08,082	3,21,037	2,00,340 †				

in the Tenasserim Division.
of Northern Arakan.

Area, population and revenue of the different Commissions, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Subdivisions of the Territory.

Commissionerships.	Districts.	Judicial and Revenue Subdivisions.	Area.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	Villages.	Civil Judges of all sorts.	Magistrates of all sorts.	Distance in miles, of villages from nearest court.	Average of ditto.	Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
Arakan.	Akyab ..	10	..	266,853	Akyab 15,536	1,751	11	12	40	25	514	4,25,817	5,50,618	14,89,312
	Ramree ..	4	18,630	135,519	Konk Phayoo 3,459	798	5	15	40	10	422	1,98,440	117,668	2,94,566
	Sandoway ..	3	..	45,176	Sandoway 2,163	380	4	4	39	21	235	73,874	46,941	1,04,561
	Northern Arakan ..	15	..	7,935	Dalekmy 171	1	1	1	..	..	..	Shown vith Akraab District	8,10,634	38,71,923
	Rangoon ..	..	..	351,417	Rangoon 71,186	1,510	13	15	55	53	670	1,78,615	..	..
Pegon.	Bassein ..	15	..	274,540	Bassein 16,733	1,555	13	13	78	34	409	1,39,365	3,49,259	10,71,892
	..	..	..	..	Laungmyetha 5,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Pantana 4,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Yagyee 4,659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Sga-thain-khyong 3,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo.	Myanong ..	15	33,440	390,505	Donzayee 2,368	2,14	14	14	28	20	499	1,65,429	374,391	9,10,273
	..	..	..	..	Henzadah 14,324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Myanong 7,461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Zaloon 6,594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Katong 3,457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo.	Prome ..	29	..	333,493	Donabew 3,186	2,203	14	14	35	20	1424	4,14,877	2,31,003	7,55,643
	..	..	..	..	Prome 23,120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Shwe-dong 10,385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Thayetmyo 8,906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Pungdey 4,594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo.	Amherst ..	5	..	..	Padoong 2,736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	80,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Toungoo 9,648	690	9	9	138	10	351	86,629	30,977	1,49,332
	..	..	..	..	919,538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Marthain 6,566	589	15	15	40	9	944	2,39,179	3,36,078	14,92,401
Toungoo.	Shwegyeen ..	6	..	..	7,688	700	9	9	30	12	522	1,84,502	54,219	2,40,971
	..	..	..	..	125,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Shwegyeen 14,506	293	9	9	19	260	82,558	92,767	1,92,458	..
	..	..	..	..	66,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	Tavoy 9,331	182	5	5	10	3	266	98,935	53,169	1,28,376
Toungoo.	Mergui ..	123	90,070	41,688	Mergui 9,331	182	5	5	10	..	6,506	22,27,176	30,96,086	106,89,686
	Total ..	..	..	..	12,845	118	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The statistics of population are made out annually in this Province in connection with the Capitation tax, and a pretty close scrutiny is effected over the adult male population. The process has been going on since 1826 in the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions and since 1853 in Pegu, so that the returns may now be taken as fairly correct.

Berar.

Berar consists of 5 Districts in 2 Divisions. The first census ever taken in the Province, was carried out during the night of the 7th and 8th November 1867, by an enumeration made from house to house. The enumerators were the Village and Pergunnah officers, (Despandahs, Patels, Putwarces, &c.,) assisted and superintended by the Police, the schoolmasters, and the whole rank and file of Government officers. There were also a few paid enumerators employed for the towns. Before the night of the 7th November all the houses in every township had been counted, the serial number had been marked on the wall, and the corresponding figure had been entered, with the owners' name and profession, in the printed return which had been given to each enumerator, who began to fill up the remaining columns immediately after dark on the evening of the census night. It was arranged to number all persons who should alight at railway stations within Berar from trains during that night; each English householder filled in a separate form; and from the heads of the Customs and Police, returns were obtained of the number of persons belonging to their departments. Thus a vast majority of the people were numbered at night, but in the wilder tracts of jungle or hill-country, in outlying hamlets or isolated huts, in camps of Brinjarees or of wandering tribes, the census was made during the preceding day, and the persons so numbered were strictly enjoined to remain at home for the night. On the whole the census was taken most accurately and comprehensively. The results were summarized and tabulated by Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of West Berar.

The following table shows the entire population :—

Districts.	Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Average number to each square mile.	Average number in each house.
1 Akolah ...	3,396	1,344	163,579	649,134	191	3
2 Mehkur ...	3,013	967	71,288	353,436	117	4
3 Oomrawuttee	2,643	911	87,841	407,276	154	4
4 Woon ...	5,510	1,634	99,308	477,361	86	4
5 { Ellichpore ...	1,122	514	66,333	303,953	270	4
{ Mailghat ...	1,650	324	7,411	40,405	24	5
Total ...	17,334	5,694	495,760	2,231,565	128	4

The average density to the square mile in Berar is 128 ; a number higher than in any division of the neighbouring Central Provinces, though far below the average for the North-Western Provinces. This average indicates a paucity of population, which is remarkable when it is contrasted with the cultivated area. In the subjoined table Berar is compared with the districts of the North-Western Provinces, which come nearest to it in percentage of cultivation on area, and in average density on the square mile :—

	Percentage of cultivation.	Average density.
Banda (1853) ...	43.9	247
Lullutpore (1865) ...	17.1	127
N. W. Provinces Turrāi (1865) ...	18.9	125
Berar (1867) ...	43.1	128

The distribution of the population is shown thus:—

Districts.		Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 souls.	Total number of inhabited places.
1	Akolah ...	1,305	27	9	3 { Akolah .. Akote ... Ballapore ... }	1,344
2	Mehkur ...	915	50	2	...	967
3	Oomrawuttee	836	69	4	2 { Oomrawuttee Karanjah ... }	911
4	{ Ellichpoor ...	460	44	8	2 { Ellichpoor ... Paratwara, Mily. Cantmt. }	514
	Mailghaut ...	324	...	...	...	324
5	Woon ...	1,584	50	...	...	1,634
Total...		5,424	240	23	7	5,694

Of the towns Ellichpore is the largest, having a population of 27,782 souls; Oomrawuttee comes next, having 23,410, then Akolah having 14,606, and Akote (in the Akolah district) having 14,006. The proportion between the sexes is compared with results from other parts of India, in the subjoined table:—

Females.	Proportion of females to males.		
	All ages.	Adults.	Infants.
North-Western Provinces ...	46·38	47·50	41·
Central Provinces ...	48·8	50·	47·
Berar ...	48·3	48·8	46·9

The classification of the people according to their employments is given next, but the numbers in this table represent adult males only :—

CLASS I.		CLASS II.	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	Total.
Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Indefinite.	Total.	
Engaged in defence of the country.	The learned professions, &c.	Engaged in performing personal offices.	Persons who buy or sell.	Engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, and animals.	Persons possessing or working the lands.	Persons engaged about animals.	
Government Servants.		Domestic.			Artizans and Mechanics.	Textile Fabrics and dress.	
		Engaged in performing personal offices.			Food and drink.	Dealers in animal substances.	
					Dealers in animal substances.	Dealers in animal substances.	
						Labourers.	
						Persons of property.	
						Persons supported by the community, &c.	
2,756 6,203 1,178	19,247 42,525 13,127	439,672 8,601 38,658 22,246 2,396 5,527 2,898	76,923 805 48,380	126,108	731,142		
10,137	19,247	55,652	448,273	71,725			
Total							

Population, Area and Land Revenue of Districts in Berar.

Districts.	Total population.	Area in Acres.*			Proportion of cultivated land to uncultivated Acres.	Percentage of cotton cultivation.	Total Revenue.	Average per acre.	Percentage of cultivation on areas.
		Cultivated.	Arable uncultivated.	Forest or waste uncultivable.					
1 Akolah	640,134	1,610,122	616,195	466,014	2,692,331	100 to 67	17,74,071	1-1-7	59.8
2 Mehkur	353,436	893,064	507,042	639,093	2,039,199	" 182	6,74,540	" 12-1	43.7
3 Omrawuttee	407,276	872,229	428,284	826,005	2,126,518	" 143			41.
4 Ellichpore	303,953	535,130	19,335	542,143	1,096,608	" 104	13,88,653	" 14-9	48.
5 Mailghat	40,405	96,649	...	958,720	1,055,369	" 992			9.1
Woon	477,361	696,433	510,348	700,000	1,906,781	" 173	4,17,045	" 9-6	36.5
TOTAL	2,231,565	4,703,618	2,081,244	4,131,975	10,916,797	100 - 132	42,54,309	0-14-5	43.1
	Adult Male Population.	Total Population.		Proportion of Agricultural to Non-Agricultural.		Average No. of cultivated acres to each person in	Each Agricultural male adult.	Each Non-Agricultural person.	Nagpore Division. C. P.
		Agri-cultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agri-cultural.	Non-Agricultural.				
1 Akolah	152,850	60,840	213,699	464,153	184,981	100 to 39	71	2.4	...
2 Mehkur	84,227	45,797	113,024	203,142	150,294	" 75	56	2.5	...
3 Omrawuttee	81,696	58,837	140,533	236,649	170,627	" 72	58	2.1	...
4 Ellichpore (with Mailghat)	66,328	48,022	114,350	199,818	144,546	" 72	58	1.8	1-3-3
5 Woon	83,222	66,314	149,536	265,820	211,541	" 79	55	1.4	...
Total	448,323	282,819	731,142	1,369,576	861,989	100 - 63	63	2.1	...

* The acreage is taken from the village papers, and its sum total in square miles falls somewhat below the number of square miles estimated in Table I., for the Province. But the survey may be expected to show a larger acreage than the village papers give, and a greater proportion of cultivation.

The Principal Divisions of the People of Berar.

		Divisions.		Total.
1	Christians	..	..	903
2	Jews	..	..	16
3	Parsees	..	..	75
4	Mahomedans	..	..	154,951
5	Brahmins	..	..	49,843
6	Kahtriya	..	..	36,831
7	Vaishya	..	..	28,018
8	Shudra*	..	..	1,441,271
9	Out-castes,*	..	..	301,379
10	Aborigines*	..	..	163,059
11	Hindoo Sects	..	..	55,219
Total				2,231,565

* The Principal classes under these Divisions are :—

		Aborigines.		Hindoo Sects.		Sectarian.		Ascetic.	
Koonbees	..	681,368	Gonds	..	68,542	Lingayets	..	..	22,919
Mallees	..	153,220	Bheels	..	2,279	Jain	..	..	9,722
Koshteas	..	12,352	Ramoseer	..	21,224	Rai Dassee	..	..	2,270
Brinjarahs (Hindoo)	..	51,982	Kolies	..	2,591	Sikh	..	..	406
Simpees (Tailors)	..	14,819	Nihals	..	384	Manbhaw	..	..	3,519
Teitees (Oil-men)	..	66,023	Arukhs	..	1,309	Nanak Shahee	..	..	52
Dhobeas (Washermen)	..	17,999	Lujjurs	..	28,037	Sunasee	..	..	12
Lohars (Blacksmiths)	..	13,776	Audhs	..	8	Byragie	..	..	1,667
Kallalls (Liquor-sellers)	..	9,187	Koorkees	..	28,709	Jogie	..	..	796
Dhungurs (Sheep-breeders)	..	55,947	Korkoos	..	9,969	Gosain	..	..	13,838
Bhooes	..	17,980	Hoolam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garpagaries	..	4,924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hajjams	..	28,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonars (Jewellers)	..	23,911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vidoors	..	14,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishnapakshes	..	1,138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sootars (Carpenters)	..	25,392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	163,059	..	..	..	55,219

The Mussulmans and Out-castes are thus detailed.

MUSSULMANS.			OUTCASTES.		
<i>Tribal.</i>			<i>Mhar.</i>		
Syud	...	19,534	Somavanshi, Adhucy, Telung,		
Pathan	...	37,787	Madrasi, Ladoom, Baider,		
Mogul	...	4,431	Awdhatan, Hohar, Bhilung,		
Labani	...	726	Perdesli, Bhat, Hajam, Vatie,		
Seedhee	...	23	Loadey, Malvi, Gopal, Law-		
Arab	...	263	yaney, Mhar, Labai, Dongra	227,824	
Rohilla	...	41	Dhors	...	2,948
Turree Bheel	...	2	Khakrob (Bungee)	...	543
Malwi	...	80	Kateck	...	4,069
Beloochee	...	7	Dasree	...	243
Mina	...	234	<i>Chumbar.</i>		
Bharaeli	...	101	Varadey, Perdesli, Marathey,		
Mussulman Converts	...	127	Dakhnee, Pudum, Holar, Hin-		
<i>Professional.</i>			dustani, Chumbar, Mochee...	19,172	
Pakhali	...	61	<i>Mang.</i>		
Kachhee	...	29	Mang, Marathey, Voreday,		
Prostitutes	...	107	Rant, Telung, Dakhnee,		
Kangar	...	22	Ghutolay, Saralkar, Baonsce,		
Hijada	...	1	Teeholey, Gavadey, Savcey,		
Lakhari	...	97	Devadey, Lakhari, Samus	35,453	
Kassi	...	179	Kalanki	...	46
<i>Indefinite.</i>			Pirastee	...	8
Sheikh	...	88,465	Baharupi	...	232
<i>Sectarian.</i>			Pasce	...	20
Bhora	...	230	Kaikadi	...	3,201
<i>Religious Ministers and Professors.</i>			Aravie	...	15
Madari	...	398	Berad	...	11
Divangan	...	9	Holar	...	274
Ashkan	...	10	Julneo	...	2
Banva	...	65	Moghcy	...	332
Mujavar	...	23	Madgi	...	1,718
Fakeer	...	1,892	<i>Total</i>		
<i>Total</i>			...	296,111	
			Wandering tribe (Paradhi)	...	5,268
			<i>Total</i>		
			...		
			301,379		

A table of blind is given showing 1 to 265 in Berar against 1 to 1503 in Bombay 1 to 1503 in the United States and 1 to 996 in the United Kingdom. This result in Berar was to be tested. Mr. Lyall remarks that most of the settled Mahomedans must have descended from the men who originally followed the invaders of the Deccan from the north. All the Bheels, who live along the skirts of the Sautpooras, appear to have embraced Islamism, though they do not intermarry with the purer Mahomedans, and the list shows that there are 127 converts who were not born in the faith. The clear, precise, and unmistakeable nature of the Mahomedan belief, carrying one plain straight line up to heaven, like a tall obelisk pointing direct to the sky without shadow of turning, has maintained general unity of Mahomedan belief in a country where sects take root and

spring up as easily as hamboos. The *Bhara* is the only heretic of Indian origin in these parts. For the Hindus the old Vedic division into four great castes has been maintained simply because no better could be found, though in fact only the Brahmins have kept up the demarcation. The Brahmins of Berar belong almost entirely by origin to Maharashtra. The *Kshatriya* class contains mostly a set of very dubious pretenders to the honour of Rajpoot descent. Mahrattas of no particular family usually call themselves Thakoors—even a Koonbee will occasionally try to elevate himself thereby, while Purbhos, Kayuths, and other castes of mixed origin and good social status are constantly invading this military order. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajas of the Sautpoora hills who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Korkoos elevated by generations of highland chieftainship. Here and there in Berar are colonies of undoubted Rajpoot origin, but the only pure Rajpoot family, in the Rajpootana sense, yet discovered is the house of the Jadow Rajah Sindkhair which intermarries with the noblest clans of Rajpootana, and which has lately made a show of great reluctance to permit a poor kinsman to espouse the Guikwar's daughter.

Under the heading Vaisyas are placed all the commercial classes of Hindus, the north-country Marwarrees and Aagurwalas, with those who are known by the general term Bunya, and a few castes like the *Komtees* from the south, of the *Lars*,* who do not seem to be well known out of Berar.

The division of Sudras, of course, includes the bulk of the population and the great majority of the industrial classes. First on the list come the great cognate agricultural communities of *Koonbees* and *Mulees*, among whom are many subdivisions and specific diversities with separate names; but in Berar as in Mysore, they all eat together, although they do not intermarry. *Koonbees* and *Mulees* eat flesh, drink liquor moderately, and their widows may always remarry if they choose, excepting the widows of Desmookhs, who are high caste prejudices. The *Kosktees* or weaving castes are well known. The *Bunjars* are comparatively numerous in Berar, their occupation as carriers and travelling commissariat is rapidly going, and during their transitional stage they give a good deal of trouble to the Police. The *Dhungurs* are sheep farmers, and *Hutkur* is the name of one of their clans, which still holds much land on the border

* The Killadar of Asseergurh, when the English invested it, was Jeshunt Rao Lar.

of the Nizam's territory, and was not long ago notorious for pugnacity and rebellion. The *Bhoge* has recently fallen under suspicion of belonging to a widely spread primitive tribe; and the *Garpugarees* are counted, because it can hardly be credited that so many live by this profession, which consists simply in conjuring away hailstorms. Any one who has watched the medicine man at work has witnessed a relic of pure Fetichism, possibly handed down from the præ-Aryan races and their earliest liturgies. The *Vidoors* and *Krishnapukshees* are really the same; they are the descendants of Brahmins by women of inferior caste, and *Krishnapukshees* is only astronomical metaphor for describing a half breed, the term meaning literally "dark fortnight" and referring to the half darkened orb of the moon.

The Out-castes have probably a strong infusion of the blood of the aboriginal race, whatever this may have been, though it may be conjectured that a line drawn between people of Aryan and Turanian origin would relegate to the latter family all the Sudras of this part of India. The *Mhars* have been taken to be the same with the *Dhers*, a very useful and active tribe in this country. The *Mangs* appear to be the lowest in the social scale of all. The paucity of the *Khakrobs* or *Bhongees*, who are so strong up-country, is a serious sanitary difficulty. The *Kaikarees* are a tribe formerly well known for their thieving habits.

By *aborigines* are meant either those tribes who not yet scattered themselves abroad among the inhabitants of the plains, but who live together in bodies, observing peculiar customs, and sometimes speaking their own dialects, or dispersed families who have mixed with the general population, but whose name and appearance stamp them as belonging to the aboriginal types. The *Gonds*, *Korkoos*, and *Bheels* are the only completely preserved specimens of tribes. The two first retain their languages, while the Bheel tongue seems to have become extinct very recently, in Berar (like the Cornish in England?); its disuse being probably expedited by their general conversion to Mahomedanism. The *Ramossee* is said by Grant Duff to be of different tribe from the Bheel. The original *Purdhan* among the *Gonds* answered to the *Bhat* among the *Hindus*, but many seem to have settled as a separate species of Gond in the plains. The *Kolees* have among them several substantial Patels, and they have fairly reached the agricultural stage of society here. They are said to form two distinct tribes, one of which has apparently been reclaimed from a wild life more recently than the other, which

still claims certain rights granted at a time when the *Kolees*, under their naiks or chiefs, guarded the hill passes and kept for Government the highlands of the Balaghat. The *And*, *Aurukhs* and *Kolams* are curious races, about whom we have no information. The *And* are cultivators, they eat all kinds of meat, and bury their dead; but they will not feast on dead cattle, as a Dher will, and a Brahmin will visit them on ceremonial occasions. The *Kolams* belong to Woon, the *Lujjurs* are mostly hewers of wood on the fringes of the Sautpoora hills, and the *Mehals* are known to be drudges under the Gond.

Of the Hindu Sects the *Linguaets* are very well known in Western and Southern India; they have merely adopted a special outward sign of their adoration of one emblem of Siva. If it be true that they usually bury their dead, this peculiarity may show that they consider their bodies set apart and sanctified to the divinities, but Mr. Lyall does not know that they represent any separate dogma or moral conviction. Like all the leading Hindu sects, the *Linguaets* muster a strong following among the trading classes. *Jain* is the name of the religion professed by *Suraogees*. Almost all the Marwarves of Berar belong to this remarkable heresy, which is perhaps founded on a sort of Protestantism, an assertion of the right to worship without Brahminical intermediation, so that, in this case, we are interested in statistics which may measure the flow or ebb of the tide. The tailors are numerous among the *Jains*, as in other sects which lean towards speculative doctrine and spiritual independence—occupations which are sedentary, social, do not hinder conversation, and breed irreverent free-thinking in religion and politics all the world over. For instance, the *Bishnoes* of Berar are nearly all *Simpees*,* and their tenets stamp them as decidedly "Broad Church;" they have recently had a secession from their main body of the more advanced brethren, who eat and drink forbidden victuals, under the special dispensation of a holy man, whom they adopted after death as their patron saint. The existence in Berar of even 18 *Rai Dusis* should not be unnoticed, for these form another branch from the same stock with the *Sutnamees*, who have had such prodigious success among the Chumars of Chutteesgurrh in the Central Provinces. Both sects are known in Hindustan and the Punjab, and as their votaries always belong mainly to the lowest castes, while their tendency is against idolatry and Pharisaic intolerance, it is important to watch the spread of this resistance to corrupt and conservative Brahmanism. Perhaps the most curious

* *Anglics, Tailors.*

of all the Berar sectaries are the *Man Bhows*, an order of Cœnobites which really reproduces some of the characteristics of mediæval monasticism. Its numbers are of both sexes; they are vowed to celibacy, though they form one community; they wear black clothes, and as not only the males but the females shave the head, the latter bear a startling resemblance to European nuns. They wander about the country in bands, and often receive into their fraternity children, whom the people devote to a religious life in performance of vows made. They seem to be venerated by the people, though they are detested by the Brahmins with a venomous hatred. They are connected with the *Jye Kishenees* of the Punjab, but one of their principal monasteries or "*Mhuttis*" is at Rithpore, near Ellichpore, and they seem to reside all over Maharashtra. Some of them have married and settled down in villages; * their preaching is very anti-Brahminical.

Of the remaining denominations the *Nanukshahes* have their own sacred books, but the rest may be described generally as mere religious vagrants and professed ascetics, not heretical dissidents, but persons who carry orthodoxy to its extreme. The *Suniasces*, who represent the Brahmins that have abandoned the joys of this world, are ominously few, and though the *Gosains* are numerous, yet very many of these have long ago returned to a secular life, and have merely inherited the name. Mr. Lyall remarks that if, for example, we could ascertain by our periodical census that the numbers of ascetics and religious vagrants were rapidly diminishing, and that during the same period, the free-thinking or independent sects were fast increasing (as he believes them to be), either by the creation of new sects or the reinforcement of old ones, we should thus be able to chronicle a remarkable phase in the development of national thought and convictions. Such signs and tokens might even be allowed to have a kind of political importance, although it would of course be a kind far inferior to statistics of an increase in the total population, the spread of agriculture, the import of cotton piece goods, and other evidences of great material prosperity!

Mysore.

No regular census has been taken, but the statistics are prepared by the revenue officers. Mysore contains 3 Divisions:—

* Toolsee Baie, the celebrated mistress of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, was a Manbhow woman.

	Square Miles.	1867-68.	1866 67.	Increase.	Average.
Nundidroog ...	9,095	15,45,394	15,35,742	9,652	170
Ashtagram ...	7,345	13,19,193	13,14,936	4,257	179½
Nugur ...	10,563	10,65,128	10,58,443	6,685	101
	27,003	3,929,715	3,909,121	20,594	

The census of the famine year 1866-67, shewed a decrease as compared with that of the previous year of 15,000. The increase of 20,594, may be viewed as the natural accompaniment of a comparatively good season, and the result of a return to their homes of those who had been driven to seek the means of subsistence elsewhere. In 1866-67 the number of Europeans and East Indians was 14,302, of Mahomedans 172,255 and of Hindoos 3,724,178. Since the first census in 1840-41 after we assumed the direct administration the population has increased about a million in 26 years or 27 per cent.

Coorg.

Coorg is situated in latitude 12° 26' 20", and longitude 4° 30' 46." It is bounded on the north by the Hemavati river; on the south, by the Tambacheri pass; on the west by South Canara and North Malabar; and on the east by the Mysore country. Coorg was surveyed by Lieutenant Connor of the Royal Engineers in 1817, who has written a very interesting memoir of the survey. The coffee estates are now being surveyed. Of 2,400 square miles 526 are cultivated, 1,726 culturable and 148 unculturable. There are 168 miles of road.

Mountains and Elevated Tracts.—The aspect of Kodugu or Coorg presents an entire forest, the long and narrow cultivated valleys enclosed within it serve but to render those vast woods more striking. The whole of the eastern boundary presents a remarkable line of demarcation exhibiting an almost uninterrupted and impervious wood from the Burmagerry Hills, till reaching the Cavery; this space is wholly uninhabited. Advancing westward the woods decrease in density, as the country improves in cultivation, and become gradually thinner till reaching the Western Ghauts; the immediate summits of which, partially bare of wood, are clothed with a luxuriant herbage.

South from Veerajendrapett those jungles become less impenetrable, and the whole of Kiggutnad, (with the exception of the eastern boundary) including the Burmagerry Hills, is comparatively open, at least when contrasted with the deep forests of the contiguous districts. Approaching towards the north, the thick umbrageous woods of the central parts give way to the date, sandal and other trees and shrubs of a more meagre soil, leaving Yelasavera Shime an almost perfectly champaign tract. But a small portion of the summits of the Ghauts is free from jungle; their western face presents a continued forest of immense stature, partially subsiding at some distance from their base; wood however is the unvaried feature of these regions. The Western Ghauts, running nearly from north to south, divide this territory into two unequal portions differing in many essential particulars; the general configuration of both, however, is abrupt and broken, the most prominent ridge of mountains as to height and extent is that forming the summits of the Ghauts. This chain is unequal in its elevation, and somewhat irregular in its direction, having a large curvature immediately at the head of the Thorikahna Ghaut. The ridge, however, experiences but little interruption in the course of 50 miles, running from Soobramane on the north to the Prumagerry Hills on the south; towards the west it falls with great steepness, the descent from the summit to the foot being generally from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles, the first part of which is particularly rapid. To the east this chain has in many places a precipitous descent, and is generally steep, the declivity extending, however, but for a comparatively short distance, its length bearing no comparison with that of the western face. Innumerable ridges branch off from this range, but all diminutive in proportion to the parent from which they spring; they decrease in height as they recede from this ridge, but have everywhere narrow summits and steep declivities. Todiaudamol, situated $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles almost directly west of Veerajendrapett, detaches itself in a picturesque manner from this colossal range and raises its pointed summit above all others. This beautiful hill, the most elevated in this part of the Ghauts, can only be viewed with effect at some distance beneath its base: its measurement is 5,682 feet above the level of the sea. Soobramane, part of the same ridge, situated on the northern confines of Coorg and partly separating it from Mysore, has nearly similar claims to pre-eminence, it being only 99 feet lower. The height of these two points will convey some idea of the elevation of this chain, which, on an average, is in scarcely any place more than from 400 to 800 feet below them.

The Brumagerry Range of Hills, running in a direction from east to west and situated on the southern limits, constituting a formidable natural barrier between Coorg and Wynaad, is the next in importance. Its general height may be about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea; it consists of a table-land, from the elevated plain of which detached summits rise. Devasi Betta is the highest of those, being only, however, from 100 to 150 feet more elevated than the other peaks. The northern face of this range has a steeper ascent, and of greater length than that looking towards the southward, thus giving to Wynaad the appearance of having a higher general level than Coorg. Devasi Betta is a place of pious celebrity, and has been the residence of Sunneashees for time immemorial. Numerous devotees resort to the small spring at its foot, from which issues the Lutchman-teerth river, and a journey to Devasi Betta is supposed to add efficacy to this pilgrimage.

Of the minor ridges, that supporting the table-land upon which Madakere or Mercara lies, is the most conspicuous. Noorkul Naad, rising on the south-eastern extremity of this chain, is the highest point of it. Those ranges branching off from the stupendous mountain of Soobramane are next in consideration; running from that hill they pass along the northern boundary for a considerable distance, and are high and steep. Numberless insulated hills giving way to steep slopes chequer the surface of the country; of these Kote Betta is the most remarkable. This immense mountain lies 9 miles nearly north of Mercara. Its elevation is not greatly below that of the range of Ghauts, and its base occupies a great extent of country. The summit of this hill is comparatively flat, forming a kind of waving table-land; its sides alone are clothed with forest, and innumerable cultivated valleys occupy the recesses on them. Almost immediately on the top of Kote Betta there is a fine reservoir of water, which, in every season, retains a constant supply: close to it is a rude temple dedicated to some of the numerous deities that share the homage of those mountains.

Plains.—Covered with chains of hills of equally various elevation and direction, the aspect of the country is greatly diversified, but its general and almost invariable feature is ruggedness. The whole of the western portion of the upper country lying in the vicinity of the range of Ghauts is abrupt and mountainous. Quitting this alpine tract, and approaching the eastward, the various ramifications of those hills lose themselves in the steep low ridges, which insensibly subside in the undulating slopes of the most eastern parts. The aspect of Yelasvera

Shime is of this waving nature, and though not immediately flat, has a much larger portion of plain than any other part of the country. Descending the Ghauts whose mountainous wall gives the upper country the appearance of an immense terrace, we find the superficies of the lower districts equally marked by those rugged asperities that distinguish the more elevated tract. Quitting the lofty ridges that descend from the range of the Ghauts, the higher acclivities give way to eminences of lesser magnitude, which gradually sink into steep but low slopes infinitely varied as to shape and extent; those again are lost in the gentle undulating rocky table-land of which the more western parts are formed.

Forests.—The whole of Coorg Proper is clothed with stately forest. It is, however, the declivities of the Ghauts where the trees attain their greatest magnitude. This stupendous ridge, though steep, is neither broken nor rocky, and being everywhere covered with a rich stratum of mould, brings to maturity timber of a prodigious size. A large portion of the eastern boundary presents a wide extent of forest, but though by no means of scanty growth, it is so comparatively with that which shades this chain of mountains. Bamboos in all their varieties compose a large part of these interminable woods, and this most useful and beautiful reed is here found in the greatest excellence. The jungles are difficult to traverse in many places. The rattan of various dimensions, and nearly of as good a quality as that brought from the Eastern Islands, together with the delicate reed from which the Hindus make their pens, aided by innumerable rare plants and creepers, not unfrequently form an impervious underwood.

Rivers.—The waters of Coorg, divided by the ridge of Ghauts, fall into the sea, washing both coasts of the Peninsula, those of the upper country flowing into the Bay of Bengal, while those of the lower districts are lost in the Indian Ocean. None of the rivers of Coorg are considerable, either as to breadth or depth; their supply of water, however, is everywhere generally abundant and constant. Their sources lying so elevated, added to the steep declivity of the country, impels their streams with a rather rapid course. They are, with the exception of the Coomardarry, not navigable, and are almost wholly useless for transport of any kind, except when swelled by the periodical rains, during the continuance of which rafts might be used on them. The inequalities of the country through which those rivers shape their course, and the general height and steepness of their banks (while they are not subject to overflow) necessarily preclude the possibility of their promoting culture by a diffusion of their waters. There

are no works or anicuts of any description on them, the numerous subordinate rivulets answering all the purposes of artificial irrigation. The whole of the minor streams intersecting Coorg vary only particularly in size, their general characteristics (a rather deep and rugged bed, through which alternately flows a shallow rivulet, or rushes a tempestuous torrent, as influenced by the seasons) being in most other instances quite similar.

The chief rivers are these:—Coorg Proper gives birth to the *Cavery* and two principal streams tributaries to it, the *Soornarvutty* on the north and *Lutchenanteerth* on the south. The former runs for its whole extent within the country joining it, at the village of Coodigay (on the boundary). The latter continues its course for some distance through Mysore, and fertilizing the districts on its borders, unites with the parent stream at Chunchinacutta in Mysore. The rivers of Hindustan, from their beneficial effects, are the supposed offspring of some divinity, and their rise and confluence are held in religious veneration by the Hindoos. Each river has its parent deity, and a wild and fanciful polytheism makes them the scene of some remarkable events connected with their mythological history. The source of the Cavery does not fail to attract the devotion of the superstitious. It issues from the recesses of the Western Ghauts, and the spring from which it takes its rise is fabled to have been a nymph of exquisite beauty, the daughter of one of the seven rishees, who, while performing thapus (or penitential devotion), dissolved into the little fountain which now yields its modest and distant "tribute to the ocean." Immediately on passing Bagamundla it is joined by the Kanniky, the naiad of whose stream is, like her sister goddess, the subject of a romantic fiction. Ishwara is worshipped at the source of this river; his temple, however, is exceedingly small and mean. Indeed the place altogether owes its celebrity to its sanctity, and must rest its claim to distinction on its intrinsic excellence, being devoid of architectural grandeur. If the weary devotee forms his expectations from the splendid edifices of Benares or Juggernaut, or the numberless other holy places, in making the pilgrimage of which this forms a stage, he will be disappointed. No remnants of antiquity decorate this interesting spot. The sacred spring is in the form of a reservoir of about 10 feet square and 2 deep; it is enclosed amidst mountains, (those in its immediate vicinity are dedicated to the seven patriarchs) and is surrounded by a wild and picturesque scenery. The road from Bagamundla is nearly 3 miles, winding gently among the heights, but has none of those monuments on it which frequently adorn the avenue leading to a re-

markable place of worship. There are 3 temples immediately at the junction of the Cavery and Kanniky, they are dedicated to the Hindoo Triad. These edifices, though considerably more elegant than that above, merit but little attention. The sungam or point of confluence is reckoned holy, although of greatly inferior efficacy to the source.

A branch of the Soornawutty issues from the table-land on which Mercara is situated; its waters, however, chiefly flow from Kote Betta and the numerous mountainous ridges and minor heights that run in every direction from this immense hill. The countless rivulets that contribute to swell this fine stream, offer no exception to the general observations that have been made. The Dood Holay or Luchmanteerth is the principal channel by which the water of the southern parts are conveyed to the Cavery. The river rises amongst the Brummagerry Hills, its source, situated at the foot of this ridge, is a place of pilgrimage. The little spring, however, that is the object of religious veneration, has nothing but its superstitious sanctity and the picturesque wildness of the surrounding scenery to recommend it to observation. The *Burray Pollay* is a branch of the Brullypatam river, which falls into the sea at the town of that name, and is navigable for small craft as far as Illicoer, a village on its banks, situated 16·6 miles from the foot of the Ghauts. The *Hemmawutty* is now the only river of consequence above the Ghauts. It rises in the hilly parts of Bullum, and the waters of Coorg contribute but little to its stream. The Hemmawutty passes for an inconsiderable distance along the northern boundary. Its bottom is sandy, and its depth little more than 3 feet in the fair season, which is the only period when it is fordable. The banks are steep, and, like the other rivers in the interior, it is incapable of irrigating the country on its borders.

The minor rivers are the *Coomardary*, the *Noojeekul* and the *Pruswaurrie*.

Climate.—The rainfall at Mercara in 1867 was 111 inches, of which 91 fell from June to September. The heat in the shade varied from a minimum of 64° at sunrise, a maximum of 85° at 2 P. M., and a mean of 73° at sunset, in May, to 53°, 80° and 65° respectively, in December. The prevailing winds are east from January to May, west from June to September and west to north north-east and east from October to December.

Civil Divisions.—The Superintendent of Coorg is the chief authority. He is subordinate to the Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, and in judicial matters, to the Judicial Commissioner of those Provinces. As Magistrate, he can

award imprisonment in criminal cases up to 7 years, and also exercises the powers of deciding revenue, civil and criminal cases, both original and appellate. The Superintendent discharges the functions of the Commissioner of assessed taxes, as well as those of Justice of the Peace, Registrar of Assurances and supervising officer of the forest operations. The office of Superintendent of Coorg was established in the year 1834 on our assumption of the Government of the country and the deposition of the Rajah Veerajendar Wodiar.

Commissionership.	District.	Judicial and Revenue divisions.	Area.	Population	Chief towns with population	Villages.	Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of do.	Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Gross.	Revenue.
Coorg	Coorg	36	2,400	113,381	Mahdeopett Veerajenderpett Somwarpett Fraserpett Sunnevasanthle Coddypett	825 2,588 915 1,109 495 690	34	23	25 miles.	5 do.	This includes all the Police Force employed in Coorg. 46	Rs. 1,02,370-11	Rs. 1,72,971-14-5	Rs. 4,79,347-6-5	

Coorg contains 22,100 houses inhabited by 113,581 persons or $47\frac{1}{2}$ to the square mile. Of these 32,556 are men, 34,294 women, 26,019 male children and 20,712 female children under 12. Of the whole 210 are Europeans, 30 are East Indians, 1,583 are Native Christians, 24,890 are Coorgs, and 83,500 are Hindoos, 3,318 are Mahomedans, 20 are Parsees, and 30 are Buddhists and Jains. As to occupation 30,000 are agriculturists and 2,769 non-agriculturists. The prevailing languages are Coorg, Canarese, Malayalum, Tamil, Tooloo, Hindostanee and English. The immigration during the year amounted to 17,037 chiefly coolies for the coffee estates, and are in addition to the total population of 113,581.

Density of Population of all India.

	Census year.	Per Square Mile.
British India	1864 to 1868	129
British India without Feudatory States	1864 to 1868	159
Madras	1867	214
Bombay and Sindh	Estimate.	95
Lower Bengal, Hooghly District	"	900
N. W. Provinces, Benares District ..	1865	797
Punjab	1868	184
Central Provinces	1866	183
British Burmah	1867	79
Mysore	1867	145
Berar	1867	128
Coorg	Estimate.	48
Netherlands India	Estimate.	40
Great Britain and Ireland	1861	253
England and Wales	"	347
Ireland	"	181
Scotland	"	101
Belgium	1866	440
Saxony	1861	328
Netherlands... ..	1866	298
Italy	1864	220
France	1866	177
Germany	"	175
Prussia	"	169
Switzerland	1860	157
Austrian Empire	1866	148
Spain	1857	90

The population of the Gangetic Valley is doubtless denser than any district in Europe, or even in China where anarchy has been so frequent.

Races and Creeds.

Europeans and Americans.

Officers and Soldiers	...	1868	58,000
Municipal Calcutta	...	1865	11,224
Suburbs of Calcutta	...	Estimate.	8,000
Bombay City	...	1864	8,415
Madras City	...	Estimate.	3,000
N. W. Provinces	...	1866	22,692
Punjab	...	1868	17,938
Central Provinces	...	1866	6,026
British Burmah	...	1867	5,409
Mysore	...	1866	14,302
Coorg	...	1867	210
Berar	...	1867	903
Bengal and the rest of India	...	Estimate.	
			156,119

We have not entered an estimate of the very large number of English settlers in the Tea and Indigo districts of Bengal, because the figures for the Punjab, if not other Provinces, evidently include the Army. The very partial and inaccurate census of Europeans in India taken in 1861 showed the number to be 125,945 including the Army.

East Indians or Eurasians.

Calcutta in 1865	...	11,036
Bombay city in 1864	...	1,891
North-Western Provinces 1866	...	5,069
Madras city, estimate	...	12,000
Punjab	...	1,032
Central Provinces	...	757
Coorg	...	30
The rest of India	...	50,000
Total	...	81,815

Asiatic Christians.

Protestants, by Missionary Census of 1862	213,182	
Add 25 per cent. for 7 years up to 1868 ...	53,295	266,477
Roman Catholics in British India ...		641,923
Syrians, by Census of Travancore and Cochin ...		116,483
Armenians, estimate ...		5,000
		<hr/> 1,029,863
Add Europeans ...	156,119	
„ East Indians ...	81,815	237,934
<i>Total Christians</i> ...		1,267,797

The progress of Protestant Missions, especially among the aboriginal tribes of South India, Chota Nagpore and Burmah, has been so great since 1862 that the above figure of 266,477 is probably below the truth. The Missionary census taken in that year shows the following :—

Native Protestant Christians.

	India and Ceylon in 1852.	India and Ceylon in 1862.	India, Ceylon and Burmah in 1862.
Societies	22	31	31
Stations	313	371	386
Out-stations	unknown.	1,925	2,307
Foreign Missionaries	395	519	541
Native do.	48	140	186
Native Catechists	698	1,365	1,776
Native Churches	331	1,190	1,542
Communicants	18,410	31,249	49,688
Native Christians	112,491	153,816	213,182
Vernacular Day Schools	1,347	1,592	1,811
Scholars	47,504	44,612	48,390
Boys' Boarding Schools	93	101	108
Christian Boys	2,414	2,720	3,154
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	126	185	193
Scholars	14,562	23,377	23,963
Girls' Day Schools	347	371	373
Girls	11,519	15,899	10,862
Girls' Boarding Schools	102	114	117
Christian Girls	2,779	4,098	4,201
Translations of the Bible	Ten languages.	Twelve.	Fourteen.
Ditto New Testament	Five others.	Three others.	Five others.
Separate Books ... ..	...	...	Twenty books in seven others.
Scriptures circulated in ten years	unknown.	...	1,634,940
Christian Tracts, Books, &c.	unknown.	...	8,604,033
Mission Presses	75	...	25
Expenditure in ten years	£190,000	£285,000	£294,300
Local Contributions	£33,500	£45,325	£46,800
Native Contributions last three years ... ..	...	£13,000	About £18,000

The figures showing the Roman Catholic Missions are taken from the "Madras Catholic Directory" for 1868. Their accuracy

has been challenged, and they are not guaranteed by the priests themselves. But they form the only information available :—

Summary of the Roman Catholic Statistics of India and Ceylon.

Vicariate Apostolic.	Bishops.	Priests.	Catholic Population.	Catholic Schools.	Children attending Catholic Schools.	Under the Archbishop of Goa.	
						Priests.	Population.
Madras ..	1	21	36,326	46	2,200	16	5,570
Hyderabad ..	..	8	6,645	8	300	2	350
Vizagapatam ..	1	18	8,760	27	1,249	none	none
Pondichery ..	..	69	115,800	82	2,817	4	2,314
Mysore ..	1	22	22,000	26	1,200	none	none
Coimbatore ..	1	17	17,600	20	500	none	none
Madura ..	1	54	144,222	16	2,000	13	25,000
Quilon ..	..	27	59,550	70	2,500	7	8,500
Vernapoly ..	1	300	233,000	322	8,000	20	40,000
Mangalore ..	1	37	45,000	50	2,000	12	9,000
Bombay ..	1	46	20,360	26	1,731	45	30,000
Agra ..	..	31	14,300	10	700	none	none
Patna ..	..	22	8,000	8	300	none	none
Western Bengal ..	1	31	11,000	12	1,500	4	230
Eastern Bengal ..	..	9	6,710	7	250	4	3,340
Ava and Poga ..	1	19	7,750	19	1,000	none	none
Malayan Peninsula ..	1	12	6,500	7	600	3	3,000
Siam ..	1	16	7,000	19	800	none	none
Jaffna ..	1	23	57,874	38	1,378	2	1,000
Colombo ..	1	20	102,222	58	2,761	2	50
Total ..	14	802	931,319	871	33,836	134	128,394

Aboriginal or Non-Aryan Tribes.

Madras (not speaking Tamil, Telugu, Canarese nor Malayalam—Dr. Caldwell)	650,000	
Central Provinces, 1866 ..	1,995,663	
South Bengal, estimate ..	4,000,000	
North-East Bengal, estimate ..	1,000,000	
Karens, 1867 ..	402,117	
Khyens and Yabangs, 1867 ..	51,562	
The rest of India, estimate ..	4,000,000	12,099,342

Mussulmans.

Punjab ..	1868	9,335,652	
N. W. Provinces ..	1865	4,105,206	
Central Provinces ..	1866	237,962	
Berar ..	1867	154,951	
Madras ..	1867	1,502,134	
British Burmah ..	1867	38,601	
Mysore ..	Estimate	172,255	
Coorg ..	..	3,318	
Sindh ..	..	1,354,781	
Bombay in 12 out of 21 districts ..	..	779,264	
„ Island ..	1864	145,880	
Calcutta ..	1866	113,059	
Dacca Division ..	..	2,493,174	
The rest of Bengal and Bombay, and Oudh ..	estimate	4,500,000	24,936,237

Sikhs.

In Punjab ...	...	...	1,129,319	
Elsewhere, estimate ...	...	...	125,000	1,254,319

The elements which form the population of British India without the Feudatory States may thus be stated:—

Christians

Europeans ...	...	...	156,119	
East Indians ...	...	...	81,815	
Asiatics ...	...	...	1,029,863	1,267,797

Jews 8,000

Non-Aryans 12,000,000

Buddhists 4,000,000

Parsees 80,000

Mussulmans 25,000,000

Hindoos 110,000,000

Population of Asia.

The following figures show the area and population of the principal States of Asia:—

STATES OR COUNTRIES.	Square miles.	Population.	Population to s. mile.	CAPITALS.	Population of Capital.
<i>Held by Europeans</i>					
India ...	1,556,836	200,424,072	129	Calcutta ...	1,000,000
Ceylon ...	23,310	2,049,728	88	Colombo ...	45,000
Straits Settlements ...	1,095	282,831	260	Singapore ...	35,000
Labuan and Sarawak ...	55	10,000	180	Labuan ...	3,000
Victoria ...	29	125,504	4,327	Hong-Kong ..	125,504
Mauritius ...	708	322,517	455	Port Louis ..	40,000
Turkistan & Siberia	5,000,000	24,000,000	5	{ Orenburg	18,000
				{ Tashkund	
Netherlands India ..	445,411	17,952,803	40	Batavia ...	66,000
Philippines ...	52,647	2,679,500	50	Manila ...	15,000
Goa, Timor & Macao ...	...	1,288,483	...	Goa ...	10,000
Saigon ...	...	...	...	Saigon ...	...
Réunion ...	1,468	183,491	...	St. Denis ...	10,000
French India ..	191	229,000	1,200	Pondichery...	35,000
<i>Held by Asiatics</i>					
Afghanistan & Balkh	400,000	4,000,000	10	Kabul ...	60,000
Beloochistan ...	160,000	500,000	3	Khelat ...	4,000
Burmah ...	260,000	6,000,000	23	Mandalay ...	90,000
Siam ...	260,000	600,000	23	Bankok ...	400,000
Anam ...	140,000	6,000,000	47	Hué ...	100,000
China ...	1,297,999	367,632,907	283	Peking ...	1,250,000
Japan ...	186,604	35,000,000	229	{ Jeddo ...	700,000
				{ Miako ...	475,000
Persia ...	648,000	4,400,000	70	Tehran ...	85,000
Tibet ...	1,000,000	5,000,000	5	Lhasa ...	25,000
Eastern Turkistan	300,000	1,200,000	4	Yarkund ...	5,000
Arabia ...	1,200,000	8,000,000	7	Mecca ...	30,000
Turkey (in Asia)	550,000	16,000,000	29	Smyrna ...	150,000

England thus rules a population of 203½ millions in Asia, Russia of 24 millions, Holland of 18 millions, Spain of 2½ millions, Portugal of 1½ millions, and France of probably 2 millions. England directly rules, independently of the number whom she indirectly influences, nearly five times more of the population of Asia than the other five Powers of Europe together.

Professor Dieterici of Berlin, estimating the population of the world at about 1,300,000,000, reckons the Caucasian race to number 369,000,000; the Mongolian, 552,000,000; the Negro and Ethiopian, 196,000,000; the Malay, 200,000,000; the American Indian, 1,000,000. Divided according to religious creeds, he computes the Christians at 335,000,000 (viz. Roman Catholics, 170,000,000; Greek Orthodox, 89,000,000; Protestant, 76,000,000;) the Jews at 5,000,000; the Mahomedans at 160,000,000; the Heathens or Pagans at 200,000,000; the Asiatic Buddhists at 600,000,000.

Distribution of Languages.

Of the three great Families of Languages, the Indo-Germanic, Semitic and Turanian, the first is represented in India only by the Indic and Iranic classes; the Semitic contributes only an Arabic element to certain dialects and the Hebrew is used only by a few Jews; while the southern branch only of the Turanian is largely represented, including the Thaie, Himalayic, Lohitic Kol and Dravidic.

The *Indic class* of the Indo-Germanic family has eleven representatives in India—Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi, Sindhi, Marathi, Gujerati, Nepalese, Ooryia, Assamese, Kashmeri and Doghra. The Hindi is most widely spoken and is in eight dialects. Bengalee begins at the point going east where Hindi leaves off, until it is supplanted by Assamese and Ooryia. Punjabi and Sindhi are spoken in the Punjab and Sindh. Marathi is the language of South Botabay and Central India, Guzerati of North Bombay. Doghra is spoken in the hills and Kashmeri in the valleys of Kashmere. The *Iranic class* of the Indo-Germanic family has modern representatives, Persian, Kendish, Pushtu Ossitinian and Armenian. The Pushtu is spoken in the north-western portions of the Punjab.

The Southern branch of the Turanian family finds numerous representatives among all the non-Aryan tribes of India, and among the Hindoos and Mussulmans South of the Vindhya. Of the members of the Thaïc Siamese class we have the Khamti spoken in Burmah, the Mon in Pegu and the Shan in Tenasserim. Of the Himalayic class Mr. Beames gives the following:—

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Bhotia Bhotanta. | 10. Cheaping, | } Oudh Terai.
(The Hayusare
also found in
eastern Nepal). |
| 2. Lepcha } | 11. Vayu (Hayu) | |
| 3. Limbu } | 12. Kusunda, | |
| 4. Kiranti ; valley of the
Arun, eastern Nepal. | 13. Sunwar, western Nepal. | |
| 5. Murmi, eastern Nepal,
higher ranges. | 14. Sarpa, ditto. | |
| 6. Gurung, ditto. | 15. Kanawari or Milchan. | |
| 7. Newar, Central Nepal. | 16. Tibarskad. | |
| 8. Magar, lower ranges,
Central Nepal. | 17. Hundesi. | |
| 9. Bamhu, lower ranges,
Central Nepal. | 18. Darhi or Dorli, | } Central
Nepal, |
| | 19. Denwar, | |
| | 20. Pahri, | |
| | 21. Kaswar, | |
| | 22. Pakhya, | |
| | 23. Thaksya, | |

3. The Lohitic Burmese class contains—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Burmese. | 15. Singpho, southern frontier of Assam. |
| 2. Dhimal—Nepal & Blotan Terai. | 16. Kookie, North of Chittagong, Tipperah, &c. |
| 3. Mechi, ditto. | 17. Mug, Arracan. |
| 4. Barro, Cachar. | 18. Khumia, " |
| 5. Garo, Garo Hills. | 19. Mru, " |
| 6. Aka, northern frontier of Assam. | 20. Sak, " |
| 7. Abor, " | 21. Tunglu, " |
| 8. Mismi, " | 22. Rukheng, " |
| 9. Miri, " | 23. Koladyn river dialects, (said to be very numerous.) |
| 10. Dofla, " | |
| 11. Kassia (Cossya), southern frontier of Assam. | 24. Munipooree dialects. |
| 12. Mikir, " | 25. Koreng dialects. |
| 13. Angami Naga, " | 26. Karen dialects. |
| 14. Naga, " | |

4. The Kol class contains—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sonthal. | 6. Khond of Sambhalpore, |
| 2. Kol of Chyebassa. | &c. |
| 3. Bhumij of Purulia. | 7. Gond. |
| 4. Mandali, Chota Nagpore. | 8. Uraon of Sirgulah. |
| 5. Kolehan or Ho. | 9. Rajmahali. |

5. The Dravidian class comprises—

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Telugu. | 7. Tudu, Nilgiri Hills. |
| 2. Tamil. | 8. Budugur, " |
| 3. Kanarese. | 9. Irular, " |
| 4. Malayalam. | 10. Kohatar, " |
| 5. Tuluva. | 11. Brahui, Biluchistan. |
| 6. Kodugu, Coorg. | 12. Singhalese, Ceylon. |

The prevalent theory is that at an early period the whole of India, in common with all Eastern and Southern Asia was held by races speaking languages of the Turanian family. The Aryan race, speaking a language of the Indo-Germanic family, entered India from the north-west, and gradually worked its way down the valley of the Ganges, driving the Turanians into the then almost impenetrable forests and hills of the south. The tide of expulsion was chiefly southwards. Unconquered Turanian races already held the mountain fastnesses of the Himalayas and the deadly forests of the Terai; whereas the great "Dakshinaranya," or southern forest, was, as far as we know, uninhabited; and consequently the migration of the flying Turanians was less restricted in that direction. A considerable number of Turanians remained still in the valley of the Ganges. At much a later period the Aryan colonies penetrated the hills of Nepal and the western and central Himalayas but did not entirely drive out the Turanian population. Hence the perplexing mixture of dialects in the Himalayas. In the south, again, the Turanians held, and still hold, the two ranges of the Rajmahal and Kymore hills and the wild country which stretches south-east to Orissa and south-west to the Nerbudda. Those Turanian tribes who penetrated into the extreme south were afterwards civilized by Brahmins from Aryan India, but those who lived in the hill ranges remained in the original savage state. This explains why in the Dravidian class of languages we find so many words of Sanskrit origin; and why the Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese peoples are in possession of a civilization so far superior to that of the Coles and Gonds. To the east, the hill ranges which divide Assam from Sylhet, and Tipperah and Chittagong ranges, mark the utmost

limits of living Aryan extension. In the fossilized form of Pali, an Aryan language was carried by Buddhism into the Siamese Peninsula, Java, and the Asiatic Archipelago. The Mahomedan invasions of India did not alter the areas thus occupied. The invaders were a very mixed multitude, consisting of Arabs, Persians, Afghans, Turks of the Chatagai, Osbek and other tribes, and Mongolians generally. The only results, as far as language is concerned, of their arrival in India, were the creation of the Urdu or Hindustani and the introduction of a mass of Arabic words which have established themselves in almost every Indian language, though their influence is more perceptible in those of the Indo-Germanic family than in those of the Turanian.

Dr. Caldwell gives the following statistics of the people speaking the Dravidian tongues.

Tamil	...	...	..	10,000,000
Telugu	...	...	..	14,000,000
Canarese	...	...	...	5,000,000
Malayalum	...	...	...	2,500,000
Tulu	...	...	...	150,000
Tuda, Kota, Gond and Ku	...	...	...	500,000
				<hr/>
				32,150,000

Mr. W. W. Hunter in his "Comparative Dictionary of the non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia" estimates the non-Aryan element in India as eighty millions strong. In its *unmixed* form we have seen that it is now about twelve millions strong within our own borders.

CHAPTER II.

*THE SURVEYS.**The Geological Survey.*

THE Geological Survey, begun in 1856 under Dr. Oldham, who is still its Superintendent, follows the ordinary Trigonommetrical and Topographical Surveys, on whose maps it depends in most cases. Considering the enormous extent of territory, the smallness of the staff of surveyors, and the physical difficulties to be encountered, the extent of country completed since that time is surprising.

The following is a summary of the formations of the Indian Peninsula, in ascending order. The age of the Indian coal-fields, the whole of which are included between the parallels of 20° and 25° N., is Upper Carboniferous, of a rather later stage than that of the true coal-measures of Britain, and more closely allied to the "fern-coal" series of Silesia :—

1. LAURENTIAN? Granitoid Gneiss—highly metamorphic, and traversed by innumerable trap dykes. This is the floor of the other formations.
2. Quartzite, micaceous, and hornblendic rocks—much contorted.
3. LOWER SILURIAN, or CAMBRIAN.—Sub-metamorphic schists and massive conglomerates of local rocks. These rocks occur in the Eastern Ghats.
4. DEVONIAN.—The Vindhyan series, principally sandstones, distributed into four groups.
5. CARBONIFEROUS.—(a) Mountain-limestone of the Salt Range, classified as such from the fossils collected by Dr. Fleming.
 (b) The Talcheer series, sandstones for a peculiar character and colour, resting on a "boulder bed," or ancient single beach.
 (c) The coal-bearing rocks of India, forming the coal-fields of Damuda, Nerbudda, &c.
6. PERMIAN? or intermediate.—Beds with reptilian remains, representing, in Dr. Oldham's opinion, the physical break between the Palæozoic and Mesozoic periods of Europe. It is indicated here as doubtfully Permian.
7. TRIASSIC.—Upper and Lower. In this latter there are beds of limestone with *ceratites* (Muschel kalk?).
8. RHÆTIC BEDS—with characteristic fossils.

9. LIASSIC GROUP—divided into an Upper and Lower Series.
10. JURASSIC GROUP—with *Cycadeæ*. Divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Stages.
11. CRETACEOUS SERIES—with fine forms of Ammonites and other shells.
12. EOCENE.—(a) Nummulitic limestones.
(b) Fresh-water deposits of lakes; over, and through, which sheets of lava have been erupted.
13. MIOCENE.—“Laterite,” and other strata of several kinds.
14. PLICENE.—Ossiferous Gravels, Clays, &c.
15. RECENT.—Gravels, Clays, and Mud of Rivers, &c.

The Report for 1867 refers only to the last nine months of that year.

Bengal and the Upper Provinces.—In 1866-67 a reconnoissance was made of the country lying south of the districts which were under detailed examination near Ranee gunj and Hazareebagh, and extending westwards to the south of the Rewah country, including a large portion of the great drainage basin of the Mahanuddi. Proceeding from Ramghur to Ranchi, and thence to Pertabgurh, Mr. Medlicott found the greater part of the road to extend over the undulating highland region of Cliota Nagpore. About 30 miles east of Pertabgurh, there is a sudden descent into the wide valley of the Mohun, where the far stretching view over the low plains at once suggests a change in the nature of the rocks; there, in fact, comes a portion of the great central area of the rocks associated with the coal-bearing series of India. The road itself, excepting in one or two spots where the newer formations still exist, runs upon crystalline rocks, keeping to the north side of the Mohun valley; although westwards from Burwah, the upper members of these newer formations had been noticed capping some of the hills of the upland area, in one case themselves capped by trap. These rocks extend from Pertabgurh to the Husdoo, through Bistrampur (60 miles,) here and there varied by a tongue-like extension of the crystalline rocks, forming prolongations, in most cases, of hills lying to the eastward. Many of these hills by their outline show that the crystalline rocks extend to their summit, while others form table-lands, on the scarped edges of which the white sandstone is conspicuous. The scarps admirably exhibit the very unequal surface of deposition on which the sandstones were formed. From the Husdoo and the plains of Belaspur, the main mass of the crystalline rocks, which greatly predominate, lies to the north-west, forming the hilly region of Mahtin, while the numerous and almost detached areas of the secondary rocks (chiefly

of the Talcheer series) are extensions from the eastwards, where the table-topped hills of Odeypur appear to be formed altogether of the sandstones. With this extension of that series of rocks is connected the small coal basin of Koorbah. On the Māhtin hills themselves a few remnants of the upper sandstones stand up like old fortresses on the highest summits. Over the area lying between the Koorbah coal-basin and the plains of Belaspur, there is no continuous high ground. Isolated ridges, mostly of inconsiderable elevation and composed of the crystalline rocks, occur. In this region of the Mahanuddi, as also in that of the Godavery drainage basin, the only knowledge we had of the structure of the country was derived from the Rev. Mr. Hislop's exertions. He had, however, confounded rocks belonging to two distinct series, between the deposition of which there had been an immense interval of time. The great plains of Chutteesghur were coloured as belonging to the same series as the coal-field of Koorbah. In reality, however, the rocks belong to that very much older series to which the general name of Vindhyan has been given. These cover an area of more than 12,000 square miles, limestone being the prevalent rock. On the north, they abut against the crystalline rocks; on the west, they pass under the Deccan traps; to the south-west, they stretch to an (as yet) unknown distance up the valley of the Mahanuddi; to the south-east, they rest upon crystalline rocks; and to the east, they are crushed up with, and upon, similar rocks in a complicated manner. The more recent Talcheer rocks are filled with debris from these, but nowhere was the actual contact or superposition visible. The Talcheer rocks extend from the Odeypur district to very near Sumbulpur. The country towards Gangpur from Chaibassa is now being examined in detail. At Chaibassa itself there is the junction of the newer sub-metamorphic with the gneissose rocks. There is also a grand exhibition of trappean intrusions, which, it is noteworthy, occur with vastly greater frequency in the granites than in the slates.

The Survey of the Loharo or Karumpoora coal-field was completed in the early part of the year by Mr. Hughes. This covers an area of not less than five hundred square miles, but it is poor in coal, few of the seams promising well. Iron is largely smelted in this area, nearly 200 small native furnaces being still at work. Later in the season Mr. Hughes completed the examination of the South Karumpoora coal-field, also of considerable superficial area, and at the same time richer in coal.

Mr. V. Ball was engaged in the Manbhoom country, steadily carrying his geological lines southwards: while Mr. Ormsby car-

ried the boundaries in the adjoining country to the south and to the west, and near Ranchi. Mr. Ball appears to have established some interesting facts as to the connection of special groups of rocks with certain kinds of mineral wealth. Mr. Mallet was engaged principally in the neighbourhood of Jhansi and Lul-lutpore, tracing out the geological boundaries in the country included in the northern portion of Sheet 70 of the Indian Atlas. Mr. Hackett similarly carried his geological lines southwards from the Gwalior country. Mr. Wilson was engaged in a detailed examination of the Saugor district, and of the country lying between that and Jubulpore. Mr. Blanford progressed steadily to the south, and carried his lines of boundary down to the Chanda coal, where he examined the field, and ascertained the probable extent of the coal-bearing rocks in that neighbourhood, which is not great. It is probable that a large proportion of the rocks near Chanda belong to the same series as those in the immediate neighbourhood of Nagpur. Mr. Blanford was deputed to accompany the Abyssinian Expedition as Naturalist and Geologist.

• *Bombay*.—Mr. Wynne, aided by Mr. Fedden, took up the detailed examination of Cutch.

Madras.—The close of the season saw the examination of the Kuddapah rocks carried up to the limit of Sheet 76 of the Indian Atlas in one place. A general reconnoissance to the north of the Kistna has shown that these sub-metamorphic rocks crop out, for a distance at least, a few miles north of the Kistna, the gneissose rocks appearing from beneath them, all across from the vicinity of Juggiapett round by Warupully to Kurnool.

Publications, Library and Museum.—During the year the Survey issued of the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India*, the following:—"On the neighbourhood of Linyan in Sind," where coal was said to occur: "On the Geology of a part of Cutch," where also coal was stated to have been worked; both by Mr. W. T. Blanford. There were also issued a detailed report on the Bokaro coal-field in the Hazareebagh district, by Mr. T. W. Hughes, and a similar one on the Ramgurh coal-field by Mr. V. Ball; also a general sketch report on the trap rocks of Western and Central India, by Mr. W. T. Blanford. The coal in Sindh is a mere patch of lignite. In Cutch the coal is not worth working. It is geologically of a middle Jurassic age, while the lignitic coal of Sindh belongs to the lower tertiary epoch. The Bokaro and Ramgurh coal-fields belong to the ordinary coal-bearing series (the Damuda) of Indian rocks. They lie to the south of Hazareebagh, and are of considerable extent,

but not rich in coal. Dr. Oldham's Report to the Secretary of State on the coal fields of India shows, during the years from 1858 to 1866, inclusive, an actual increase in the amount of coal raised in India, from $61\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds to $108\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. A new edition of the Catalogue of Meteorites in the Geological Survey Museum was issued embodying many more recent acquisitions in Europe. In it are recorded 152 stones and 95 iron aerolites. These, if taken in conjunction with seven others, of which the Geological Museum has no specimen, but which are represented in the Indian Museum, will form a total number of two hundred and fifty-four distinct falls, represented in Calcutta. So far as the number and variety of its specimens are concerned, the series of aerolites in Calcutta stands among the first in the world. Of the *Palaontologia Indica*, the first half of the detailed figures and descriptions of the Cretaceous Gastropoda of South India, was published.

During the year, a report on the coal seams found near Chanda on the Wurdah river, to the extreme south of the Nagpur territory, was submitted. The rocks belonging to the coal-bearing series of India do not cover any very extensive area in the vicinity of Chanda. They extend from under the great flows of the Deccan traps, a little to the south of Wurrooda and Legaon, in an irregular band of an average width of about 20 miles to the Wurdah river where this band has diminished to about 12 miles in width. The further extension to the south of these rocks has yet to be traced out. It is difficult to arrive at any very satisfactory conclusions regarding the true distribution of these rocks, inasmuch as the area under which they extend, is so thickly and widely covered with recent and alluvial deposits, as almost entirely to conceal the solid rocks beneath. It is, however, probable that a very large portion of these rocks belong to the group developed in the immediate vicinity of Nagpur, and in which no coal seams have been found. The coal yet discovered near Chanda is confined to two or three localities. One is about 10 miles due west of the station at a village called Kumbhari. The bed is seen on both sides of the Wurdah, which here forms the boundary between the Woon district of Berar, and the Central Provinces. It is not easy, as no sufficient exposure of the coal has yet been made, to determine the exact thickness, but it seems to be between five and six feet; the upper part being much decomposed. It dips about 7° to the west-south-west. On the other side of the Wurdah the coal cut into varied from 2 feet to 15 inches in thickness, and as in the distance of less than 250 yards, it had thus dim-

inished from five feet or rather more to less than half that thickness, the probability seems to be that the seam is very irregular if really constant at all, and that the quantity available is therefore not sufficiently steady to justify mining on any large scale. The quality of the coal is also poor. It yielded only 49 per cent. of fixed carbon, that is, not one-half of the weight. There is also present a considerable quantity of iron pyrites. A second locality is about 10 miles south of Chanda, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Balarpur. It is seen on the right or Hyderabad bank of the Wurdah near the village of Sasti, and in the bed of the river is covered by the water excepting at the driest seasons. In the bank it was cut into for seven feet, of which six were coal, the top of the seam having been denuded, so that the total actual thickness could not be seen. It is all covered by alluvial clay forming the bank of the river. The upper three feet appeared to consist of fair coal, shaly here and there; the lower three feet of better quality, one foot at the bottom being the best. The rocks all round there are so concealed as to render it difficult to form any trustworthy opinion as to the extent or constancy of the seam. This knowledge can only be obtained by a careful series of borings or sinking.

The Library was largely increased. The Museum was enriched by the purchase of Prof. Von Klipstern's collection and many valuable donations of minerals and fossils.

The Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The Great Trigonometrical Survey of India began at Cape Comorin in the year 1800. Its originator was Colonel Lambton. His successors have been Sir George Everest and Sir Henry Waugh, and this Survey is now directly under Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Walker, F. R. S. as Superintendent, Colonel Thuillier, R. A., being the Surveyor General of India. The head-quarters of the Survey are at Mussourie and Dehra Doon. At least three-fourths of the whole Peninsula has now been surveyed. The Topographical Survey is as cheap as the Trigonometrical, being the basis of the others, is dear. It is conducted chiefly in the Feudatory States. The Revenue Survey began in 1822 and slowly progressed till 1830, at a rate which would have required 500 years for its completion over all India. It was revived after the first Punjab War in 1846. In the first 15 years from that time it surveyed 237,028 square miles at a cost of Rs. 22.9 per mile. It is calculated that the whole of the vast area of India, 1,556,836 square miles, will have been sur-

veyed in one form or another at the end of another twelve or fourteen years. But owing to the progress of science and the destruction of records and landmarks in the Mutiny, many portions will then have to be re-surveyed. The Indian triangulation is vastly more extensive than that of any European State, but fortunately it has for the most part been executed on a system which considerably facilitates the final reduction of the observations. Chains of triangles are carried along the principal meridians, and the course of the eastern and western frontier, and these are connected together by other chains, the northernmost of which follows the Himalayan frontier line, while the others are carried along certain parallels of latitude, at convenient intervals. Colonel Everest's Meridional Arc is naturally, from its central position and its intrinsic value, the axis of the system. Base-lines are measured at the extremities of the longitudinal chains, and at the points where the chains cross Colonel Everest's Arc. Thus the triangulation is divisible into large quadrilateral figures, with a base-line at each corner, and somewhat resembling gridirons, with their outer-framework and intermediate bars; and this arrangement offers certain advantages in the reduction of the observations which are not met with in a network of triangulation, at the points of junction between the several sections of the operations are reduced to a minimum. At each junction there are necessarily two or more values of the lengths, azimuths and co-ordinates of the sides common to two or more chains of triangles, in consequence of the errors generated in the course of the operations. The problem to be solved is to harmonize these values by the application of certain corrections to every measured angle and base-line, having due regard to the respective weights of the observations and to certain essential theoretical considerations as well as to the imperative necessity of restricting the calculations within manageable limits. With every assistance that could be derived from the published accounts of the best geodetic operations in Europe, and from Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, it has been a matter of no small difficulty to elaborate a system of reduction, which would satisfy modern theoretical requirements, and yet be susceptible of practical manipulation, when applied to the very extensive operations of the Indian triangulation. This has at last been accomplished, and the great quadrilateral figure which connects Dehra Doon with Karachi, and comprises 4 base lines, and about 2500 angles appertaining to 8 chains of triangles, is now under treatment; the area covered by the figure is nearly 300,000 square miles.

* Colonel Walker thus summarises the out-turn of work executed by the Trigonometrical and Topographical parties in the year ending September, 1868. The measurement of a base-line of verification. Principal triangulation with the Great Theodolites, 65 triangles; they cover an area of 8561 square miles, and would if united form a chain of triangles 293 miles in length. Secondary triangulation with theodolites of various sizes, 6300 square miles, defining the positions of 1479 points, of about 400 of which the heights were also determined. Topographical surveying, on the scale of 12 inches to the mile, 379 acres; on the scale of 2 inches to the mile, 800 square miles; and on that of 1 inch to the mile 1348 square miles. Boundary surveys, 620 linear miles. Several Officers were deputed to accompany the Abyssinian Expedition as geographical explorers, and to take observations of the great total eclipse of the sun for which the year 1868 will long be celebrated in the annals of Astronomical Science.

The Brahmaputra, a new meridional series, was commenced from the Longitudinal Series which trends eastwards, on the parallel of 23° , from the meridian of Calcutta to the frontier of British Tipperah, and was completed last year. The new Series is required to complete the basis already supplied to a certain extent by the triangulation on the meridians of $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $91\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and the parallels of 23° and 26° , for the surveys of the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, the divisions of Rajshahye and Dacca, and other portions of Eastern Bengal. The season was devoted to tedious preliminary operations in flat districts destitute of roads, covered by swamps and luxuriant vegetation and requiring that towers should be erected as Survey stations.

The Eastern Frontier Series was directed into British Burmah, and crossed the difficult range of hills, uninhabited save by dacoits and outlaws, which intervenes between Arakan and Prome. Great delay was caused by the difficulty of obtaining labour in such a country. At Akyab tidal observations were taken in November 1867 to verify trigonometrical observations. The average range of the tide was found to be 5.67 feet, maximum being 8.60 feet and the minimum 2.27 feet. The height of the bench-mark station on the coast near the tide gauge, as determined by the preceding triangulation, was found to be only 1.94 feet in excess of the value given by the tidal observations, shewing that very little error had been generated in the course of a chain of triangulation many hundred miles in length.

The Jubbulpore Series completed a belt of about $2^{\circ} 10'$, be-

tween the parallels of $16^{\circ} 25'$ and $18^{\circ} 35'$ which had still to be completed, to connect the northern portion of this chain of triangles, which emanates from a side near Jubbulpore of the Great Longitudinal Series, with the southern portion, which had been carried down to Madras in the course of the triangulation of the east coast. Observations show that there is probably about $5''$ of southerly attraction at Jubbulpore as compared with Kalianpoor, the station of the Great Arc which is the origin of latitudes of the Indian Survey. The future operations on this meridian will comprise the extension of the triangulation southwards along the coast, passing Pondichery and Tranquebar, until the Straits which separate Ceylon from India are reached. Here it will be possible to connect the Indian triangulation with that of Ceylon. When this is done the combined operation will furnish a meridional arc of about 25° in length, extending from the Himalayas down to the southernmost point of Ceylon, which should be a valuable addition to geodesy. At present, however, the early completion of the longitudinal series on the parallel of 18° , which will connect the base line at Beder (on the Great Arc) with that at Vizagapatam, is more immediately required for the operations of the Indian Survey.

The West Calcutta Longitudinal Series revised the chain of triangles, but progress was slow, the work being in districts in the vicinity of Calcutta the inhabitants of which are proverbially litigious and indolent, very ready to take offence at what they may conceive to be an infringement of their rights, and very slow to assist the progress of the operations either by accepting employment as labourers, or by selling materials for the construction of the Survey stations.

A new base line was measured on the table-land of Bangalore, at an altitude of about 3030 feet above the level of the sea, and within a short distance of Colonel Lambton's base which was measured in 1804. Colonel Lambton's line, the extremities of which are still in good preservation, is now crossed by a railway on a high embankment, and by several tanks constructed for the purposes of irrigation, hence another line was selected in the neighbourhood. The two bases have, however, been carefully connected by triangulation. The new base-line is 6.84 miles in length, and divided into 3 sections, which are connected by triangulation on both flanks, in order that the measured length of each section may be tested by comparison with the other sections. The computed length of the base-line, as derived from the Vizagapatam base and the triangulation down the coast to Madras and thence across to Ban-

galore, a distance of 630 miles, differs by only a quarter of an inch from the length given by the measurement. A similar minute discrepancy, of a quarter of an inch in 6·55 miles, was found between the measured length of the Vizagapatam base-line, and the length as computed through 480 miles of triangulation from the Calcutta base-line. Such close agreements between the result of the linear and the angular measurements, though necessarily to some extent fortuitous, are nevertheless very satisfactory indications of the accuracy of the operations. The measurement was executed with the admirable apparatus of compensated bars and microscopes which was designed by Colonel Colby, and brought out to India by Colonel Everest in 1830, for the operations of the Great Arc. It has been used, ever since, whenever a base-line has been measured in connection with the Indian triangulation. After having been transported over many thousand miles and employed at no less than 9 base-lines, (including Bangalore,) it is still in nearly as good working order as when it was landed in India.

Captain Branfill proceeded to Cape Comorin, to select a site for a base-line at the southern extremity of the Great Arc, to be measured during the next field season. The selection was found to be a matter of no small difficulty; for the ground in the immediate vicinity of the Cape is either studded with rocky and precipitous hills, or covered with a dense forest of palmyra trees through which a line could not be cleared without great expense. Eventually a practicable line was discovered to the north-east, within a short distance of Colonel Lambton's astronomical station of Punna; and after considerable exertions Captain Branfill succeeded in preparing the base-line stations and completing all the requisite preliminaries for the measurement. As soon as the measurement of the Bangalore base-line was completed the Bangalore Longitudinal Series was carried westward.

In the *Topographical Survey*, under Colonel Walker, of Kumaon and Gurhwal, the triangulation was pushed to the North of Gurhwal, so as to cover the whole of the very elevated basin of the Kali or Mandagni river, one of the main sources of the Ganges. Eastwards it was extended over a high and rugged range of forest-clad mountains near Almorah, and south eastwards to Huldwani, over a tract of country at the foot of the Himalayas, covered with dense jungle which naturally added much to the difficulties of the Surveyors. The triangulation embraces an area of 5,315 square miles fixing the positions and heights of 279 stations, and the positions only of 304 additional stations. Meanwhile topographical operations, on the scale of 1 inch to the

mile, were being carried on in parts of the Alaununda and the Pindur valley, in the mountains east of Almorah, and in the vicinity of the site of the new sanitarium of Ranikhet, over ground of every altitude from 2,500 to 13,000 feet above the sea level. In the higher hills the Surveyors were constantly exposed to snow storms, and the severities of an Alpine winter.

Colonel Walker reports of the Topographical Survey of Kattywar that it proceeded very satisfactorily, except the boundary surveys. Certain of the Native States do not appear to be very anxious to have their territorial rights exactly defined, and would almost seem to wish to perpetuate the disputes and feuds which have prevailed from time immemorial on these subjects, and have frequently been the cause of violent collisions and bloodshed. On the part of the Gaikwar's States no steps whatever have yet been taken towards demarcating their boundaries. The Gaikwar has been roused to a sense of his duty by the Bombay Government.

Geographical Surveys.

The Trans-Himalayan explorations, under the direction of Captain Montgomerie, during 1867, were extended across the upper basins of the Sutlej and the Indus to some distance beyond the eastern watersheds, thus penetrating into that portion of Great Tibet which lies between the desert of Gobi and the upper basin of the Brahmaputra river. For this purpose a third Pundit was added to the explorers and trained to the work by Captain Montgomerie. The route-surveys extend over a total distance of 850 miles, in the course of which the latitudes of 75 different places were determined, and the heights of 80 places were deduced by the boiling point. By these route-surveys the geography of about 20,000 square miles of Tibet has been roughly determined, a considerable portion of which is entirely new, and the remainder having hitherto depended on a very narrow basis of route-survey. The course of the Sutlej between Shipki and Totling, hitherto unknown, has been roughly determined. The upper course of the river Indus has been traced south from the point where it leaves the Ladak territory nearly to its source. It has been definitely ascertained that there is a great eastern branch of the upper Indus, and that the said branch, known to the natives as the Singh-gi-chu, is the main stream of the Indus, the branch on which Gartok stands being smaller and having a shorter course and being always called the Gartung-chu. Both these branches have had a route-survey carried along them; the

portion between Gartok and Ladak though indicated on all maps has never been surveyed in any way, whilst the existence of the great eastern branch has been denied by many geographers. The explorations extend up to the western gold fields of great Tibet, the Thok Jalung field, the largest that is worked at present, having been visited by the Pundits. Thok Jalung lies on the northern route from Rudok to Lhasa. Explorations may ultimately be extended from it along the slopes of the northern watershed of the Brahmaputra, and the position and size of some of the great lakes known to exist in that direction may be thereby determined.

These route-surveys have satisfactorily stood tests similar to those applied to the previous ones. The values of the pace, as derived from the differences of latitude, have been throughout found to be very accordant. A further conclusive test has also been forthcoming, as the routes start from and close on points which had been previously fixed in the course of the regular operations of the survey. The longitude of the terminal point, as derived from the route-survey, only differs from the G. T. Survey value of the same by about 4 miles. This, and other comparisons with points which have been accurately fixed, show that the work, rough though it be, is thoroughly reliable within narrow limits.

Great credit is due to the Pundits for the way in which they carried out their work. For upwards of three months they were at an elevation of more than 12,000 feet above the sea, they crossed and re-crossed the Himalayan range three times, the Gangri range between the Sutlej and Indus three times, another very lofty range between the two upper branches of the Indus once, and that between the Indus and Thok Jalung twice; each of the crossings involving the ascent of a pass more than 17,000 feet above the sea, the highest being 19,500 feet. A map showing the geographical results accompanies their report, from which it is seen that a very small portion of the upper basins of the Sutlej and Indus has been left untouched, and that the margin of the vast *terra incognita*, between the desert of Gobi and Lhasa, has been penetrated. Colonel Walker is not without hope that a considerable portion of this region may ultimately be explored.

Abyssinia.—Lieutenants Carter, Dummler and Holdich, R. E., conducted the military survey in Abyssinia. Operations were commenced by the measurement of a base-line near Koomaylee, the first halting place on the march from Zoola to Senafe, and the determination of its latitude and azimuth; similar operations

were subsequently performed at Senafe, Antalo and Ashangi, and the country around each base was triangulated; but the advance of the army was too rapid to permit of the triangulation being connected otherwise than by the route-survey. The latter was fortunately carried without any break of continuity from Koomaylee to Magdala, and subsequently connected with the port of Zoola, on Annesley Bay, on the return of the force. Up to Antalo, a considerable breadth, 10 to 15 miles of country, on both flanks of the line of march, was surveyed topographically, on the scale of 1 inch to 4 miles, but further on the breadth necessarily diminished as time would not permit of protracted survey. The plane-tabling ceased altogether a little beyond Ashangi, and it was only after very great exertions that Lieutenant Carter was able to complete the route-survey to Magdala, arriving there on the morning of the 13th of April, the day of the assault. While the army remained at Magdala Lieutenant Carter made a survey of about 70 square miles of the surrounding country on the scale of 2 inches to the mile, to accompany Sir Robert Napier's despatch.

The out-turn of work may be summarized as follows:—6,000 square miles reconnoitred and mapped on the scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the mile; a survey of Magdala on the scale of 2 inches to the mile; 400 linear miles traversed with the micrometer theodolites; 2 determinations of absolute longitude, 14 of latitude, 5 of azimuth, and 50 time observations; 5 base-lines were measured, 58 points were fixed trigonometrically, 30 heights were determined trigonometrically, and 50 by boiling point observations. Performed in the short space of 4 months, by 3 officers only, who laboured from the outset under numerous disadvantages, and latterly suffered great privations from the want of proper or even sufficient food, and the absence of all 'stimulants', such an amount of work testifies most forcibly to the energy and ability with which these officers devoted themselves to the arduous duties which fell to their share.

^c *Astronomical Surveys.*

The year 1868 was signalized by the occurrence of a total solar eclipse, which had long been looked forward to with peculiar interest, not only because it would be the first opportunity of applying the modern discovery of spectral analysis to the investigation of the physical nature of the corona around the sun's photosphere, and the red flames which appear to issue forth from the photosphere when the sun is totally eclipsed, but also because the period of totality would be of almost the greatest possible

duration, and would afford more leisure than usual for such observations as can only be made during an interval which, at its longest, is but very brief, not more than 6 to 7 minutes. On the recommendation of the Royal Astronomical Society, Major Tennant was deputed by Government to make observations of the eclipse.

Lieutenant J. Herschel, who was in England, had an opportunity of studying the subject of spectral analysis in the Observatory of Mr. Huggins, and conducted the more delicate observations. All the Survey officers had the good fortune to witness the eclipse, and make the observations which had been specially allotted to each; but clouds prevailed to greater or less extent in every instance, and it was only through the clouds or openings in them that the phenomena were visible from time to time. The weather was very much more favourable at Guntoor and in the neighbourhood of the east coast of the Peninsula, than at Jamkundi and Beejapore. Detailed reports of the observations were forwarded to the Royal and the Astronomical Societies. They lead naturally to the conclusion that the 'corona' is very slightly, if at all, self-luminous, but owes its brilliance mainly to the light of the sun; while on the contrary the 'red flames' are self-luminous, and composed of intensely heated gaseous matter.

Latitude Observations.—Lieutenant Heaviside proceeded to determine the latitudes of additional stations of the triangulation on the meridian of 75° . The astronomical latitude of Isanpur, the northernmost station of this chain of triangles, is almost identical with, differing by only $\cdot^{\circ}06$ from, the value as computed through the triangulation from Colonel Everest's origin, the station of Kalianpur on the Great Arc, with the elements which have always been employed hitherto in the calculations of the latitudes and longitudes of the trigonometrical stations, and in which the ellipticity is assumed as $300\cdot80$. The station at which this close coincidence between the astronomical and geodetic values of latitude occurs, is situated near the northern limits of the great plains of the Punjab, and is rather closer to the Himalayas than the northernmost station Kaliana, of Colonel Everest's Arc, which is also situated in an extensive plain; but the astronomical latitude of Kaliana is $5^{\circ}\cdot2$ less than the geodetic value brought up from Kalianpur, suggesting a deflection of the plumb line towards the Himalayas. As the mountain masses are probably quite as great on the meridian of 75° as on that of Kaliana 78° , it would appear that the northerly attraction of the mountains is more

fully compensated in the western than in the eastern plains. In order to obtain additional light on this point, Lieutenant Heaviside was directed to observe the latitude of a station of the triangulation on meridian 76° , between Kaliana and Isanpur, the line joining the three stations being nearly parallel to the direction of the mountain ranges:—the value was found to be $3^{\circ}9'$ less than the geodetic latitude, a smaller difference than occurs at Kaliana, but larger than at Isanpur. During the field season Lieutenant Heaviside determined the latitudes of four new trigonometrical stations. Observations have now been completed at 7 stations of the triangulation on meridian 75° , over an arc of rather more than 5° of latitude. The differences between the astronomical and geodetic values are surprisingly small, rather less on an average than $1''$; indicating that the extensive plains of the Punjab and Rajpootana, over which the operations have been carried, are admirably adapted for the measurement of a geodetic arc.

Levelling Operations.—Mr. Lane was employed in carrying a line of levels from the Trigonometrical Survey Bench-mark at Meerut through Rohilkund, via Ghurmukteesar Ghat, Moora-dabad and Bareilly, to Pilibhit. These levels were intended for the purpose of checking the trigonometrically determined heights of the survey stations at the northern extremities of the meridional chains of triangles east of the Great Arc, and for connecting the several lines of levels which have been executed in Rohilkund. With a view to furnishing data for the charts of levels of the North-West Provinces, a native surveyor was sent to repair all the stations on the southern section of the portion of the Great Arc between Sironj (lat. 24°) and Beder (lat. 18°). Upwards of 30 years had elapsed since these stations had been constructed in the course of the triangulation under Colonel Everest, and meanwhile no special arrangements had been made for their protection from wilful injury or from the action of the weather. They were now ascertained to have fared on the whole far better than could have been expected. Out of 25 stations, 2 were found to have been wholly destroyed, a temple having been erected over the site of one of them; at another station all the mark stones had been removed but the platform remained; at 10 stations the upper mark-stone had been removed, but the lower ones were found in good preservation; while at 39 stations the upper mark-stations were uninjured and had evidently not been tampered with.

Pendulum Observations were prosecuted vigorously. Proceeding southwards from the Himalayas, Captain Basevi had

in the two preceding years completed observations down to the station of Elmadpur, lat. 23° 36'. This year the pendulums were swung at no less than 5 stations, Badgaon, Somthana, Damar-gida observatory, Kota Kodungal, and Namthabad, bringing the operations down to lat. 15° 6'. Thus about two-thirds of the pendulum observations on the Arc have now been completed.

Magnetic Observations continued to be taken with unifilar magnetometers and declinometers, and dip circles, which were constructed for the Indian Survey under the superintendence of General Sabine and Mr. Balfour Stewart, and were tested at the Kew Observatory. But the resulting value of the 'horizontal intensity' at Mussoori, differed very materially from what had been obtained at the same station (though not on exactly the same spot) by the Messrs. Schlagentweit in 1855, our value being 7·286, theirs 8·125, both expressed in British units. Our results were proved to be quite correct.

Chartography.—The map of "Turkistan with the adjacent portions of the British and Russian Territories" was published by the photo-zincographic process. The regions of which least is known are those lying between the Oxus and the southern frontier of Kokan; nothing is known of the configuration of the Pamir Steppe, and very little of the positions of places on it. The determination of the much questioned positions of the chief towns of Altyshahr, or little Bokhara, is approaching solution. The position of Ilchi, the capital of Khotan, may be considered to have been definitely fixed by Mr. Johnson, while that of Yarkund has probably been very approximately fixed by Captain Montgomerie's explorer, Mohamed-i-Hamid. A new and entirely independent value of the position of Kashgar was obtained, in the summer of 1867, by the Russian General Poltarasky, in the course of a reconnoissance of the regions to the south of Lake Issik-kul and the Naryn River, down to the border of the plains of Altyshahar. The resulting position of Kashgar was lat. 39° 35', and long. 76° 22', or still more to the east than the value adopted in our Surveyor General's office. Baron Osten Sacken, Secretary to the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia, who accompanied General Poltarasky's expedition, supplied Colonel Walter with several of the latest and most correct maps of the regions on the south of the Russian Frontier. Specimen chart of levels were published, all referred to the common datum of the mean sea level of Kurrachee harbour.

The Topographical Survey.

Colonel Thuillier, the Surveyor General, visited England for the purpose of arranging for the transfer of the engraving of the

sheets of the Indian Atlas, from the hands of the Geographer at the India Office to his own Office in India. Captain Montgomerie superintended the topographical department during his absence.

In the 30 years previous to 1867-68 160,000 square miles were completed and mapped topographically at a cost of 32s. 8d. per mile, and in the twenty years previous the Revenue Surveys completed 364,000 square miles at an average cost of 50s. 8d. per mile. The combined results form the large area of 524,000 square miles, or more than four times the area of Great Britain, at a total cost of a million and a quarter sterling and a mean average rate of 47s. 3d. per mile. For this we have all the records in a systematic form, fit for geographical incorporation in the Atlas of India. In 1867-68 a total area of 36,817 square miles was accomplished at a cost of 12,49,139 Rs. or at the rate of 33 Rs. 14 As. per square mile. This contrasted with the outturn of the previous season, shews that a larger area by 9188 square miles has been surveyed at a less total outlay, which reduces the mean average mileage rate by Rs. 11-8. The rate of the Topographical Surveys is Rs. 18 per square mile, for the one inch scale; and the rate of the Revenue Surveys is Rs. 53-4 for the four inch scale.

In the Photographic and Lithographic branches of the Head Quarters Office, no less than 650 original large manuscript maps, were reproduced and 92,596 copies or impressions taken from them during the past year. All these maps were of an important character. The very useful and rapid process of Carbon Transfer Printing on zinc, from Photographic Negatives, materially increased, a new branch was added for Copper Plate Engraving, and the final publication of the sheets of the Atlas of India, and other general maps hitherto executed in England, by the Geographer to the Secretary of State. This duty was commenced by the staff of European artists, six in number with one Plate Printer, brought out to form the nucleus of an establishment for that purpose, and to teach natives in the art of Copper Plate etching and engraving, which has been so little known or practised in this country. An impetus will now be given to this important object, of bringing out the engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas, and rendering the geographical materials of the great Survey of India, speedily available.

The Topographical Survey Department consisted of seven complete parties, four of which were employed for the most part in British Districts, and three in Native States. The work of the Topographical Surveys may be said to be entirely

confined to the more uncivilized parts of India, to great tracts of which there have hitherto been but poor apologies for maps, or no maps at all. Several of the Surveys might in fact be called organized exploring parties, as their duties take them into unknown places, which have never been visited by Europeans, and their results would be accepted as exploration, if it were not that they were carried on within the bounds of British India. The country under survey embraces every variety of ground, from the arid, sandy tracts of Bickaneer, where there is hardly any rain, to the mountains of the Cossyah and Jaintia Hills, which are deluged with a rain-fall of more than 600 inches per annum. In the more northerly parts camels are used for carriage, in others bullocks and elephants, while in the Cossyah Hills coolies are alone capable of moving about the mountains. Every district under survey is more or less mountainous with a very large proportion of dense jungle, and the Native establishments have to take all sorts of precautions against tigers, which in some parts are so exceedingly numerous as to make all travelling on foot dangerous for solitary men. In the Central Provinces, the Surveyor came across a tract utterly devastated by a single tigress, which was estimated to have killed upwards of 50 people, and was known to have driven the inhabitants away from 13 villages. This scourge was ultimately shot. In the Cossyah Hills, the tigers roam about at great altitudes and are so bold that the party lost two men by them, one being carried off in the night, the brute actually breaking through the side of the hut in which he had taken shelter, while the other was carried off in mid-day on the line of march. The peculiar method of survey which the Topographical Department follows is more especially adapted for these wild and rugged portions of India. With the theodolite and plane table, it progresses with an accuracy and rapidity with which no other system of Survey can in such ground compete. The system is, moreover, admirably suited for the survey of Native States for, being carried on without the aid of a chain, its operations excite but little jealousy among the Native officials, who are apt to associate the chain with inquiries as to revenue, the yield of fields. Progressing at the rate of 20,000 square miles per annum, the Topographical Department bids fair to open out all the wild parts of India, and before very many years are over, maps of every portion will be available.

The Gwalior and Central India Survey party was employed in Jeypore and Ulwar. The city of Ulwar is irrigated by two canals, and several minor channels were seen in the dis-

trict. The Siliser Lake feeds the Ulwar canals, and the minor channels are taken from the streams which intersect most of the valleys. The lake is an artificial one, formed by a masonry dam, carried across a narrow portion of a valley; it appears to answer its purpose capitally,—it never dries up completely and is evidently of great value to Ulwar. Two specimens of native forts were seen, both built so as to take advantage of the natural strength of the hills. The extensive ruins of two ancient cities, Ramnagurh and Bhangurh, were seen and also some very old temples. Ulwar produces both iron and copper ores which are partially worked. The Rajah of Ulwar did every thing he could to assist the progress of the survey, and his officials were particularly obliging and ready to assist on all occasions. The work consequently progressed much more satisfactorily than it did in the Jeypore State, where the Surveyors were constantly harrassed by petty difficulties in which they could get no assistance.

The Central Provinces Survey party was employed in the Baitool, Chindwara, Hoshungabad and Seonee Districts. The Vizagapatam Agency Survey triangulated country of the wildest description and notoriously unhealthy. The ground was so impracticable in places, that at one time the officer in charge was separated from his main camp for 12 days consecutively without being able to communicate with it. The triangulation was connected with the Coast Series of the Great Trigonometrical Survey on one side and a preliminary connection was made with the Hyderabad Survey on the other. The work was carried over hills running up to 4,000 feet above the sea. The tract of country over which this party's operations were carried, from the Mahanuddy west of of Cuttack to within 200 miles of the Godavery, appears always to have been one of the most uncivilized parts of India. Hitherto no ruins or temples of any kind have been met with, such as are seen in other parts of the country even when covered with jungle. Lieutenant Colonel Saxton records that the ruins of the interesting old town of "Barsur," with five temples of a peculiar style, were the first he had met with for many years in the country he has been surveying. The Chota Nagpore Division party triangulated very wild country. Coal outcrops in various parts of Sirgoojah were noted on the Map. Captain Depree compiled a Geographical and Statistical report on Chota Nagpore and Singbhoom, forming a valuable addition to the little that is known of the Chota Nagpore Division.

The Rewah and Bundelcund survey supplies a detailed memorandum on Bandogurh, with an enlarged plan of that fortress and its environs. This place is one of the most important strongholds of the Rewah principality. It is formed by taking advantage of a great rectangular mass of rock some 2,000 yards in length by 1,300 yards in width, which rises abruptly like a wall to a height of nearly 1,000 feet above the valleys at its base, being itself 2,662 feet above the sea. The precipitous sides of this rock are naturally inaccessible in most places, and in the few which are not, have been made so artificially by curtain walls, &c. The fort has a considerable garrison and is jealously watched by the Rewah officials, who decline to admit any one into it. It has an abundant supply of water from tanks within the place itself. Large stores of grain, &c., are said to be kept in hand and the fort is evidently well supplied with guns and ammunition. Captain Austen, at the head of the Cossyah and Garrow Hills survey furnishes an interesting memorandum on the Geological formation of the Jyntia Hills and of the distribution of different races and tribes. The Rajpootana survey party was employed 100 miles west of Delhi, in the states of Jeypore, Shekawatti and Bikaner. Lieutenant Downing reports that on the borders of Bikaner desert "the peculiar wavelike form of the sand is most striking. As you journey into the interior, they assume the more rounded form of hillocks, vegetation becomes more and more scanty until you find nothing but small stunted shrubs, yet this arid and unpromising tract is well inhabited, there being not only a large number of villages but many well built and thriving towns." Cultivation is carried on to a small extent, and after the rains the whole country is green and looks like a vast meadow, but when in March and April, there is very little of this verdure to be seen. The Pegu Topographical survey was completed.

The Revenue Surveys.

Upper India.—Colonel Gastrell, the Superintendent and Deputy Surveyor General, reports that in the season ending September 1868 four parties were employed in the Central Provinces, two in Oudh, one in Sindh, one in the North-Western Provinces, one in the Punjab, and one partly in the North-Western Provinces and partly in the Punjab, making a total of ten parties employed in the Upper Circle. They surveyed 10,297 square miles at a total cost of £52,767 and at an average cost per mile of £4-12-8 per villages and £17-13-4½ per cantonment.

The surveys of the districts of Hoshungabad and Mahomed Khan's Tanda in Sindh were completed.

Lower Provinces.—Major Macdonald, the Superintendent, reports that during the season an area of 6,319 square miles was surveyed in Districts Luckimpore, Sebsaugor, and Kamroop of Assam, the Eastern Dooars of Kooch Behar in the Goalpara District, Cachar, District Palamow of Chota Nagpore, and the Deareh Villages of Districts Maldah, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Nuddea, and Pubna. With the completion of the Pubna District the Deareh operations will be closed. The total expenditure, including all contingent expenses, was Rs. 3,57,251-7-4, which gives an average of Rs. 56-8-7 per square mile, against Rs. 85-12 per mile last season. There were 7 Survey parties. Districts Cachar and West Dooars were completed.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

Imperial.

SEVENTY-FIVE Acts were passed during the year 1867-68, against thirty-six in the previous year, by the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Act XXIX. of 1867 (to explain and amend Act No. XXI. of 1867.)

Act XXX. of 1867 (to amend Act XIX. of 1861 to provide for a Government Paper Currency.)

Under section 8 of Act XIX. of 1861 (to provide for a Government Paper Currency), Government promissory notes not issued in the presidency towns were payable only at the place where they are issued, and at the presidency town of the presidency within which such place is situated. This restriction having proved inconvenient, the present Act empowers the Governor General in Council to transfer, for the purposes of the Currency Act, any such place from one presidency to another.

Act XXXI. of 1867 (to render penal certain offences committed by servants of Railway Companies.)

The object of this Act is to put a stop to the bribing of Stationmasters and other Railway servants. The Act, in order to effect this object, simply declares that persons in the employ of Railway Companies shall be deemed to be "public servants" within the meaning of sections 161-165 of the Indian Penal Code. The Act extends to persons employed on all railways and tramways in British India, and also (as to British subjects) in the dominions of feudatory Princes and States.

Act XXXII. of 1867 (to enable the Governor General of India in Council to delegate to a Chief Commissioner any power conferred on a Local Government by an Act of the Governor General of India in Council.)

Act XXXIII. of 1867 (to amend Act No. XXXI. of 1861.)

Act XXXIV. of 1867 (to repeal Act No. XIX. of 1866 in the places to which the Madras Salt Excise Act, 1867, may be made applicable.)

Act XXXV. of 1867 (to provide temporary assistance to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.)

Act XXXVI. of 1867 (to correct an error in Act No. XVII. of 1862.)

Act XXXVII. of 1867 (for transferring appeals from the Court of the Financial, to the Court of the Judicial, Commissioner of Oudh, and for other purposes.)

Act I. of 1868 (for shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor General of India in Council and for other purposes.)

It provides for the interpretation of some 18 words and phrases in common use. It also provides that in the case of any one whose personal law permits adoption, "son" shall include an adopted son, and "father" an adoptive father. It declares that for the purpose of reviving an enactment repealed, it shall be necessary expressly to state such purpose. It contains rules as to the commencement and termination of a period of time mentioned in an enactment. It provides for the application to deputies or subordinates of a law prescribing the duty of the superior. It enacts that in the case of successors to functionaries or corporations, it shall be sufficient to express the relation of a law to the functionaries or corporations. It makes a similar provision as to persons holding acting appointments.

Act II. of 1868 (to alter the rate of duty leviable on pepper exported from Cochin.)

Act III. of 1868 (to authorize the Local Government of the Punjab to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildar.)

Act IV. of 1868 (to exempt certain villages in the Bombay Presidency from the operation of the Regulation and Acts in force in that Presidency.)

Act V. of 1868 (to enable the Governor of Bombay in Council to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind certain of the powers of a Local Government.)

Act VI. of 1868 (to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces, and for other purposes.)

The introduction of Act XXVI. of 1850 into any town depended on the will of the inhabitants. The present Act is extendible to any town in those Provinces at the discretion of the Local Government. The Act provides for the appointment of Municipal Committees either by the Lieutenant Governor or (if he shall so direct) by election. The members will hold office for two years, and the Lieutenant Governor may remove any member convicted of a serious offence; he may also appoint *ex-officio* members not exceeding in number one-third of the total number of the Committee. Provision is made for the ap-

pointment of a president, vice-president and secretary of each Committee, for the office of the Committees, for their meetings, and the conduct of their correspondence with the Local Government. Power is given to the Committees to impose taxes with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, and the kinds of such taxes are specified. Where an octroi is imposed the Act requires that a list of the articles to be taxed shall have been approved by the Lieutenant Governor, and he may exclude from the tax articles intended for the consumption of troops. The Committees are empowered to make and enforce rules and bye-laws. The bye-laws must be confirmed by the Lieutenant Governor and will be published in such manner as he directs. The Committees are empowered to prohibit the repetition or continuance of nuisances, and, when specially empowered by the Local Government, they may remove nuisances. They may also buy and sell land for the purposes of the Act. The Lieutenant Governor is empowered to cancel and suspend any of the acts or proceedings of the Committees. He may also abolish any tax which he has sanctioned. The Act contains provisions as to the custody and disbursement of municipal funds, specifies the duties of the Committees and provides that all other contracts, involving an amount exceeding rupees twenty, shall be in writing. Provision is to be made in the first instance for maintenance of the Municipal Police; and the Police will aid in carrying out the Committees' orders regarding nuisances. Annual statements of the Committees' receipts and disbursements and reports of their works and proceedings will be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor, and an estimate of the probable receipts for the following year, with proposals for their expenditure, will also be submitted, and an abstract thereof will be published. The Lieutenant Governor is empowered to make rules as to the cost and class of works which the Committee may execute. The right of the Committees in public highways is declared, and the Local Government on their recommendation may take up, under Act No. VI. of 1857, land required for municipal purposes.

Act VII. of 1868 (to amend the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Punjab.)

Act VIII. of 1868 (for repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.)

The preparation of a revised edition of the Statutes and Acts in force in British India, has been for some time progressing in the Legislative Department. To facilitate the execution of this project, the present Act (which is framed on the model of 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 59) removes from the Indian Statute Book, in whole or in part, no less than 423 enactments, (235 Acts, 188 Regulations) which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express repeal. Of these, some are temporary; but their repeal was expedient to preclude doubts as to whether or not they had been continued or revived. Others had become obsolete by change of circumstances, and had thus merely an historical interest. Others, again, were already repealed by implication; but no one aware of the doubts which even the best lawyers sometimes entertain as to whether an enactment has been impliedly repealed, will question the desirability of expressly repealing this class of Acts. Others, lastly, merely repealed prior enactments; but the repeal of this numerous class has greatly relieved the Statute Book, and the provision of the third section of the General Clauses' Act (I. of 1868) prevents the revival of the prior enactments repealed. The present Act deals only with the Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Bengal Regulations. Doubts were entertained as to whether the words of the Indian Councils' Act, permitting the Indian legislature to repeal Statutes "now in force" in India, authorized the repeal of obsolete Acts of Parliament relating to this country; it is, however, hoped that, when the Indian Councils' Act is amended, Parliament will adopt provisions for the repeal of Statutes which formerly affected India, but are now obsolete. With regard to Madras and Bombay, the Local Government will doubtless discharge the duty of express-

ly repealing such Regulations, as lapse of time or recent legislation rendered useless.

Act IX. of 1868 (for taxing Professions and Trades.)

Act X. of 1868 (to amend the Consolidated Customs' Act.)

Act XI. of 1868 (to exempt Timber and Woods from Import duty.)

Act XII. of 1868 (to empower the Governor General of India in Council to suspend the operation of section 17 of Act No. XI. of 1841.)

Act XIII. of 1868 (to exempt the King of Oudh from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and for other purposes.)

The primary object of the Bill which subsequently became this Act was to authorize the issue of a commission for the investigation of the King of Oudh's debts, which, notwithstanding His Majesty's allowance of one lakh per mensem, were rapidly increasing, and were recently said to amount to not less than three quarters of a million sterling. Lately, however, these debts have been settled, and the Act merely provides against the accumulation of further debts by rendering the King unable to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability. The Act expressly provides that nothing therein contained shall pledge the Government to satisfy in any degree the demands of His Majesty's creditors.

Act XIV. of 1868 (for prevention of certain Contagious Diseases.)

The object of this Act is to diminish, and if possible to extirpate, venereal disease in British India. A few of its provisions are taken from Statute 29 Vic., c. 33, ss. 8, 22, 36. The Act will be introduced by the Local Governments with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. The occupation of a common prostitute is made punishable unless followed by women registered under the Act. The Local Government is empowered to establish the necessary registry offices and to furnish registered women with evidence of their registration. It may also make rules as to the inspection of such women; and breach of such rules will be punishable. Power is also given to require reports by persons appointed to inspect registered women, and a penalty is provided for breach of such rules by a female inspector. Provision is also made for the compulsory registration of brothel-keepers. Any such person allowing his brothel to be frequented by unregistered prostitutes will be punished. Brothel-keepers will be legally bound to give information on any subject relating to their business to such officers as the Local Government shall appoint. Any registered woman, on receiving notice from the proper officer, will be compellable to betake herself to a hospital set apart for the reception of prostitutes, where she will be provided gratis with medical treatment, lodging, food and clothing. The Local Government is empowered to make and enforce rules as to the discipline to be observed in such hospitals, and as to the mode of cure to be followed by any registered woman not compelled to resort thither. A penalty is imposed on any such woman conducting herself as a prostitute while under medical treatment, and provision is made for giving her a subsistence-allowance until she is completely cured.

Prosecutions under the Act will be instituted only by such officer as the Local Government shall appoint, and the Magistrates exercising jurisdiction under the Act will not be of a grade inferior to that of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class. Provision is also made for confining prostitutes to particular parts of the town in which they practise their calling; and the Local Government may prescribe formalities on compliance with which any woman ceasing to be a prostitute may have her name removed from the register.

Act XV. of 1868 (to provide for the collection of fees, by means of stamps, in the High Courts and the Courts of Small Causes at the Presidency Towns).

Act XVI. of 1868 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to Principal Sadr Amins and Munsifs in Benjal, and for other purposes).

The primary object of this Act is to increase in the Presidency of Bengal the jurisdiction of the Munsifs. That jurisdiction, which in Madras extends to rupees 1,000 and in Bombay to rupees 3,000, had, since 1831, been limited in the Lower and the North-Western Provinces to rupees 300. Both the local High Courts are of opinion that the judicial ability of the Bengal Munsifs is now such that they may be safely entrusted with a jurisdiction extending to rupees 1,000.

The Courts of Sadr Amins are abolished and Principal Sadr Amins are to be called Subordinate Judges. The High Court will nominate and the Local Government appoint the Munsifs. The Subordinate Judges will be appointed by the Local Government. Provision is also made for investing Subordinate Judges with the jurisdiction of Judges of Courts of Small Causes up to rupees 500. A similar power is given to invest Munsifs with Small Cause powers up to rupees 50. Subordinate Judges may be invested with any of the other powers of a Munsif.

At the close of the year 13 Bills had been introduced, two had been published but not introduced, and 29 were in preparation.

Madras.

The Council for making Laws and Regulations during the year passed the following Acts:—

Act II. of 1867, (to repeal Section 37 of Regulation XIV. of 1816, relating to Government Pleaders.)

Act III. of 1867, (to provide for the examination and settlement of claims against His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Buldur.)

Fifteen lakhs of Rs. having been allotted for the settlement of claims against His Highness, this Act legalizes the proceedings of a Commissioner charged with investigating all claims laid before him, and gives him the powers of a Civil Court for examining witnesses, &c., and also provides that the creditors who may make their claims to the Commissioner shall abide absolutely by the award of the Government of Fort Saint George, on the report of the Commissioner.

Act IV. of 1867, to repeal Madras Act I. of 1863 (to enable Subordinate Magistrates of the second class to take cognizance of offences under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.)

Act V. of 1867, to repeal parts of certain Regulations and Acts relating to the offices of Hindu and Mahomedan Law Officers.)

Act VI. of 1867, (to amend Act VII. of 1851 an Act for securing the Land Revenue of Madras.)

Act VII. of 1867, (to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the levy of Port dues and fees at Ports within the Presidency of Fort Saint George.)

Act VIII. of 1867, (to incorporate the Police of the Town of Madras with the General Police of the Madras Presidency; to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates; and to amend and consolidate the provisions of Act No. XIII. of 1856, (for regulating the Police of

*the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay,) and of Act No. XLVII. of 1860 (to amend Act XIII. of 1856.)**

Act IX. of 1867, (to amend the law relating to the appointment of Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras and the management of its Municipal affairs, and to make better provision for the Police, conservancy, and improvement of the said town, and to enable the said Commissioners to levy taxes, tolls, and rates therein.)

This Act amends the former Municipal Act, and provides for the registration of births and deaths, the taking of a census, the levy of lighting and water rates (in expectation of the supply of Madras with water from the Red Hills,) and other minor points; and it makes the President of the Commission solely responsible for the executive duties, and provides for the appointment of thirty-two unpaid Commissioners from eight divisions of Madras, in place of the former six Commissioners, of whom three were salaried and three unpaid.

Four Bills were pending at the close of the year, and two had been submitted for the consideration of the Legislature of India.

Bombay.

The following Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations during the year 1867-68:—

Act I. of 1867, (to reduce the amount of the Capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the Shares therein, and to amend Act X. of 1863 and Act XV. of 1866 Bombay.)

Act II. of 1867, (to amend Bombay Act XIV. of 1866, an Act to bring the Pergamahs of Edulabad and Wurungaum under the General Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay.)

Act III. of 1867, (to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments in the Bombay Presidency.)

Act IV. of 1867, (to amend the Bombay Municipal Act No. II. of 1865.)

Act V. of 1867, (to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. XIII. of 1866 Bombay.)

Act VI. of 1867, (for the better Sanitary regulation of the City of Bombay.)

Act VII. of 1867, (for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.)

Act VIII. of 1867, (for the regulation of the Village Police in the Presidency of Bombay.)

Act IX. of 1867, (to amend the Law relative to the Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors in the city of Bombay.)

Bengal.

The following Acts were passed by the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Act IV. of 1867, to explain and amend Act VI. of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.

Act V. of 1867, for shortening the language used in Acts passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council.

Act VI. of 1867, for the better regulation of Police in Towns and Municipalities in the Territories under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Act VII. of 1867, to amend Act III. of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Act VIII. of 1867, to provide for the recovery of rates for water supplied by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

Act IX. of 1867, to amend Act VI. of 1863 and Act VI. of 1866 passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council.

Act X. of 1867, to continue the existing settlement of the Land Revenue in the Districts of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore, until the expiration of the year 1304 Unlee.

Act XI. of 1867, to provide from rates to be levied in the Town of Calcutta the expense of the Police of that Town, and to enable the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta to apply a portion of the Municipal Fund of the said Town for the support of a Pauper Hospital.

The Governor General refused his assent to two Bills, one to enable the Justices of Calcutta to exercise their borrowing powers for the purpose of improving the Port of Calcutta before a complete scheme of improvement had been adopted, and one to amend the law relating to the transport of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet, and their employment therein. Five Bills were pending before the Council.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CIVIL COURTS

Registration.

THE law affecting the Registration of Assurances is contained in Act XX. of 1866. Under this Act no instrument in writing affecting immoveable property to the extent of one hundred Rupees, or upwards, and no written lease of immoveable property for any period exceeding one year, can be received in evidence in any Civil proceeding, or be acted on by any public officer, unless registered. Provision is made for the registration of wills and written authorities to adopt, and of all written instruments whether concerning moveable or immoveable property, but the registration of such documents is not compulsory. A special effect is given to the registration of bonds and other

written obligations for the payment of money. The amount secured by such an instrument when duly registered may be recovered without the institution of a suit, the registered security being enforced as a decree of a Civil Court.

Madras.—The registrations during the year numbered 108,931, against 100,425 during the eleven months of the official year 1866-67. Of the total number 97,172 instruments referred to immoveable property, of which 78,122 were compulsory and 19,043 optional. The number of registrations of miscellaneous documents amounted to 11,795. The value of the instruments registered was Rs. 4,70,21,436. The number of sealed covers deposited was 11. The number of Wills presented open was 133, and one authority to adopt. Eight sealed covers were opened on the death of the depositors, and all contained Wills executed by Hindoos. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,84,331 against Rs. 2,41,873 in 1866-67. The cost of the department was Rs. 2,22,537, leaving a surplus of Rs. 58,244 on the year. The Registrar General made a tour through the Registry offices which he found to be in the following condition :—

Districts.	Highly credit-able.	Satisfactory.	Tolerable.	Unsatisfactory.	Disgraceful.
Chingleput ...	...	1	5	1	...
North Arcot ...	1	2	3	...	1
South Arcot ...	3	4	6	1	...
Tanjore ...	3	3	3	1	...
Tranquebar ...	2	4	1	1	...
Tinnevely ...	2	3	10	4	...
Madura ...	1	3	6	3	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	3	...	1	...
Salem ...	2	5	8	1	...
Total ...	14	28	42	13	1

Most of the offices showed a considerable improvement.

Bombay.—There are no returns.

Bengal.—Two slight modifications of the law were carried out during the year. The first came into force in September 1867, raising the minimum fee payable for the registration of any document from 4 to 8 annas; and the second in the following month, imposing an extra copying fee at the rate of 4 annas a page on all documents that may occupy, when copied, more than two pages of the registers. The year was altogether well adapted to test the natural and legitimate expansion of the system.

The number of registrations was 187,850 against 166,979 of the previous year, or adding one-eleventh to the latter total 182,158 during the twelve months preceding. These figures give an increase of 5,692 registrations, or upwards of 3 per cent. per annum. Of the above total 119,700 were compulsory and 68,150 optional registrations, against 92,970 and 74,009 respectively in the preceding year. Of the optional registrations 41,335 affected immoveable property, the balance of 26,815 relating to money, lands and personal contracts. The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,39,781 against an expenditure of Rs. 2,50,181, leaving a surplus of Rs. 89,600. Deducting printing and stationery charges, the net surplus was Rs. 60,034. The average cost to the public of registering each document increased from Rs. 1-12 in 1866-67 to Rs. 1-13. The ordinary fee actually paid on registration, however, averaged $15\frac{1}{2}$ annas against 15 annas during the previous year. The cost to Government of registering each deed also increased from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-5, the loss being made up from pains and penalties. Excepting Cuttack, Chota Nagpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Assam and Darjeeling, every division was self-supporting. In Calcutta and the Patna and Rajshahye Divisions the receipts were greatest, and in the Chittagong, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions the least, as compared with the work performed. The cost again in Calcutta and the Patna and Rajshahye Divisions amounted only to three-fifths of the receipts, while in Cuttack, Chota Nagpore, and Assam, especially in the latter division, the cost exceeded the receipts. The offices of District Registrar and Sub-Registrar were re-constructed, and the three new registration districts of Behar, Burdwan and the Presidency were formed. In eight instances two or more sub-registry offices were grouped together under one special sub-registrar. Four new Registry Offices were opened at Tajpore in Tirhoot, Sooteah in Durrung, Nazir-ka-hat in Chittagong, and Juggutsingpore in Cuttack. It was represented to Government that the compulsory registration of Kabolyuts was felt as a great hardship by the ryots and their under-tenants, as it involved a journey to and from the Registry Office and its attendant expenses, besides the loss which ensues from their absence from the places of their labour. The report of the Registration Department further showed that the stringency of the law had not resulted in a general registration of agricultural leases, but tended to check that interchange of written agreements between landlords and tenants which it was desirable to encourage. A proposition was accordingly made to the Government of India

to exempt agricultural leases from compulsory registration, but, the Government being opposed to the scheme, the question was still undecided.

North-Western Provinces.—The number of instruments registered was 115,063 ; of these 1,285 were obligations for payment of sums not exceeding Rs. 20, not secured on real property ; 29,460 for sums not exceeding Rs. 200 ; 5,875 for sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and 122 for payments over that amount. "Other personal contracts" registered amounted to 6,017 ; also 1,584 receipts and acquittances not affecting real property and 6,013 relating to real property. Eight hundred and thirty-nine leases for terms not longer than one year and 5,742 for longer than one year were recorded and 5,742 for longer periods ; 17,342 deeds of sale or mortgage of real property not exceeding Rs. 100, and 27,422 on property above that sum ; 1,219 deeds of gift, 14,003 instruments otherwise affecting real property, 159 wills and 17 sunnuds of adoption. The financial results are not stated.

Punjab.—The number of registration offices open in the Punjab during the year was 170. In these there were registered 569 obligations for payment of money not secured on real property under Rs. 20,26,644 for sums under Rs. 200 and 5,500 for sums under Rs. 5,000. Only 25 obligations for sums exceeding Rs. 5,000 were registered. There were 2,851 documents affecting "other personal contracts" registered ; 266 receipts and quittances not affecting real property and 180 relating to real property. One hundred and twelve leases were recorded for terms not exceeding one year, and 206 for longer terms. Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100 numbered 16,952 and for property of a higher value 17,784 ; 1,881 deeds of gift were registered and 1,375 other instruments affecting real property. Two hundred and seventy-seven Wills, 49 Authorities to adopt an. 116 deeds of Betrothal comprised the remainder of the work of the Registrars. The fees amounted to Rs. 62,290 and the actual cost of the Registry Offices to Rs. 30,512.

Oudh.—The following is a statement of the deeds registered compared with 1867.

Registration.

Year.		Deeds of sale or gift of real property.	Deeds of mortgage on real property.	Leases and conveyances.	Agricultural leases.	Wills.	Authority to adopt.	Betrothal and the like.	Contracts and sales of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money.	Receipts for Money.	Not included in the foregoing.	Total.	Fees received.	
1866	..	4,313	12,100	1,144	778	89	50	113	3,003	26,207	2,197	26,415	76,169	10,153	15
1867	..	3,945	10,101	858	393	251	52	84	2,596	23,852	1,716	23,213	67,091	37,721	3

The causes of the falling-off are said to be a decrease in the grain trade and the more careful working of the Stamp Act. The stamp department made use of the registrar's books to find out whether deeds were stamped, and this acted as a check on registration.

Central Provinces.—When the Registration Act was introduced into these provinces the existing Districts and Tehseels were declared to be districts and sub-districts for the purpose of the Act; and the Senior Assistant Commissioner of every district was appointed Registrar within his district limits, while every Tehseeldar was made Sub-Registrar of his Tehseel or sub-district. The General Registry Office was established at Nagpore, under Lieutenant Colonel Magniac as Registrar General. The number of instruments registered was 13,932, the registration of 4,371 being compulsory and of 9,561 optional. There were received also from the Civil Courts 1,103 memoranda of decrees affecting immoveable property. The receipts of the department from fees amounted to Rs. 32,532 while the expenditure came to Rs. 40,638, including all payments. The cost to Government of maintaining the establishment during the year was about Rs 1,420. It was confidently expected that in future the receipts would cover all expenditure.

British Burmah.—The number of Registry offices open in British Burmah was 14. In these there were registered 2 obligations for payment of money not secured on real property less in amount than Rs. 20, 9 for sums not exceeding Rs. 200, 44 for sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, and 46 for payments over that amount; other personal contracts 108. There were 3 receipts and acquittances not affecting real property, 10 affecting real property; 1 lease for a term not exceeding one year and 6 for longer periods; 86 deeds of sale or mortgages of real property valued under Rs. 100 and 1,412 for property exceeding that amount 42 deeds of gift of real property and 72 deeds affecting real property in some other way; 5 wills and 123 authorities to

adopt. The fees amounted to Rs. 3,564 and the actual cost of the officers to Rs. 2,430.

Benar.—The organization of a separate department for the registration of deeds, and other documents was completed during the year under Colonel Magniac, the Registrar General of the Central Provinces. No detailed statistics have this year been returned.

Mysore.—The registration offices show the following results:—

Year.			Compulsory Registration.	Optional Registration.	Total Registrations.	Memoranda of Decrees.	Fees and Penalties.	
							Rs.	A.
			...	4,144	7,251	...	...	...
			...	*1,400	*1,400	...	...	...
1866	...	...	3,107	2,744	5,851	88	9,736	8
1867	...	...	4,408	1,877	6,285	2,331	16,232	8
Increase	...	...	1,301	0	434	2,243	6,496	0
Decrease	...	...	0	867	0	0	0	0

The proportion of optional to total registration in 1866 was 47 per cent., whilst in 1867 it was but 30 per cent. The total compulsory registration for 1867 was 4,408, being greater than in 1866 by 1,301 documents or about 41·9 per cent. In the cantonment and pettah of Bangalore, where the people are undoubtedly the most enlightened, out of 1,337 registrations only 186 are of the optional class, viz., 53 relating to moveable property, and 133 to immoveable property. The pecuniary results were greatly in favour of 1867, viz., Rs. 16,232 in the latter against Rs. 9,736 in the former year. The above work was apportioned among one Registrar General, 8 Registrars and 85 Sub-Registrars. The total work of the 85 Sub-Registrars was 7,240 registrations, including memoranda of decrees. The total of the fees represented by this work was Rs. 12,363. The ordinary receipts of the year were Rs. 16,253, and the ordinary expenditure Rs. 13,065, leaving a balance in favour of receipts of

Rs. 3,188. The expenditure was Rs. 14,059; and the receipts Rs. 16,344, shewing a balance of Rs. 2,284 in favour of the department.

Coorg.—The following table compares the working of the Registration Act with that of the former year:—

Nature of Instrument.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
Instruments relating to immoveable property of which the registration is compulsory ...	414	365	0	49
Do. do. the registration of which is optional ...	144	161	17	0
Bonds, contracts and miscellaneous documents ...	88	68	0	20
Total ...	646	594	17	69

Of these registrations 365 were compulsory and 229 optional being a percentage of 39 optional registration. The average fee on the Registration of a document amounted to Rs. 2 against Rs. 2-8-11. The receipts were Rs. 1,822, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,555 leaving a balance in favour of the department of Rs. 266.

The Civil Courts.

Madras.—The work in the various *District Courts* compared with that in 1866 was as follows:—

Original Suits pending, instituted, and re-admitted.

		Disposed of.	Pending.
1866	2,32,740	1,69,896	62,844
1867	2,28,625	1,68,232	60,393

Decrease ... 4,115 1,664 2,451

At the close of 1866, there remained 62,844 original suits undecided, and during the year 1867, 1,63,727 were instituted, 2,054 were remanded or re-admitted, making a total of 2,28,625 being 4,115 less than the number of Suits in 1866. These suits came before the following courts:—

Panchayets	...	...	...	...	509
Village Moonsiffs	...	...	...	...	50,783
District Moonsiffs	...	...	...	...	159,729
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	1,870
Principal Sudder Ameens under Madras Act IV. of 1863	...	...	...	...	4,074
Subordinate Judges and Assistant Agents	...	...	...	...	51
Civil Judges and Agents under Act IV. of 1863	...	...	...	...	1,716
Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	9,431
Judges in the exercise of the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen	...	...	...	...	462
					<hr/> 228,625

Of the suits 45,315, or 50 per cent., were decided on the merits in favour of plaintiffs; and 10,096, or 11 per cent., in favour of defendants; 10,414, or 12 per cent., were dismissed for default; 22,658, or 25 per cent., were adjusted or withdrawn; and 1,698 or 2 per cent., were disposed of in other ways. Of the small causes disposed of by District Moonsiffs and others 37,892, or 56 per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs; and 8,868, or 13 per cent., for defendants; 3,735, or 6 per cent., were dismissed for default; 14,966, or 22 per cent., were adjusted or withdrawn; and 1,711, or 3 per cent., were otherwise disposed of. Of those disposed of by Courts of Small Causes under Act XI. of 1865, 5,559, or 61 per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and 632, or 7 per cent., for defendants; 431, or 6 per cent., were dismissed for default; and 2,442, or 26 per cent., were adjusted or withdrawn. Of those disposed of by the Cantonment Small Cause Courts, 1,045, or 57½ per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs; and 124, or 7 per cent., for defendants; 236, or 13 per cent., were dismissed for default, and 410, or 22½ per cent., were adjusted or withdrawn. The length of time required for deciding suits varied in District Moonsiffs' courts from 1 month 22 days for a small cause to 1 year and 5 days for an ordinary suit; in the court of a Principal Sudder Ameen a small cause lasted on an average 1 month and an ordinary suit 8 months 11 days. An Assistant Agent required 6 months and 7 days to decide an ordinary suit; a Civil Judge or Agent 1 month 18 days for a small cause and 11 months 25 days for an ordinary suit; and a Small Cause Court Judge with the powers of Principal Sudder Ameen 20 days for a small cause and 6 months 27 days for an ordinary suit.

The original suits are classified as follows:—

For rent and revenue derivable from land	5,580
Lands	10,298
Real property, such as houses, &c.	4,169
Debts, wages	1,41,879
Caste, religion, &c.	380
Indigo, Sugar, &c.	1,421

The value of the property in the Original Suits pending at the close of the year, was in all 1,67,88,405 Rs. The Appeals amounted to 12,358. Of these, 6,758 were disposed of as shewn below, and 5,600 of the value of Rs. 17,50,868, were left undetermined at the close of the year. 2,011, or 30 per cent., were decreed on the merits in favour of Appellants, and 3,721, or 55 per cent., for respondents; 394, or 6 per cent., were remanded to Lower Courts; 282, or 4 per cent., dismissed for default; 323, or 5 per cent., adjusted or withdrawn; and 27 were disposed of in other ways. The average duration of Appeal Suits was one year and 25 days before the Civil Judges, 1 year and 13 days before the Principal Sudder Ameens, 1 year 2 months and 18 days before the Judges of Small Cause Courts vested with the power of a Principal Sudder Ameen. 74,578 applications for execution of decrees, and 1,69,900 petitions of a miscellaneous character, were also disposed of by the lower Courts, and there remained undisposed of 13,653 of the former, and 3,671 of the latter. The working of the *High Court* in its original jurisdiction is seen :—

Suits.		Disposed of on merits.		Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.	Depending on 31st December 1867.	Cases remaining from the late Supreme Court disposed of.
Remaining from 1866.	Instituted in 1867.	At settlement of issues.	On final disposal.		With leave to bring fresh suit.	Absolutely.			
84	567	219	150	7	5	103	9	158	6

Altogether there were 146 Regular and 790 Special Appeals pending and instituted. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 21 Regular and 45 Special Appeals in the number newly instituted; 79 Regular and 516 Special Appeals were disposed of, and there remained on the file 67 Regular and 274 Special Appeals. Of the 79 Regular Appeals 50

were confirmed, 8 amended and 13 reversed. Of the 516 Special Appeals 458 were confirmed, 15 amended and 18 reversed. The average duration of appeal suits disposed of was 3 months and 23 days, and the value of the appeal suits pending at the close of the year, was Rs. 24,53,329-13-6.

Bombay.—The District Courts of the Bombay Presidency performed the following work in their Original Civil Jurisdiction.

District	No. of Suits instituted.	Arrears for 1866-67.	Decisions.	Undecided.	Average duration of Suits.	Amount involved in decided Suits.	No. of Suits for possession of land.	Otherwise connected with land.	For Debts, Wages, &c.	(Recognizable by Small Cause Court.	No. of Pleaders.	Average No. of Suits filed in each of the last five years.
Ahmedabad	5,490	682	5,406	766	72	6,84,061	128	308	4,070	4,113	37	4,963
Kaira Division	19,792	1,723	11,738	777	92	6,06,984	330	220	11,188	10,384	24	9,659
Surat	7,214	1,206	7,233	1,043	935	19,48,200	195	182	6,310	6,017	41	7,189
Broach Division	9,159	1,832	9,074	1,937	84	9,19,951	207	151	8,736	8,387	38	8,563
Khandeish	24,693	4,408	25,178	4,013	68	15,90,077	254	422	24,502	23,129	56	20,606
Konkan	15,993	3,807	16,103	3,697	168	13,95,125	1,300	1,409	13,255	12,517	152	16,292
Poona	6,888	1,046	6,569	1,365	132	11,43,898	420	416	5,675	4,744	111	7,055
Sholapoor Division	5,013	615	4,905	753	201	6,02,749	206	1,403	4,556	4,321	37	5,909
Kulladghee	2,699	475	2,762	412	85	9,21,690	117	136	2,509	2,372	23	3,285
Dharwar	7,255	897	7,284	868	63	19,74,054	627	582	6,080	5,446	72	6,571
Canara	1,936	1,054	2,611	444	168	3,99,844	147	219	1,570	1,659	48	2,697
Ahmednagpur	18,505	2,960	18,871	2,594	55	12,83,733	453	1,033	17,365	16,491	83	20,489
Sattara	14,474	7,633	16,132	6,025	194	9,54,381	508	819	14,805	14,153	70	10,333
Results of 1866-67.	1,30,141	18,558	1,92,896	14,694	178	1,44,24,807	4,882	7,320	1,21,721	1,13,733	792	1,23,611
	1,23,325	40,529	1,38,852	25,002	154	1,08,87,667	5,357	6,634	1,26,071	1,14,715	744	

In *Sindh* 2 subordinate Courts were established and certain modifications of territorial jurisdiction were carried out. The Small Cause Court at Kotree failed and 2 Subordinate Civil Courts were opened instead. The suits on the file and in arrears in the Courts in Sindh in 1867 were 8,136, and the number of decisions 7,412; the value of the suits filed was Rs. 6,84,973, and of the arrears from the year previous Rs. 8,607. The appeals filed and in arrears in the Appellate Courts were 251, and the number of decisions was 172. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 348 and 259. In the Sudder Court the appeals were 71, the number of decisions being 68. The marked decrease both in the number and value of the suits is ascribed to the operations of the Stamp Act.

The following tables give the working of the Bombay Court of Small Causes in the city and the Mofussil.

Bombay City.

	No. of days the Court sat.	No. of Suits.			Disposal of Suits.				No. of writs of execution issued.	Application for distraint
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	Judgment delivered.	Non-suited.	Struck off.	Compromised.		
1867-68.	259	26,349	25,800	1,552	15,761	1,003	3,389	5,647	15,224	69
1866-67.	235	22,433	21,710	...	13,433	746	2,749	4,782	12,802	66

	Average cost of Suits.			Suits instituted and classified as to value.			Amount in litigation.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 1,000.				
1867-68.	10	12	0	19,133	5,837	1,379	30,43,442	2,50,819	1,74,906	75,353
1866-67.	13	7	0	15,855	5,333	1,243	27,28,813	2,65,951	1,53,725	1,12,226

Bombay Mofussil.

	No. of Suits.	Suits disposed of.						Application for execution of Decrees.		Average cost of a suit.		Amount in Litigation.		Receipts of the Courts.		Expenditure of the Courts.	
		Mode of disposal.															
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	Contested.	Ex-parte.	Admitted.											Compromised.	Classified as to value.
Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs 500.																
Ahmedabad	141	2,293	2,308	126	408	860	96	924	1,963	345	2,132	7	5	1,41,653	18,521	16,477	2,044 Surplus.
Poona	413	6,469	6,473	404	847	4,239	503	585	5,471	1,007	9,156	1	25	4,14,262	58,375	21,553	36,817 do.
Ahmednuggur	26	2,892	2,882	36	422	1,490	638	332	2,567	295	3,804	9	12	1,55,932	24,365	12,708	11,662 do.
Belgaum	100	1,140	1,172	68	202	787	117	66	838	234	1,081	3	18	86,412	11,961	16,147	4,186 Deficit.
Results in 1866-67	630	12,778	12,840	634	1,879	7,396	1,659	1,907	10,059	1,881	16,156	4	20	7,93,264	1,13,922	69,555	46,337 Surplus.
	1,388	12,698	13,306	680	1,675	7,611	1,513	2,474	11,158	2,145	12,986	1	8	24,81,681	92,640	55,685	36,965 do.

The suits in the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee were 2,003, and the number of decisions 1,556. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 1,903 and 1,621. The civil judicial officers doing duty were: 10 District Judges, 1 Joint Judge, 12 Assistant Judges, 9 Principal Sudder Ameeris, and 78 Moonsiffs. There were 792 practising pleaders of whom 3 were not natives of India, 118 had received a legal education, and 80 were acquainted with English.

The returns of the *High Court* in its original Civil Jurisdiction are shown for the calendar year 1867:—

Bengal.—The work performed by the District Courts, excluding the Small Cause Courts, is thus exhibited :—

Description of suits.	Suits instituted in		Suits pending at the end of	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Small Cause Court class ...	80,922	76,429	6,147	5,135
Other cases ...	60,815	57,485	18,847	15,224
Total ...	141,737	133,914	24,994	20,359

The suits instituted in 1867 exhibit a decrease of 7,823 cases, or 5·52 per cent. The decrease of cases pending in the Civil Courts other than Courts of Small Causes was 4,635, or 18·57 per cent. ; in cases of the Small Cause Court class at the rate of 16·47 per cent., and in other cases at the rate of 19·23 per cent. Of these suits 3,495 original cases were instituted in superior district courts against 3,666 the previous year and 19,505 appeals against 20,866. The decrease in original suits in the superior courts was thus 4·67 per cent. while that in appeals was 6·52 per cent. In the inferior district courts 4,145 original suits were instituted against 4,728 in 1866 and 106,769 appeals against 112,477. The general result of these cases was :—

Decrease in the total number of cases instituted ...	5·52	per cent.
Decrease in the suits not of the Small Cause Court class ...	5·48	„
Decrease in the suits of Small Cause Court class instituted in the ordinary Civil Courts ...	5·56	„
Decrease in suits instituted in Small Cause Courts ...	7·41	„
Decrease in appeals ...	6·52	„
Decrease in original cases before District Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens ...	4·67	„
Decrease in original cases before Sudder Ameens ...	12·34	„
Decrease in original cases before Moonsiffs ...	5·08	„

The decrease is in a great measure ascribed to the working of the Stamp Act. The Judges and Additional Judges disposed of 11,248 cases, or 52·08 per cent., while the Principal Sudder Ameens disposed of 10,348, or 47·92 per cent. of the Appellate litigation of the Regulation Provinces. Out of 121,179 original cases disposed of, the Judges and Additional Judges decided 340, or 0·28 per cent. ; the Principal Sudder Ameens 4,183, or 3·45 per cent. ; the Sudder Ameens 4,805, or 3·96 per cent. ; and the Moonsiffs 111,851, or 92·31 per cent. The number of cases disposed of was 2,394, or 1·65 per cent. less than the number disposed of in the preceding year. The

arrears of more than one year's standing fell from 749 to 513, an abatement of 30·77 per cent. The results of four years exhibit a progressive and marked improvement under this head. The average duration of civil cases in the courts of the Judges and Additional Judges ranged from 10 months and 11 days in the court of the Additional Judge of Jessore down to 1 month and 3 days in the court of the Judge of Dinagepore; in the courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens from 5 months and 26 days in East Burdwan to 1 month and 28 days in Dinagepore; in the courts of Sudder Ameens from 2 months and 17 days in Cuttack to 1 month and 19 days in Purneah; and in the courts of Moonsiffs from three months in Tirhoot to 1 month and 4 days in Dinagepore. The net revenue from stamp fees amounted to Rs. 21,11,154 an increase of Rs. 304,001, or 16·83 per cent. on the net revenue, Rs. 18,07,152, of the preceding year. The expenditure on the Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 17,67,110 or Rs. 25,161 in excess of the expenditure of the preceding year. The total value of the original suits decided amounted to Rs. 3,44,58,132 and those left pending to Rs. 1,98,22,647. The appeals decided were valued at Rs. 57,65,415 and those left pending at Rs. 27,51,783. The value of those decided during the year fell short of that of the previous year by Rs. 15,74,876, or 3·7 per cent.; while the value of those pending at the end of the year exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 32,50,503, or 14·4 per cent. The value of the original suits decided during both years was nearly equal, while that of the appeals decided in 1867 fell considerably short of the returns of 1866.

The annexed table shows the number of appeals preferred to the Lower Appellate Courts in 1867 :—

Year.				Appeals under Act X. of 1859.	Appeals from Principal Sudder Ameens.	Appeals from Sudder Ameens.	Appeals from Moonsiffs.
1866	...	...	...	6,077	1,369	1,584	11,827
1867	...	...	...	5,637	1,139	1,331	11,392

The out-turn of miscellaneous work during 1866 and 1867, and the state of the miscellaneous files at the close of those years, are thus shown :—

Year.			Cases under trial.	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending above one year's duration.
1866	...	...	250,551	113,387	102,916	34,248	251
1867	...	...	234,941	108,537	97,742	28,662	122

The cases under trial diminished by 15,610 cases, or 6·23 per cent., while cases pending at the close of the year had been reduced by 5,586 cases, or 16·31 per cent. The work done exceeded, therefore, the number of cases instituted within the same period. The cases pending more than a year had been reduced from 251 to 122, or 51·39 per cent. The litigation in the Regulation districts of Bengal is thus characterized:—

	Per cent.
For real property or conveyance by Sale ...	3·688
Ditto ditto by Gift ...	0·159
Ditto ditto by Mortgage ...	0·696
Ditto ditto by Will ...	0·064
Ditto ditto by Dowry ...	0·257
Ditto ditto by right of pre-emption	0·244
Inheritance under Mahomedan Law ...	1·074
Inheritance under Hindu Law ...	0·984
Claims in right of adoption ...	0·021
Lakhraj suits under Section 30, Regulation II. of 1819	0·032
Claims regarding dependent tenures ...	5·652
Suits to contest sales for arrears of Government dues ..	0·137
Boundary suits and other suits for land not otherwise specified ...	10·488
Suits about religion, caste, &c. ...	0·437
Suits for recovery of money embezzled ...	1·138
Money Claims on bond or contract ...	64·877
Suits for house rent ...	0·195
Claims for personal property ...	7·555
Claims for damages ...	2·302

Particular classes of cases predominated in certain districts. Suits for *real property* in Cuttack were more than treble the number in any other district except Tirhoot, where there were 507 cases of that description. There were in Tirhoot 44 and in East Burdwan 38 suits for *real property or conveyance by gift*; and in these two districts together there were as many of these institutions as in all the other districts besides. The bulk of the *mortgage suits* was in Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, Jessore, and Midnapore, while in other districts there were not so many so as half a dozen suits of this class. Twenty-one out of the 72 *will cases* were in Jessore, while in no other district were there more than eight, and in some districts there were none at all. Out of the 295 *dowry cases* under the Mahomedan law, there were 111 in Chittagong alone, 26 in Bhaugulpore, 52 in Sylhet, and 48 in Tipperah, while in no other district did the number exceed 15, and in several districts no suits of this nature were instituted. Jessore and Sylhet were distinguished for cases of *inheritance* under the Mahomedan law; and Jessore and East Burdwan for similar cases under the Hindu law. Twelve out of the 23 *adoption cases* were in Nuddea, the stronghold of the Hindu religion in Bengal. The largest number of cases connected with *caste, the rights of priests and other religious grounds of dispute*, was in Chittagong; the largest number of suits for *house-rent* in East Burdwan; and the largest number for *damage* in the 24-Pergunnahs. There were 72·75 per cent. of the cases decided in favour of plaintiffs, and 27·25 per cent. in favour of defendants. Of the original cases disposed of by the Judges, 24·45 per cent. only were in favour of plaintiffs; while those decreed for plaintiffs by the Principal Sudder Ameer were 79·89 per cent., those by Sudder Ameer 99·38 per cent., and those by Moonsiffs 71·807 per cent. of the whole number decided by them respectively. The cases decided in favour of plaintiffs in 1866 numbered 79,179 and in favour of defendants 27,607, showing that the decisions in favour of plaintiffs in 1867 had slightly decreased. In 7·72 per cent. only of the cases the plaintiffs appeared in person, while in 92·28 per cent. they appeared by counsel. In 34·65 per cent. of the cases they did not enter appearance at all.

In the Non-Regulation districts the state of litigation is shown in the following table:—

In Courts of	Suits Instituted.			Suits Decided on their Merits.			Total Number of cases Disposed of.		
	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.
Judicial Commissioners ...	1	1,341	1,342	1	327	328	1	424	425
Deputy Commissioners and P. Sudder Ameens ...	401	106	507	432	990	1,422	530	1,126	1,656
Assistant Commissioners ...	1,716	...	1,716	1,446	...	1,446	2,040	...	2,040
Moonsiffs ...	11,017	...	11,017	8,705	...	8,705	10,971	...	10,971
Total ...	13,135	1,447	14,582	10,584	1,317	11,901	13,547	1,550	15,097

Of the 14,582 suits instituted, 8,072 were of the Small Cause Court class against 7,198 in the preceding year, and 6,510 were suits of other descriptions against 6,763 in 1866. The suits pending at the close of 1867 were 1,295 against 1,509 of the previous year; and of these 441 were suits of the Small Cause Court class and 854 suits of other descriptions. The arrear cases pending for more than one year were 8 only against 16 of the preceding year, and 3 of these were pending on the files of the Judicial Commissioners and 5 on the files of the Deputy Commissioners and Principal Sudder Ameens. The number of cases pending for more than 6 and less than 12 months was 33 against 142 in the preceding year. The annexed abstract exhibits a comparison of the out-turn of miscellaneous work by these courts during 1866 and 1867.

Year.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on their merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending above one year's duration.
1866 ...	55,639	46,069	7,700	1,870	56
1867 ...	56,649	46,344	7,885	2,420	24

The number of cases pending for more than one year decreased from 56 to 24. Of the suits decided 8,230 against 7,877 were in favour of plaintiffs, and 2,354 against 2,183 in favour of defendants.

Government was concerned in 352 original suits and 298 appeals. The number of suits in which the Government was concerned, that were pending on the 1st of April 1867, was 416, of which 320 were original suits and 96 appeals. Of the original suits 364 were decided in favour of Government, 39 were compromised, and 71 decided against Government, making a total of 474 suits decided, which left 78 pending. Of the appeals 107 were decided in favour of Government, 41 against it, and 12 were remanded for re-trial, making a total of 160 cases decided, which left 138 pending. In 19 cases the Government was cast in the courts both of first instance and of appeal. The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Small Cause Court during 1867-68 was 30,214 against 37,204, the number instituted during the corresponding twelve months of 1867, and this shows a decrease of litigation to the extent of 6,990 cases. The value of property under litigation was Rs. 16,45,704 as against Rs. 19,11,384 for these twelve months, the decrease in the value of property in litigation amounting to Rs. 2,65,680. The average number of suits for each day in 1867-68 was 118.95. The total number of cases set down for hearing during the year was 31,880, of which 13,008 were decided in favour of plaintiffs, including 6,368 cases which were tried *ex parte*, 1,565 decided in favour of defendants, and 3,698 were non-suited. Of the rest 9,552 were compromised, 3,018 were struck off for non-appearance of the plaintiffs, and 1,039 were pending at the close of the year. Of the total number of suits instituted, 39 were for sums in excess of Rs. 1,000. In one of these Rs. 400 was abandoned, in five sums ranging from Rs. 200 to less than 400, in five others sums from Rs. 100 to less than 200, and in the remaining 28 sums less than Rs. 100 were given up to bring them within the jurisdiction of the court. The fees amounted to Rs. 2,16,595, while the cost of establishment including house-rent was Rs. 1,56,277, leaving a balance of Rs. 60,318 to the credit of the court, against a surplus of Rs. 74,856 during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

There were in the Mofussil for a portion of the year 22 Judges of Courts of Small Causes who held sittings at 36 places. The working of these courts will be seen from the following table :—

District.	Place of Sitting.	Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year 1867.	For Plaintiffs.			For Defendants.		Total of Cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.
				On their merits.	Ex parte.	Confession.	On their merits.						
Nuddea.	Kishnagur ... { One Judge	69	1,710	252	457	620	106	1,385	392	392	1,727	72	4
	Santopore ... {	20	679	121	114	158	117	610	151	151	661	38	5
	Chooadangah ... { One Judge	28	681	163	165	233	37	598	91	91	689	20	..
	Meherpore ... { One Judge presided in this Court and that of Comercolly until the abolition of the latter.	33	610	94	163	190	25	475	127	127	602	41	..
Jessore.	Kooshtea ... {	122	1,167	218	321	302	90	931	301	301	1,232	57	1
	Total ... {	202	4,847	849	1,220	1,406	375	3,849	1,062	1,062	4,911	228	10
	Jessore ... {	253	4,089	373	613	2,152	212	3,380	878	878	4,259	84	..
	Magnorah ... { One Judge	92	1,385	291	374	328	391	1,279	157	157	1,436	41	..
Rajshallye.	Jenidah ... {	50	1,837	176	563	727	118	1,605	233	233	1,835	28	..
	Nurail ... {	162	1,786	311	492	362	409	1,574	198	198	1,772	176	..
	Total ... {	557	9,967	1,121	2,064	3,594	1,060	7,839	1,486	1,486	9,325	329	..
	Banleh ... { One Judge	26	626	85	117	103	86	396	237	237	633	29	..
Bhaugulpore.	Natore ... { Since abolished	51	309	43	71	75	75	235	41	41	326	34	..
	Putea ... {	46	1,011	154	224	234	115	747	267	267	1,014	43	2
	Comercolly ... { Abolished, vide Kooshtea.	61	..	4	9	20	8	41	20	20	61	..	..
	Total ... {	194	1,646	254	421	457	237	1,419	605	605	6,024	106	2
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore ... { One Judge	37	1,856	267	617	235	149	1,268	589	589	1,857	36	..
	Monghyr ... {	59	1,699	211	844	225	113	1,393	305	305	1,698	60	..
	Total ... {	96	3,555	478	1,461	460	262	2,661	894	894	3,555	96	..

District.	Place of Sitting.	Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year 1867.	Total.	For Plaintiffs.			Total of Cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.
					On their merits.	Ex-parte.	Confession.					
Dacca	{ Dacca Saraungunge Behar }	{ 138 218 }	{ 1,470 1,062 1,519 }	1,608	231	370	298	1,141	400	1,541	67	..
		..	..	..	94	300	189	204	326	1,107	85	..
		..	..	..	125	408	189	392	477	1,601	136	..
	Total	436	4,071	4,507	450	1,078	686	3,032	1,197	4,249	288	..
Chittagong	{ Chittagong Cuttack Midnapore }	{ 5 28 112 }	{ 114 862 1,486 }	1,119	18	38	15	83	35	118	1	..
		..	..	..	140	304	211	703	180	893	7	..
		..	..	..	258	265	526	1,323	168	1,492	106	..
Moorsshedabad	{ Moorsshedabad. Behar Canjournment }	{ 123 1 124 }	{ 1,035 24 1,059 }	1,183	247	223	283	907	166	1,073	86	..
		..	..	..	3	1	10	17	7	24	1	..
		Total	124	1,059	1,183	250	224	293	173	1,097	86	..
Hooghly	{ Hooghly Serampore Chinsurah Cantonment }	{ 41 53 .. }	{ 671 1,211 3 }	712	104	163	184	529	153	682	30	4
		..	..	..	182	201	350	852	288	1,138	126	5
		Total	94	1,885	1,079	296	425	544	441	1,823	156	9
Suburbs of Calcutta	{ Sealdah Howrah }	{ 227 67 }	{ 2,417 654 }	2,644	392	318	578	1,846	623	2,468	176	..
		..	..	..	131	93	197	531	160	691	30	..
		Total	294	3,071	3,365	523	410	715	782	3,189	206	..

The cost to Government of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil amounted to Rs. 2,45,144 while the net income was Rs. 2,18,379, leaving a net charge of only Rs. 26,765 which is less than the net charge incurred in 1866 by Rs. 32,787.

The following statement shows the number of cases under trial before the *High Court* on its original side during the year 1867.

Class of Cases.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Instituted in 1867.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on their merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1867.
Original suits, including Vice-Admiralty, Equity, and Ecclesiastical cases	446	891	1,337	599	415	1,014	323
Insolvency cases	76	111	187	77	26	103	84
Appeals from Division Courts	3	47	50	41		44	6
Reference from Small Cause Court under Act XIX. of 1850	...	1	1	1	3	1	...
Total	525	1,050	1,575	718	444	1,162	413

Besides these, 1,427 miscellaneous orders were passed which do not appear in the above return. On the appellate side of the High Court the number of appeals instituted in 1867 was 4,554, of which 393 were regular, 3,492 special, and 669 miscellaneous. The number of regular appeals shows a decrease of 67 cases, or 14·57 per cent., and the number of miscellaneous appeals a decrease of 126 cases, or 15·85 per cent. The total number of cases which were appealable to the High Court in regular or in special appeal was 20,895 against 18,090. Of these cases 383 regular appeals were disposed of against 372, leaving 348 against 338 in arrears; 2,594 against 3,296 special appeals were decided leaving 2,369 against 1,471 in arrears, and 652 miscellaneous cases were cleared off against 774 leaving 296 against 278 still on the file. Of the 291 regular appeals left pending 38 stood over from 1866, 8 from '65, 7 from '64, 2 from '63 and from each of the two preceding years. The following table contains the results of the appeals decided by the High Court in 1866 and 1867 :—

	In Regular Appeal.		In Special Appeal.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Order of Lower Court confirmed ...	189	238	2,111	1,656
Ditto ditto reversed ...	98	70	168	202
Ditto ditto modified ...	33	34	66	43
Cases remanded ...	27	26	771	604
Ditto struck off on default ...	25	10	173	76
Ditto compromised or withdrawn ...	2	5	7	13

The value of stamps filed in legal proceedings on the appellate side of the High Court was Rs. 3,28,373 against Rs. 2,70,438 of the preceding year, so that the receipts had increased during the year reported upon by Rs. 57,935, or 21·45 per cent., a result attributed mainly to the operation of the new Stamp Act. The value of the property which formed the subject matter of the appellate litigation was Rs. 89,14,475 against Rs. 1,22,86,634 of the previous year. The number of suits instituted in 1867 exhibits a decrease of 7,823 cases or 5·52 per cent.

North-Western Provinces.—The total number of original suits and appeals instituted in the Civil Courts was 91,381, as follows :—

Regular Civil Courts, ...	...	69,134
Non-Regulation ditto, ...	...	12,274
Small Cause Courts ...	...	5,891
Cantonment Small Cause Courts, ...	...	4,082

The miscellaneous cases aggregated 145,130, making the whole number instituted 236,510. The diminution of litigation was 9,539 cases, due chiefly to the new Stamp Law. The greatest decrease amounted to nearly one-third, in suits for immoveable property. Decisions on the merits rose from 50 to 51 per cent., while cases decided on confession of judgment fell from 20 to 19 per cent. The number of suits left pending on the files largely decreased. There was an increase of 7,112 of miscellaneous cases, due principally to a general increase in the number of applica-

tions for execution of decrees, caused by the High Court decreeing a less rate of interest subsequent to date of decree. Of 86,018 applications for execution of decrees which were disposed of, 25 per cent. were fully, and 29 per cent. partially, executed. The appeals decided in the Revenue Courts numbered only 9,748, a decrease of about 36 per cent. The general average of a revenue case was 2 months 23 days, of a suit in the Moonsiff's Court 22 days, in the Sudder Ameen's 1 month, 2 days, in the Principal Sudder Ameen's 2 months 22 days and in the Judge's 3 months 21 days.

In the Non-Regulation districts 12,274 suits against 16,195 in 1866 were instituted. Of these 2,277 were decided on the merits, 2,659 on confession, 2,262 were adjusted, 1,694 were decided *ex parte*, 2,771 were struck off on default, and 332 were submitted to arbitration making a total of 12,995 cases disposed of. There remained on the files of the non-regulation courts 1,307 against 1,514 cases in arrears. The proportion of decisions on the merits increased in the Jhansie Division from 27 to 30 per cent. It decreased in Kumaon from 30 to 29, and in Ajmere from 24 to 21 per cent. In the Terai Pergunnahs it remained stationary at 34 per cent. The percentage of decrees fully executed improved in all the Courts. The number of suits instituted in the four Small Cause Courts at Agra, Allahabad, Benares and the Doon, was 5,891, showing a decrease of 861 as compared with 1866. In the Doon the suits increased, and at Agra and Allahabad the decrease was small, and probably due to the new Stamp Law. At Benares alone there was a marked decrease of 784 cases, owing to a change in the administration of the business of the Court. The largest number of suits instituted came under the following heads :—

Debts on Bond,	2,250
Money claims unsupported by written documents, ...	722
Shop debts,	669
Debts on Book Accounts,	552
Money due on written contract,	524
Personal property or its value,	485

The work of the High Court is stated on the next page :—

Appellate Side.

	Remaining from last year.	Filed in 1867.	Disposed of in 1867.
I.—Regular Appeals, ...	104	210	264
II.—Special Appeals, ...	471	1,872	1,963
III.—References from Small Cause Courts, ...	5	20	25
IV.—Miscellaneous orders in Court, ..	22	2,314	2,252
Total, ..	602	4,317	4,504

Original Side.

	Suits, &c.		Disposed of on merits.
	Remaining from last year.	Filed in 1867.	
I.—Original Suits, ...	1	12	6
II.—Insolvent, ...	...	...	...
III.—Appeals from division Courts,	...	2	1

The net value of stamps filed in the Civil Courts, including the High Court, was Rs. 13,69,426, and the total cost of Judges' salaries and establishments amounted to Rs. 15,33,166. The average value of each suit instituted was Rs. 332, the percentage of costs to value was 10, and the average amount of costs per suit Rs. 34.

Punjab.—The number of civil suits fell from 165,970 in 1866 to 144,628 during the year under report, but the number is still greater than the aggregate number of civil suits in Bengal, Oudh and the Central Provinces put together, and more than twice the number in the North-West Provinces. The rate of increase during the past four years was about 10,000 cases per annum. The character and results of the litigation will be seen from the following table :—

Description of Suits.	District and Ordinary Courts.	District Small Cause Courts.	Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	Chief Court.
SUITS FOR MONEY DUE ON CONTRACT.				
On written obligation for certain sum registered	6,557	1,067	376	
Do. do. unregistered	19,247	7,268	803	1
Simple debt on unwritten obligation	19,162	5,147	2,525	
For account stated	16,102	2,519	2,786	1
Money paid or received	961	1,288		
Goods sold	1,627	2,436	10	1
For breaches of contract not included in above	466	314	33	
Suits for rent	1,406	425	214	
Suits for personal property or value thereof	8,278	1,156	571	
SUITS FOR DAMAGES.				
For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage	258	13	6	
For injuries to property	838	223	11	
For defamation	1,122		16	
For other injuries not included in the above	1,260	152	13	1
Suits to compel specific performance of contract	481	288		
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud or mistake	61			1
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	14			
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	1,346			
Suits connected with religion and caste	27			
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	38		4	
SUITS RELATING TO MARRIAGE, DOWER OR DIVORCE.				
Suits connected with betrothal	2,971			
Suits for custody of wives	1,030			
Other suits	459			
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	82			
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	46			
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	813		38	
Suits to establish or contest wills	156			
CLAIMS TO INHERITANCE.				
Under Mahomedan law for land only	749			
Do. for other property	275			
Under Hindoo law for land only	277			
Do. for other property	143			
Under any other law for land only	1,093			
Do. for other property	762			
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo Widows	17			
Suits relating to the Revenue	8,562			
MORTGAGE ON IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.—				
Land only	2,971			
Other property	1,604		11	
Total	101,261	22,296	7,417	5

Description of Suits.	District and Ordinary Courts.	District Small Cause Courts.	Cantonment Small Cause Court.	Chief Court.
Carried over	101,261	22,296	7,417	5
CLAIMS TO RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION.				
Land only	1,046			
Other property	266			
Suits to resume or assess rent-free land	161			
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior or inferior holders of land (other than rent free land)	2,333			
SUITS FOR THE PARTITION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.				
Land only	1,546			
Other property	811			
Suits regarding boundaries	103			
Suits for or relative to real property not included in the foregoing	8,878			
Grand Total	116,405	22,296	7,417	5

The Small Cause Courts disposed of 29,713 cases and the Sub-divisional Courts of 80,515, the District Courts of 35,249 and the Superior Courts of 6. The total value of all the suits disposed of was Rs. 83,84,621.

A contested case occupied on an average in all the courts 22 days in being decided, an uncontested one, 17. Thirty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-one cases were withdrawn or struck off the files of the courts without trial, 6,597 were decreed *ex parte*, 32,529 by confession, 13,897 were adjusted by compromise and consent, 7,225 by arbitration, 20,128 were given wholly, 15,308 in part in favour of the plaintiff and 17,428 were decided in favour of the defendants, objectors or insolvents. The Chief Appellate District Courts-Commissioners began the year with 569 cases in arrears; 7,548 new suits were instituted, of these 8,117 cases, 636 were withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial; 879 were decided in whole and 376 in part for the appellants, 4,566 for the respondents, and 1,290 were remanded for further investigation. The total number of appeal cases decided by these courts was thus 7,747 leaving a balance pending of 370 days. Each appeal occupied on an average 21 days. The Commissioners' courts began the year with a balance of 1,358 appellate suits and 5,832 new appeals were instituted. Of these 7,190 cases, 648 were withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial, 523 were decided in whole and 316 in part in favour of the Appellants, 3,481 in favour of Respondents, and 912 were remanded for

further investigation. The total number of cases disposed of was thus 1,310 leaving a balance at the end of the year of 138 suits. Each suit occupied on an average 72 days. In the Chief Appellate Courts-Commissioners'-there were 264 regular and 13 special appeals in arrear at the commencement of the year, which, with 1,055 new regular and 146 special appeals, made the regular appeals on the file amount to 1,319 and the special to 159; 453 Regular and 23 special appeals were struck off without trial, 124 regular and 23 special were decreed in whole and 38 regular and 8 special in part for the appellant; 460 of the one class and 55 of the other were decided in favour of the respondent and 106 regular and 15 special appeals remanded for further investigation. In all, these Appellate Courts disposed of 1,181 regular and 133 special appeals leaving pending 138 and 26 suits respectively. A regular appeal occupied on an average 52 and a special suit 57 days. The average value of suits was Rs. 56. The bulk of litigation was for sums of Rs. 20 and under, and only 13,013 suits out of 1,50,683 were for sums exceeding Rs. 100. As usual, parole debts, debts on written obligations and account were the staple of litigation. The total amount under litigation was Rs. 83,84,621. The aggregate cost of suits increased from Rs. 7,33,947 to Rs. 8,13,855; and the percentage of cost of suits to value from Rs. 8-10-8 to Rs. 9. The income from process fees amounted to Rs. 2,01,014, of which Rs. 1,08,987 were expended leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of Rs. 92,026. Of 85,676 decrees passed during the year, 33,136 or 38 per cent. were put in execution during the year, and 31,295 applications were made for execution of decrees passed in previous years. The aggregate value of decrees put in execution amounted to Rs. 49,66,394. Of these, 30,325 or 42.9 per cent. were completely executed, 15,882 or 22.0 in part, 17,342 or 24 per cent. struck off in default. Of the total amount realised by execution, (*viz.* Rs. 14,39,850) Rs. 4,23,026 or 29 per cent. were paid voluntarily into Court, Rs. 8,01,907 or 55 per cent. were paid after attachment, but before sale of goods; Rs. 2,14,907 or 15 per cent. was realized by sale of goods after attachment. There were 700 persons imprisoned for debt during the year.

Oudh.—There was a marked decrease in the number of civil suits instituted during the year, due partly to a better harvest and the improved position of the people. The numbers were:—

1866	...	...	...	24,012
1867	...	...	...	22,035

The statement of the total number of suits disposed of is as follows:—

Year.	Total on file.	Struck off without trial.	Razeenama.	By confession or consent.	Decided ex parte.	DECIDED ON TRIAL.			Transferred.	Total disposed of	Average number of days for each suit.
						In favour of Plaintiff.		In favour of Defendant.			
						In whole.	In part.				
1866	25,519	3,355	3,720	5,515	1,346	3,382	3,919	3,175	596	25,005	21
1867	22,558	3,378	2,840	5,315	1,453	3,133	3,334	2,619	27	22,099	18

There were 459 suits pending at the close of the year. The number of suits decided by arbitration decreased from 876 to 714, a growing dislike on the part of suitors to this mode of settlement being observable.

The following is a comparative statement of appeals to the Courts of Deputy Commissioners :—

Year.	Total instituted.	Rejected and confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Returned for re-investigation.	Percentage of reversals to cases tried.	Average number of days.
1866	1,373	912	220	71	69	17	24
1867	1,215	820	216	66	86	18	23

The average time ranged, in the several districts, from 6 days in Kheree to 56 in Sultanpore.

The statement of appeals to Commissioners is as follows :—

Year.	Total instituted.	Rejected and confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Returned for re-investigation.	Percentage of reversals to cases tried.	Average number of days.
1866 ...	258	156	28	14	19	13	48
1867 ...	269	165	27	26	22	15	56

The following shows the appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court :—

Year.	Total instituted.	Rejected and confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Returned for re-investigation.	Percentage of reversals to cases tried.	Average number of days.
1866 ...	332	193	8	6	16	25	3
1867 ...	390	236	11	3	0	20	4

The following statement shows the statistics of the values and costs of suits :—

Year.	Total value of suits.	Total costs of suits.	Average value of each suit.	Average costs in each suit.	Percentage of costs to value.
1866 ...	35,53,093 15 1	2,19,682 14 11	269 7 8	16 4 0	7 6 3
1867 ...	30,63,753 10 8	2,27,028 7 9	404 15 9	26 2 8	9 2 0

Year.	On bills of exchange.	On bonds and other written instruments.	Simple debt.	Suits on account bankers and traders.	Claim respecting goods sold.	Suits for detinue of personal property not included in the foregoing.	Direct injury to property.
1866 ...	27	7,259	4,736	948	3,806	981	1,564
1867 ...	55	7,122	4,390	431	3,366	704	1,297

The Judges decided 577 cases against 677 in the previous year ; the Assistant Commissioners, 5,581 against 6,273 ; the Extra Assistant Commissioners, 6,470 against 7,975 ; the Tehseeldars, 8,363 against 8,569 ; and the Honorary Assistant Commissioners, 866 against 737, making 21,857 cases in all against 24,231.

The work done in the Small Cause Courts was as follows :—

Court.	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Lucknow City, ...	3,315	2,994	3,290	2,970	25	24
Do. Cantonments, ...	591	590	588	588	3	4
Fyzabad do., ...	206	114	206	114	...	...

These courts were very popular among certain classes, especially the traders. The business of the Lucknow city court as compared with those of the leading cities of the North Western Provinces was very great. The Lucknow court tried 138 cases more than the other three courts put together.

Central Provinces.—The statistics of litigation in these provinces are clearly shown by the following table :—

Description of Claim.	Number of cases in different Courts.					Total.
	Small Cause Courts.	Tehseldars and Naib Tehseel-dars.	Assistant and Extra-Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners.		
Civil Court Cases.						
Suits for money due on contract ...	{ On written obligation for sum certain (Bond debt)	3,119	14,993	7,320	83	25,515
	{ On unwritten do. (simple debt)	723	4,092	1,774	24	6,613
	{ On account stated	1,173	3,220	1,612	25	6,030
	{ Money paid or received ...	41	461	217	7	726
Suits for rent ...	{ Goods sold	909	1,459	1,109	24	3,501
	{ For breaches of Contract not included in above	350	402	265	6	1,023
	{ For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage	169	110	117	4	400
	{ For injuries to property	331	893	463	9	1,696
Suits for damages.	{ For other injuries not included in above ...	1	60	53	...	114
	{ For defamation	39	228	69	3	339
	{ For other injuries to property	22	14	22	...	36
	{ For other injuries not included in above ...	55	136	61	...	252
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	{ For other injuries not included in above ...	...	12	21	10	44
	{ For other injuries not included in above ...	...	12	3	...	15
	{ For other injuries not included in above ...	...	1	...	...	1
	{ For other injuries not included in above ...	...	113	79	4	199
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	{ For other injuries not included in above ...	3	15	...	...	18
	{ For other injuries not included in above ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ For other injuries not included in above ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ For other injuries not included in above ...	...	...	...	...	...

Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	...	...	9	3	12
Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce	...	27	166	86	280
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	...	...	7	3	10
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	...	...	1	2	3
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	...	89	64	154
Suits to establish or contest wills	...	...	14	1	15
Claims to inheritance	...	...	21	12	33
{ Under Hindoo Law	...	...	1	2	3
{ Under Mahomedan Law	...	...	1	5	6
{ Under any other Law	...	...	31	112	143
Suits relating to the Revenue	...	...	78	68	148
Suits relating to mortgage of immovable property	...	...	2	16	19
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	59	10	69
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits)	...	...	22	18	41
Suits for partition of immovable property	...	...	16	12	28
Suits regarding boundaries	...	...	433	222	673
Suits for or relating to real property not included in above	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Court Cases.	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to recover arrears of rent	...	...	2,722	741	3,491
Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent or to determine amount of rent	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distress distraint or demand	...	...	366	29	402
Suits relating to ejectment	...	...	49	11	63
Suits relating to occupancy	...	...	704	196	1,006
Suits under Section 1, Clause 2, Act XIV. of 1863	...	...	35	39	78
Partitions	...	...	1	2	3
Suits regarding accounts by or against agent, &c.	...	...	33	51	261
Suits to resume or assess land exempt from revenue or rent	...	...	28	7	37
Suits for Kubooliyuts	...	...	6	83	89
Miscellaneous suits not included in above	...	...	794	1,163	2,790
Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts	...	...	...	68	68
Total	...	6,941	31,915	16,206	1,383,56,448

The cases were disposed of thus :—

Withdrawn or struck off on default	...	18	per cent.
Uncontested cases in which decree passed <i>ex parte</i>	...	10.3	"
By confession	...	34.7	"
By compromise and consent	...	12.4	"
By arbitration	...	0.9	"
Total uncontested	...	57.9	"
Contested cases tried and decided in Court in			
favour of Plaintiff, in whole	...	11.6	"
in part	...	4.6	"
in favour of defendant	...	5.5	"
Total contested trials	...	22.1	"

Cases struck off on default showed an increase from 15 to 18 per cent. The highest percentage of the total cases on the file was 32.2 per cent. in the Nagpore Small Cause Court.

The number of appeals on the files of the Courts was 1,245, against 1,207. Of this number 827 were instituted in the lower Appellate or Deputy Commissioners' Courts, 309 in the Courts of Commissioners, and 109 in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner :—

39	per cent. of the orders appealed against were	upheld
35	"	modified
8	"	reversed
5	"	remanded ;

the remainder having been either withdrawn or struck off on default. In the previous year 64 appeals had been upheld and 8 modified. The average duration of an appeal was 16 days in Deputy Commissioners' Courts, and 42 days in Commissioners'. The value of the litigated property fell from Rs. 48,79,975 to Rs. 30,01,679, accounted for by a few very heavy cases during the previous year. While the average value of each case for the whole Province was Rs. 77 in 1865, in 1866 it was Rs. 110, and in the year under report Rs. 61. There were 37 per cent. of the cases below 100 Rs., 57 per cent. below 5,000 Rs. and only 5 per cent. above that value. The average cost of suits rose from 6½ to 12 per cent. The average duration of contested cases was 14 days, and 12 days in uncontested cases. Each suit was called up for hearing, as in the previous year, 2½ times on an average. The improvement in miscellaneous business was marked. Of 27,942 applications for execution, 21,132 were disposed of on their merits, 5,120 struck off on default, and 1,690 were pending at the close of the year. The decrees completely executed were 9,944, partially executed 7,666, and those in which no execution was taken out, 3,522. There were 1,649 sales and 1,377 sequestrations of real property, and 2,952 sales of personal property, besides 701 persons imprisoned on execution.

British Burmah.—The following tables give the statistics of litigation in British Burmah:—

Division.

Division.	Number of Cases pending at the Commencement of 1866-67.				Number of Cases instituted during 1866-67.				No. of Cases disposed of during 1866-67.				Number of Cases pending at the close of 1866-67.				Value of property litigated in Original Suits.	Value of Stamps on Original Suits.	Costs of every description in Original Suits disposed of.			
	Appeals and Second Appeals.		Original (Regular) Suits.		Appeals and Second Appeals.		Original (Regular) Suits.		Appeals and Second Appeals.		Original (Regular) Suits.		Appeals and Second Appeals.		Original (Regular) Suits.							
	Total.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Miscellaneous Suits.						
Arakan	21 1866 15 1867	31 14 66	296 3,309 257 2,876	1,594 5,190 1,707 4,840	302 3,313 254 2,866	1,557 5,202 1,713 4,833	21 63 15 70	246,953 19,520 17,860 29,680	63 30,732 29,680	15 27 19 37	5,202 1,557 4,833 1,713	3,313 1,594 2,866 1,707	21 63 15 70	246,953 19,520 17,860 29,680	63 30,732 29,680	15 27 19 37	5,202 1,557 4,833 1,713	3,313 1,594 2,866 1,707	21 63 15 70			
Pegu	91 1866 54 1867	20 13 125	783 13,065 22 224	2,223 16,070 2,410 15,553	820 13,118 688 13,354	2,220 16,153 2,416 15,436	22 224 25 371	9,37,183 66,391 1,15,644 73,079	224 66,391 1,15,644 73,079	216 130 216 112	13,065 2,223 16,070 2,410	13 125 20 91	9,37,183 66,391 1,15,644 73,079	224 66,391 1,15,644 73,079	216 130 216 112	13,065 2,223 16,070 2,410	13 125 20 91	9,37,183 66,391 1,15,644 73,079	224 66,391 1,15,644 73,079			
Tenasserim	17 1866 324 1867	17 146	387 3,013 410 3,216	3,519 6,834 4,974 8,353	413 3,186 366 3,047	3,540 6,858 3,519 6,834	17 146 17 148	2,19,170 15,082 17,862 26,806	146 15,082 17,862 26,806	43 83 43 83	6,834 3,540 6,858 3,519	17 146 17 148	2,19,170 15,082 17,862 26,806	146 15,082 17,862 26,806	43 83 43 83	6,834 3,540 6,858 3,519	17 146 17 148	2,19,170 15,082 17,862 26,806	146 15,082 17,862 26,806			
Total	186 1866 86 1867	47 503	1,457 19,790 1,306 13,316	7,168 28,219 7,643 27,357	1,535 19,637 1,286 15,267	7,156 28,318 7,643 27,201	60 433	99,993 1,71,631 1,08,601 1,70,203	433 1,71,631 1,08,601 1,70,203	336 108 336 108	1,535 19,637 1,286 15,267	47 503	99,993 1,71,631 1,08,601 1,70,203	433 1,71,631 1,08,601 1,70,203	336 108 336 108	1,535 19,637 1,286 15,267	99,993 1,71,631 1,08,601 1,70,203	433 1,71,631 1,08,601 1,70,203	433 1,71,631 1,08,601 1,70,203			
Increase	..	13	93	476	..	492	..	110	..	40	..	156	..	8,808	..	..	8,808	..	..	
Decrease	..	46	37	..	70	..	591	..	249	1,360	1,117	..	3	..	1,71,969	..	1,457	..	1,457			

Description of Claim.	Number of cases in different Courts.					
	Small Cause Courts.	Mooniffs, Deputy Collr. & other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts, and Collectors Court.	Superior Courts.	Total.	
Civil Court Cases.						
Suits for money due on Contracts.	(On written obligation for sum certain (Bond debt) ...	1,839	2,601	107	234	4,781
	On unwritten ditto ...	569	536	845	8	1,978
	On Account stated ...	79	1,446	3	17	1,535
	Money paid or received ...	133	1,498	21	10	1,662
	Goods Sold ...	678	1,043	21	5	1,747
Suits for rent	(For breaches of Contract not included in above ...	208	629	8	3	848
	... ..	190	99	0	9	298
Suits for personal property or value thereof	(For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damages. ...	89	1,026	32	14	1,161
	For injuries to property ...	10	1,081	5	2	1,088
Suits for damages.	{ For injuries to property ...	24	804	21	1	850
	{ For defamation ...	0	724	1	0	725
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	{ For other injuries, not included in above ...	46	356	2	4	408
	... ..	4	3	1	1	9
Suits to set aside contracts and obligation on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	... ..	0	0	0	2	2
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts, by way of mandamus or injunction	... ..	0	0	0	2	2
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	... ..	0	13	6	3	22
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	... ..	0	0	4	2	6
Suits connected with religion and caste	... ..	0	0	0	0	0
„ relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	... ..	0	0	0	0	0

Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce	...	1,568	10	14,159
" to establish or dispute adoptions	...	0	0	0
" regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	...	0	0	0
Other Suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	1,465	35	1,501
Suits to establish or Contest Wills	...	10	0	10
" Under Hindoo Law	...	0	2	2
" do. Mahomedan Law	...	0	0	0
" do. Any other do.	...	303	9	+312
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo Widows	...	0	0	0
" relating to the revenue	...	687	1,009	1,696
" relating to mortgage of immoveable property	...	71	0	19
" to resume or assess rent-free lands	...	0	0	0
" regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land other than Rent Suits	...	0	0	0
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	88	188	0
Suits for partition of immoveable property	...	0	0	0
" regarding boundaries	...	3	76	0
" for or relating to real property not included in the above	...	14	1	15
" for labour done	...	2,301	756	4,306
" to enforce awards of private arbitration	...	0	6	6
" to establish right to attach property in execution of decree	...	0	6	6
" Revenue Court Cases.	...	0	2	2
Suits to recover arrears of rent	...	388	255	0
" to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent	...	9	3	12
" regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand	...	0	0	0
" relating to ejectment	...	135	49	184
" regarding accounts, and by or against Agents, &c.	...	0	0	0
" to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent	...	225	185	0
" not included in above	...	6,890	2,322	9,212
Total	...	23,731	3,697	31,628
	...	3,849		

* 37 Cases less shown in the District return of Sandoway and not explained.

† 11 Cases less shown in the District return of Sandoway and not explained.

The value of original suits showed a decrease of Rs. 1,74,960. The total increase of duty on original suits was Rs. 8,808. The value of original suits decreased 12·46 per cent. Of original suits 60·53 per cent. were decided on their merits; 18·65 per cent. rejected, dismissed or transferred; 13·36 per cent. compromised, and 7·46 per cent. decided *ex parte*. The percentage of appeals to suits was 4·7, of these 618 out of 18,267 regular suits or 48·0 were confirmed, 39·0 were reversed or modified, 4·4 rejected and 8·6 otherwise disposed of. The longest average duration of a suit was in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, 210 days;—the lowest average duration was in the District Court of Sandoway, one day.

Berar.—The number and value of suits is shown in the following table :—

District.			1866.		1867.	
			Number of suits.	Value.	Number of suits.	Value.
				Rupces.		Rupces.
West Berar	Akolah	...	5,665	6,44,661	7,398	8,41,046
	Mehkur	...	625	4,62,130	585	4,46,371
	Oomrawuttee	...	3,154	6,80,405	3,035	4,54,794
East Berar	Do. Small	...	...	...	511	...
	Cause Court	...	...	...	712	...
	Woon	...	798	1,19,267	712	96,423
Total			10,242	19,06,463	12,241	18,38,634

There was no decrease worthy of note in any part of the province; whilst the continued increase in the Akolah District was very remarkable. The absence of any similar increase in East Berar is probably due to the difficulties thrown in the way of the introduction of the Small Cause Court system into Berar, and to the fact that the convenience of the people was hardly so fully consulted, as regards the distribution of the Petty Civil Courts in East Berar as in West.

The average value of each suit was 150 Rs. The following table shows the disposal of the litigation :—

WEST BERAR.	Deputy Commissioners.	Asst. Comrs. & Extra Asst. Commissioners.	Judl. Extra Asst. Commissioners.	Tehseeldars.
Number of Courts	2	8	2	4
Cases disposed of	2	1,074	5,873	679
Average of each Court per month	·083	11·18	244·71	14·14
EAST BERAR.				
Number of Courts	2	8	2	4
Cases disposed of	18	210	2,784	653
Average per month... ..	·75	2·19	11½	13·6

The percentage of costs to litigation was Rs. 10 to Rs. 17 in 1866 and the average duration of a suit was 22·8 days. So many as 780 persons were imprisoned for debt against 814 incarcerated in 1866. Of these 40 against 101 remained in confinement at the close of the year. The number of suits left pending was 497 against 423. In Akolah the Deputy Commissioner, out of a total of 319 Appeals received on his file, disposed of 302; in Mehkur 52 were filed, and 51 were decided. The percentage of reversals was in both districts 24 per cent. The average duration of an appeal was 45 days in Akolah, and 21 in Mehkur. In East Berar, out of 310 cases, two only were left undisposed of, the original orders being upheld in 213 and reversed in 62. The percentage of reversals, therefore, was 20 per cent.; the average duration was 45 days. Appeals from the decisions of all Officers with full powers were transferred from the Deputy Commissioners' to the Commissioners' Courts. But this change did not come into force till the last quarter of 1867, when the Commissionership of West Berar was also opened. Mr. Lyall then disposed of 15 Regular and 50 Special Appeals, upholding the original orders in the former class, and reversing them in 17 per cent. only of the latter. The Commissioner of East Berar decided 64 appeals, reversing the original order in 12 instances only, or 19 per cent. The duration in both these Courts was very high, being 99 days in West, and 174 in East, Berar. Twenty-four civil appeals were preferred to the Resident's Court; in 4 of these the orders were upheld, in 4 reversed and in 16 rejected. The litigants of Berar are hardly acquainted with the nature or conditions of a special appeal, an ignorance which accounted for the large proportion of simple rejections.

Mysore.—The number of suits rose from 12,342 to 13,455 and their value from Rs. 16,61,321 to Rs. 20,58,739 against Rs. 19,85,431 in 1865. The increase in suits on written promises for sums certain was from 5,322 to 6,340, or 1,018. The general result is thus shewn :—

Arrears of suits from 1866	...	...	...	...	444
Instituted during 1867	...	...	...	...	13,455
Received by transfer or remand	...	...	...	...	693
Total for disposal					14,592

These suits were disposed of in the following manner :—

Withdrawn and struck off	...	...	...	4,420	
Transferred	...	...	...	526	
					4,946
Decreed without contest.	Ex parte	...	...	2,308	
Do.	By confession	...	...	2,990	
Do.	By compromise and consent	...	...	727	
Do.	By arbitration	...	...	9	
					6,034
Contested and decreed for plaintiff in whole	...	...	...	1,755	
Do. do. in part	...	...	...	1,093	
Do. do. for defendant	...	...	...	425	
					3,273
Total disposed of					14,253
Pending at the close of the year					39
					14,592

Arrears were reduced by 105 suits. The average duration of each was 30·43 days. The percentage of suits decided by the Courts, is thus shewn.

Percentage of work done by	1867.		1866.	
	Cases.	Percent- age.	Cases.	Percent- age.
Peishcars	374	2·72	0	0
Amildars	5,766	42·01	5,845	45·09
Sir-Cauzy of Mysore	325	2·37	277	2·10
Assistant Superintendents	688	5·01	547	4·20
Deputy Superintendents	117	0·86	81	0·61
Bangalore Court of Small Causes	6,457	47·03	6,244	48·00
	13,727	100	12,994	100

			Percentage of cases decided.		
			In favor of Plaintiffs.	In favor of Defendants.	Non-suited or otherwise disposed of.
Small Cause Court	...	...	88.97	3.35	7.68
Ashtagram Division	...	...	70.47	4.10	25.43
Nundidroog	„	...	71.82	4.31	23.87
Nugur	„	...	84.28	3.43	12.29
Total	...	..	64.71	3.10	32.19

In 1866 there were 2,092 civil appeals, and in 1867 there were only 1193, a decrease of 899 appeals. Three hundred and eleven appeals were disposed of by Assistant Superintendents, 300 by Deputy Superintendents, 324 by Superintendents and 196 by the Judicial Commissioner. The average duration of each appeal was 44 days as compared with 54 of the previous year. The number of applications for the execution of decrees increased from 7,362 to 8,190. In 874 cases real property was attached, and in 385 sold. There were 145 cases of imprisonment on execution, compared with 113 in the previous year.

Coorg.—The number of suits was 1,156, and only 16 suits had remained pending giving an aggregate of 1,172 suits for 1867; a decrease of 19 or 1.59 per cent. Of these only 5 suits remained pending. Of the 1,164 suits disposed of, 941 or 79.30 per cent. were adjudged in favour of plaintiffs, and 28 or 3.38 per cent. for defendants. Out of the 941 suits in favour of plaintiffs, 64 were disposed of on the razeenamah of the parties, 382 on confession of judgment or consent of the defendants, and 495 on actual trial; whilst 195 were otherwise disposed of by dismissal, &c. The percentage of decisions in favour of plaintiffs was 80.84, against 78.42 in 1866. The percentage of suits actually decided upon trial was 42.52, against 40.15 in 1866. The original suits were disposed of in the following manner:—

		1866.	1867.
By Soubadars of 2 towns	...	40.49	32.82
„ „ „ 6 talooks	...	47.77	53.35
„ Duryaft Cutcherry	...	11.39	12.37
„ Superintendent of Coorg	...	35	0.77
„ European Assistant Supdt.	...	...	0.69

The proportion of suits for landed property to suits for personal was 1·68 per cent., against 1·11 in 1866; irrespective of Revenue suits which made it 4·60 per cent. The value of the litigation increased by Rs. 40,872 or 33·20 per cent. The average amount litigated in each suit was Rs. 173 against Rs. 138 in 1866. The average duration in original suits was 42 days, against 52 in 1866. The longest time occupied in the disposal of any suit was 392 days, against 580 days in 1866, and 730 in 1865. Assuming the total population at 127,689 souls, there was a proportion of one suit to 109 persons against one to 103 in 1866, and of Rs. 1-9-5 litigated to each person against Rs. 1-3-3 in the year previous. The costs of original suits amounted to Rs. 15,519 against Rs. 12,323 in 1866, and the average cost of each suit disposed of was Rs. 13-5-4, against Rs. 10-8-9 in 1866. There were 75 judicial appeals preferred during the year, and only 4 of the year previous remained undisposed of. This gave an aggregate of 79 appeals, against 102 in the year preceeding. The number of appeals adjudged in favour of appellants and respondents were respectively 26 and 32; whilst in 1866 the numbers stood at 23 and 54. No appeals were pending at the close of the year, except 8 cases in the revenue courts. There were 4 appeals made to the Judicial Commissioner at Bangalore. The average duration of each appeal suit was 46 against 73 days.

CHAPTER V.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Madras.—In 1867 the High Court disposed of 207 Criminal Petitions by dismissing 142 without perusal of record, confirming 19, amending 17, reversing 24, otherwise disposing of 1 without perusing the record and of 2 after perusing the record and by remanding two. The Sessions Courts referred 78 sentences of death for confirmation of which 63 were confirmed, 10 amended or modified and 2 reversed. Of 67 references in criminal cases 50 were disposed of. Of 1,812 cases tried by the Sessions Courts, and reviewed by the High Court, the records in 23 were called up, in 7 the sentences were confirmed; in 3 quashed or reversed, and in 17 modified or amended.

During the year 132,386 offences of all kinds were committed, being 10·1 per cent. less than in 1866, and 6·8 per cent. less than the average of three years. In these cases, 273,689 persons were concerned. Of cases reported 65·6 per cent. and

63·3 per cent. of the persons accused were brought to trial. While in 77·5 per cent. of the cases tried, convictions were obtained, 67·3 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. 21·3 per cent. of lost property was recovered, and 17·4 per cent. of cases went by default. One in 142 of the population appeared to answer a charge before a Court.

Under the Penal Code, 75,311 offences involving 173,645 persons, were committed, being a decrease of 4,103 ; 52·2 per cent. of cases and 52·3 per cent. of persons concerned were brought to trial. Of lost property 24 per cent. was recovered. Offences against the person shewed 21,493 cases, against 20,909 in 1866. During the year 222 murders were committed, being 20 less than in 1866. Convictions were obtained in 109 cases, or 49 per cent. In these cases, 534 persons were supposed to be concerned, and 472 of them (88·3 per cent.) were produced, of whom 130, or 33·1 per cent., were convicted ; 94 were sentenced to death ; 84 to transportation for life ; and 2 were pronounced to be insane. There were 80 culpable homicides in 49 of which cases convictions were obtained. Each case on an average involved three persons. The proportion of cases of murder and culpable homicide taken together, in which convictions were obtained, was 52·3 per cent. There were 245 attempts to commit suicide reported, against 170 in 1866 ; 113 cases of causing miscarriage and abandonment of offspring in which 200 persons were concerned, but only 26 were punished in 19 cases ; 83 persons punished for kidnapping or abduction in 33 cases reported ; 15 persons only were convicted of rape out of 84 charges, and only one person was convicted of prostitution of minors, 9 cases being entered. There were 19,666 charges of hurt, assault, and wrongful restraint, 10,167 (51·6 per cent.) of which were tried and of these 45·6 per cent. were convicted.

Of offences against property with violence there were 8,632 cases, involving 19,224 persons. Of these, 5,198 persons were tried, and 3,181 (61·1 per cent.) convicted. The property lost was Rs. 5,85,802, of which Rs. 77,622, or 13·2 per cent., were recovered. There was a great decrease in this class of offences amounting to 24·8 per cent. Dacoities fell to one-half nearly of the previous year's numbers. This was to be expected in a year of sufficient plenty, occurring after one of great distress. The number was 533, and convictions were obtained in 130 cases — 24·3 per cent. : 145 cases arose in houses and villages, the rest in fields, highways, &c. Torchlight gang robberies fell to 65, against an annual average of 165 for the four previous years, a decrease of 60·6 per cent. : 27·7 per cent. of the robbers were

convicted. In dacoities, 534 persons, or 31·4 per cent. of 1,699 persons produced, were punished: 17·1 per cent. of property lost was recovered. There were 812 cases of robbery against 1,124 in 1866, shewing a decrease of 27·7 per cent. There were 6,883 house-breaking cases, against 8,586 in 1866—a decrease of 19·8 per cent. Rs. 4,46,337 of property was lost, of which Rs. 55,366 (12·4 per cent.) were recovered. Of persons arrested 68 per cent. were convicted, and 16 per cent. of property lost was recovered. In Madras Town 31 per cent. of property was recovered.

There was a decrease of 9·9 per cent. in 1867 in the total number of offences against property without violence. There were 22,594 cases reported, of which 19,602 came under the head of Theft. There was a slight decrease under the head malicious offences against Property, 4,848 offences having been committed against 5,115, in the previous year; 50 per cent. of cases were brought to trial, and, in 62·9 per cent. of these cases conviction was obtained. 335 offences were reported under the head Forgery and offences against the currency. There were 186 cases of forgery in which 405 persons were supposed to be concerned. There were 362 persons produced, of whom 116 only were committed to the Higher Courts, where 67 were convicted. Six cases were ~~referred~~ by the High Court, in which 6 persons were concerned. The whole were convicted and sentenced. Only 11 cases of counterfeiting, or altering coin, were brought forward, and in only one of these was conviction obtained: 129 cases of uttering or possessing counterfeit coin were reported. 156 persons were concerned, of whom 136 were produced, and 68 convicted in 60 cases. Fifty per cent. of persons were convicted to every 100 offences against the currency. Only five cases of fraud relating to stamps, and three cases of offences relating to trade and property marks, were reported throughout the Presidency. The number of contempts and offences against public justice increased from 2,950 in 1866 to 3,522 in 1867. Thirteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven offences were reported under miscellaneous heads, of which 53·2 per cent. were brought to trial: 61·7 per cent. of these cases were proved, and 55·2 per cent. of persons were punished. Four cases of bigamy brought forward were not proved, and 133 cases of adultery, were brought forward, in which 159 persons were produced for trial, of whom 14 only were convicted and punished. There were 57,075 offences against Special laws, shewing a considerable decrease. There were 83·3 per cent. of cases; and 82·4 per cent. of persons concerned, brought to trial. Convictions

were obtained in 84·6 per cent. of cases tried ; and of persons tried, 79·6 per cent. were punished ; 13·7 per cent. of cases went by default ; 41·8 per cent. of property lost was recovered. Eighteen cases of trespass by European British subjects were charged, in which 12 persons were punished. There were 233 offences against the Railway Act, in which 285 persons were punished. One hundred and forty-eight persons were convicted in 47 offences against the Merchant Seamen's Act. In 1866 there was the same number of offences, but only 95 persons were punished. Eight thousand eight hundred and forty-one offences were reported under the Madras Town Police Act against 12,065 in 1866. The Town Police Magistrates disposed of 5,923 cases, in 4,388 of which (74 per cent.) convictions were obtained. Nine thousand one hundred and eighty-three persons were produced, of whom 6,604, or 71·9 per cent. were convicted. There was a decrease in offences against the Revenue Laws ; 2,001 were reported, against 2,319 in 1866. Abkarry cases increased from 1,136 in 1866 to 1,427 in 1867. Convictions were obtained in 82 per cent. of cases reported, and 82·8 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted.

Out of 27,031 offences reported to Heads of Villages, 23,018 were disposed of, against 36,229 offences and 30,400 disposed of in 1866. Seventy-four per cent. of all cases resulted in conviction, against 70·6 per cent. in 1866. Thirty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty-eight cases under the Penal Code were summarily disposed of by Magistrates, against 89,523 in 1866 : 19·5 per cent. of all cases summarily tried under the Penal Code were disposed of by Magistrates with full powers, 19·2 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the first class and the remainder, or 61·1 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the second class : 56 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. Two hundred and nineteen cases of robbery were disposed of by Magistrates with full powers, against 183 in 1866. There were 24,519 cases tried, under Special Laws, by Stipendiary Magistrates against 25,270 in 1866. The decrease since 1864 amounts to 26·7 per cent.; 47,933 persons were tried, of whom 38,518, or 80·3 per cent., were convicted. Heads of Villages summarily determined 23,018 cases, in which 34,544 persons were tried, of whom 27,203, or 78·7 per cent., were convicted ; 85,095 cases in all were summarily disposed of by Magistrates and Heads of Villages, shewing a decrease of 10·6 per cent. as compared with 1866. 169,658 persons were charged, of whom 114,596, or 67·5 per cent., were convicted. One thousand eight hundred and nineteen cases were tried by the

higher Courts. Of 3,834 persons tried, 2,207, or 57·5 per cent., were convicted. This was a slight falling off from the previous year, in which 60·3 per cent. were convicted. The average of the past five years was 56 per cent. Diminution of grave crime caused a decrease in the number of cases tried. 57·1 per cent. of persons tried by Principal Sudder Ameens, and 56·5 per cent. of persons tried by Session Courts were convicted. Before the High Court, 75·3 per cent. of persons tried were convicted; 119,549 persons were punished in 1867, against 134,378 in 1866—a decrease of 11 per cent.; 96 persons were sentenced to death—94 for murder, one for abetment of murder, and one for dacoity with murder. There was a very striking decrease in the number of persons sentenced to transportation. Only 186 were so sentenced, against 537 in 1866 (a decrease of 65·4 per cent.), and against an average of 525 in the four last years. The decrease was chiefly under the heads of Dacoity and House breaking. Only 3,307 persons of whom 27 were dacoits and robbers, were whipped, against 6,078 in 1866—a decrease of nearly one-half. The rest were principally house-breakers and thieves. 66,557 persons were fined, against 62,123 in 1866. The total amount levied was Rs. 3,08,564, against Rs. 2,96,204 in 1866. The following is a comparative summary of all Criminal Judicial proceedings against persons from 1864 to 1867:—

	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against ...	173,485	188,854	175,219	176,694
N. B.—Proportion of persons proceeded against one in ...	142	128	136	138
<i>Acquitted and Discharged.</i>				
Under Penal Code ...	39,920	43,305	40,647	51,783
Do. Special Laws ...	16,762	18,119	18,238	17,620
Total discharged, &c....	56,682	61,424	58,885	69,403
Percentage of persons discharged to persons prosecuted ...	32·6	32·5	33·6	39·2
<i>Convicted and Sentenced.</i>				
To death ...	96	91	101	105
„ transportation ...	186	537	495	616
„ imprisonment ...	49,403	65,549	46,329	37,432
„ whipping ...	2,932	6,078	3,986	2,530
„ fine ...	63,823	62,123	67,966	69,005
„ other punishments, (security for good behaviour, maintenance of orders, &c.) ...	363	...	...	...
Total convicted ...	116,803	134,378	118,877	109,688
Percentage of persons convicted to persons prosecuted ...	67·3	69·4	66·3	60·7

Out of 180 murderers 44 were persons of the Mudali, Naidu, and Chetty castes; 46 Pariahs and other low castes: 10 Christians, 2 Mussulmans, and 4 Moplays and Lubbays committed murder. Out of 117 persons convicted of attempt at suicide, 47 were of the Naidu and Mudali castes, and 23 were low caste persons. In petty cases of causing hurt, the Naidus and Chetties largely preponderate, as also in petty assault. Robberies and dacoities are committed chiefly by Pariahs, Koravers, wandering tribes and low castes. Only 24 Mussulmans were convicted in these crimes out of a total of 880 persons. Naidus and Mudalis contributed 99. Pariahs, hill and wandering tribes and other low castes are the principal house-breakers; but here again Naidus, Mudalis, &c., contribute 20 per cent. of the whole. They also figure largely in theft, accompanied by Pariahs, Koravers, Moravers, and other low castes. 701 Mussulmans committed theft out of a total of 12,930 persons convicted. Out of 67 forgers, 11 were Brahmins, and 31 Naidus and Mudalis. Five East Indians committed forgery. The fabricators of false evidence are chiefly Naidus, Mudalis, and low castes. Out of 51,047 convicted offenders, 30 were Europeans one of whom committed murder, and 23 were guilty of acts of petty violence; there were 50 East Indians, 23 of whom committed offences against property; 1,953 were Brahmins, chiefly concerned in petty cases; 16,549, or 32 per cent., of the whole number, were Naidus, Mudalis, &c.; Pariahs and low castes furnished 27 per cent. Only 2,646 Mussulmans (5 per cent. of the whole) were convicted of offences chiefly under petty heads.

Bombay.—The working of the Criminal Courts in the Regulation districts showed a general increase in the graver crimes. The following statement shows the trials held by the District Courts;—

District.	Sec. 192 to 200.	Cap. XII.	Sec. 302, 303, 396.	Sec. 304.	Sec. 307.	Sec. 312 to 316.	Sec. 325 to 333.	Hurt, Criminal force and Assaulting.	Kidnapping.	Unnatural Offence.	Theft or misappropriation of cattle.	Other simple thefts and misappropriation.	Dacoity.	Illegal Robbery.	Aggravated theft and extortion and robbery not on the highway.	Receiving stolen property.	Housebreaking.	Forgery.	Adultery.	(Other offences.	Total No. of trials.	Total No. of persons convicted.	Total No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total No. of persons tried.
Ahmedabad	181	15	16	9	1	1	90	425	5	3	164	315	9	12	17	70	28	10	18	824	2,620	1,864	4,246	
Kaira Division	3	4	1	1	1	1	16	235	1	1	55	234	1	11	5	50	12	13	4	414	1,238	1,438	2,939	
Broach Division	6	5	14	1	1	1	6	637	6	3	1	786	3	11	3	90	5	4	4	2,123	3,667	3,664	6,516	
Khandesh	20	4	10	6	3	3	16	636	1	1	40	810	16	38	13	43	3	6	3	2,218	4,044	3,554	5,922	
Konkan	69	6	20	5	1	1	19	2,826	2	3	25	1,681	10	50	109	54	9	6	6	2,028	7,029	6,666	8,181	
Poona	25	20	18	1	2	1	8	1,425	3	3	113	985	1	7	11	131	30	22	2	1,819	4,628	4,527	6,966	
Sholapore Division	18	1	3	1	1	1	9	202	1	1	39	171	3	3	9	17	2	5	4	21	44	21	45	
Kuladghie	8	1	8	3	1	1	30	1,010	5	5	109	1,008	1	46	2	20	306	14	3	780	3,968	2,857	2,646	
Dharwar	12	9	21	5	1	2	3	377	2	3	28	339	3	3	3	56	8	7	1	586	1,452	1,255	2,180	
Canara	26	1	4	4	2	2	3	1,265	3	2	61	727	24	24	8	14	15	3	9	1,273	3,498	3,405	3,673	
Ahmednuggur	6	4	26	1	1	1	3	1,689	1	1	25	632	..	1	10	31	17	21	1	1,157	3,698	3,431	3,113	
Sattara	22	2	9	1	4	1	18	1,689	1	1	25	632	..	1	10	31	17	21	1	1,157	3,698	3,431	3,113	
Results in 1867-68	249	71	146	39	10	18	230	10,867	37	37	3,639	7,962	43	171	188	680	644	120	55	13,667	35,827	32,771	31,230	64,700
Results in 1866-67	80	56	78	19	4	8	166	6,683	23	13	2,906	7,893	68	88	103	572	244	70	24	13,070	35,509	35,596	37,179	80,697

Two hundred and four appeals were preferred from these decisions to the High Court. Forty-four against 40 persons in 1866-67 were sentenced to death, 89 against 39 to transportation for life, 198 against 50 to transportation for a limited period, 7,624 against 7,698 to imprisonment, 25,762, to 7,341 to fine and imprisonment and 400 against 437 were whipped. Sessions Judges and District Magistrates in Regulation districts confirmed the sentence of the lower Courts in 1,308 appeals which came before them against 1,452 in 1866-67, reversed the sentence in 473 against 387, altered the sentence in 138 against 179, disposing altogether of 1919 against 2018. The cases filed and in arrears in the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee were 2,003, and the number of decisions was 1,556. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 1,903 and 1,621. There were 1,628 preliminary inquiries held by Magistrates in the Districts, of which 1,026 cases involving 2,063 persons were committed to the Sessions Courts, and 602 cases involving 1,369 persons were discharged. There were employed in the Districts 12 District Magistrates, 27 Assistant and Deputy Magistrates, and 365 persons invested in different degrees with Magisterial powers.

Sindh.—The number of offences tried in Sindh was 11,410, the number of offenders being 17,059. The proportion of convictions to the whole number of persons tried was only 47 per cent. against 54 per cent. in the previous year. Of the cases tried 21 were of murder, 18 of culpable homicide, 4 of attempt to murder, 2 of causing miscarriage, 52 of grievous hurt, 2,748 of hurt, criminal force and assaults, 9 of kidnapping, 12 of rape, 16 of unnatural offences, 2,011 of theft or misappropriation of cattle, 2,559 of other simple thefts and misappropriations, 5 of dacoity, 33 of highway robbery, 21 of aggravated thefts, extortions, &c., 695 of receiving stolen property, 444 of house-breaking, &c., 3 of forgery, 68 of adultery, 33 of false evidence, 4 of offences relating to coin and stamps, and 2,674 of other offences. Of the sentences passed 8 were of death, 11 of transportation for life, 1 of transportation for more than ten and less than 14 years, 8 of transportation from 7 to 10 years, 3,972 of imprisonment for different periods, 3,555 of fine only, and 1,154 of fine in addition to imprisonment. The punishment of whipping was more sparingly inflicted in 1867 than in 1866. In the former year 51 juveniles and 418 adults were whipped in lieu of other punishment against 2 and 607 respectively; and 62 against 89 were whipped in addition to other punishment.

Bengal.—The following table shows the number of persons tried by the High Court in its Original Criminal Jurisdiction :—

Year.		Number of persons committed for trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons discharged with- out trial.	Number of persons under trial at the end of the year.
1866	..	355	257	86	12	...
1867	...	359	253	89	13	4

Of the 252 persons convicted during 1867, 19 were sentenced to transportation for periods varying from 7 to 14 years, 10 to penal servitude for periods varying from 4 to 10 years, 14 to rigorous imprisonment for terms of 4 to 7 years, 19 to the same punishment for 3 years, 39 for terms of 2 years to 2 years and a half, 35 for from 15 to 18 months, and 110 for one year and under. Besides these, one person was sentenced to simple imprisonment and six persons were fined.

Including the appeals from the Non-Regulation districts the aggregate appellate work of the High Court for 1867 was as under :—

Trials referred under Chapter XXVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code				...	...	89
Trials revised under Chapter XXIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code				...	...	247
Trials appealed under Chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code				...	...	1,059
Miscellaneous cases not coming under the foregoing headings				...	...	115
						<hr/> 1,510

The 89 cases for confirmation of sentence of death involved 115 persons, in regard to 106 of whom the sentences were confirmed, in regard to one person quashed and the case remanded for new trial, 7 persons were acquitted, and the case of the re-

maining one person was pending at the close of the year. There were adjudicated by the High Court as a Court of Revision 24 cases and in 81 of these the sentences were confirmed, in 11 modified, and in 135 reversed; while 20 cases remained under trial at the close of the year. In appeals under Chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code, the orders of the Sessions Judge were confirmed in 840 cases, modified in 68, and reversed in 54; while 2 cases were remanded for re-trial, and 95 remained undecided at the close of the year. The total number of miscellaneous cases heard by the Court was 115, in 43 of which the petitions were rejected, while in 65 the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, and in one reversed. The following return exhibits a comparison of the number of commitments tried by the Courts of Sessions in the Regulation districts, including the returns of the Non-Regulation districts. The decrease was owing to the exceptionally large amount of crime in 1866 consequent on the famine.

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Convicted and sentenced to fine, imprisonment or transportation ...	1,267	2,888
Referred for confirmation of sentence to the High Court ...	79	110
Acquitted ...	549	1,807
Commitments pending at the end of the year	206	508
	<hr/> 2,101	<hr/> 5,313

The number of appeals heard by the Sessions Courts in the Regulation and Non-Regulation districts aggregated for 1867 as follows :—

Appeals in criminal trials ...	3,649
„ miscellaneous cases ...	195
	<hr/> 3,844

Of the 3,649 appeals from orders passed by Magistrates in criminal trials, 485 were rejected; while in 2,245 cases the orders were confirmed, and in 919 either modified or reversed. Of the 195 miscellaneous appeals, 94 were rejected, while in 64 cases the orders appealed from were confirmed, and in 37 modified or reversed. The number of appeals pending at the end of 1867 was 128. The different degrees of punishment awarded by the Sessions Judges during 1867, were as follows :—

Sentenced to death	...	...	105
„ to transportation or imprisonment for life	...	...	194
„ „ „ for 14 years	...	...	23
„ „ „ for 12 „	...	...	1
„ „ „ for 10 „	...	...	215
„ „ „ for 8 „	...	...	7
„ „ „ for 7 „	...	...	451
„ „ „ for 6 „	...	...	32
„ „ „ for 5 „	...	...	480
„ „ „ for 4 „	...	...	138
„ „ „ for 3 „	...	...	378
„ „ „ for 2 „	...	...	249
„ „ „ for 1 year	...	...	215
„ „ „ for less than one year	...	...	293
Fined and discharged, &c.	...	...	81
Total			2,862

The number of cases in which capital sentence was passed, was 74 in 21 districts, the number of persons sentenced being 105. The largest number of persons so sentenced in any one district was in Dinagepore, where 10 persons were sentenced to death. Including the Non-Regulation Courts the aggregate number of persons tried by Magistrates is thus exhibited:—

Number of cases tried by Magistrates	...	75,673
Number of persons under trial	...	141,028
Number of persons convicted	...	72,984
Number of persons committed	...	4,136
Number of persons released	...	59,559
Number of persons otherwise disposed of	...	517
Number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year	...	3,832
Percentage of persons convicted and committed to number under trial	...	54
Percentage of persons released	...	42

The total number of cases pending before the Magistrates at the close of 1867 was 1,752 concerning 3,832 persons, of whom 937 were in jail, 1,959 on bail, and 936 on recognizance. Of these cases 14 had been on trial for more than a year, 3 for more than six months, and 35 for more than three months; the total number of cases pending beyond three months being 52 against 57 of the preceding year. The percentage of persons convicted and committed to the number tried was 54, and of persons released 42. Of the 72,984 persons convicted after trial, 19,230 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 8,615 were visited with lighter punishments, inclusive of whipping administered in 3,915 cases, and 45,239 were fined. The amount of fines imposed by Magistrates was Rs. 5,01,051, of which Rs. 3,49,650 was realised. The general average duration of each case approximately was 11 as against 12 days the average of the preceding year. Including the returns from the Non-Regulation Provinces the entire amount of criminal business disposed of by and pending before the Magistrates, was as follows:—

	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Pending.</i>
Cases of non-bailable and bailable offences and appeals ...	75,247	1,764
Miscellaneous cases ..	180,508	2,238
Cases under Chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code	495	42
	<u>256,250</u>	<u>4,044</u>

The appeals from Subordinate Magistrates heard by Magistrates of districts were 1,412 in number, of which 89 were rejected; while in 840 the orders of the Subordinate Magistrates were confirmed, and in 483 modified or reversed. The Honorary magistrates in the Regulation districts decided 881 cases concerning 1,579 persons. Thirty-seven appeals were preferred from their decisions, of which 2 were rejected; while their orders were confirmed in 15 cases, and modified or reversed in 20 cases. The Honorary Magistrates in the Non-Regulation Provinces decided 318 cases concerning 680 persons. Eight appeals were preferred from their decisions, of which one was rejected; while their orders were confirmed in 2 cases, and modified or reversed in 5.

A public prosecutor was appointed in 1866, and a distinct department was added to the office of the Solicitor to Government for the conduct of criminal business. Arrangements were also made for enabling the public prosecutor to watch every serious case passing through the Police Court of Calcutta, and for facilitating the execution of his duties in regard to such cases.

North-Western Provinces.—The following is a Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted in the year 1867:—

Description of offence.	No. of offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
Murder, ...	328	363	31,696	64,754	995
Culpable homicide, ...	245	236			
Grievous hurt, ...	56	38			
Rape, ...	201	179			
Dacoity, ...	53	52			
Theft, ...	25,711	8,743			
Receiving stolen property, ...	1,913	1,948			
Robbery, ...	263	204	31,696	64,754	995
House-breaking, ...	13,093	1,653			
Criminal breach of trust, and other offences; ...	54,597	84,228			
Total ...	96,450	97,644	31,696	64,754	995

Honorary Magistrates dealt with 6,790 offenders, 2,667 of whom were acquitted and 4,025 convicted. The District Courts tried 97,356 offenders, 31,696 were acquitted and 64,754 convicted. There remaining pending at the close of the year 995 against 906 cases carried from the previous year. Each case occupied in the District Courts an average of 10 days. 18,231 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, being fewer by 3,200 than the number so sentenced in 1866. Only 799 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment. 14,158 persons were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months, 2,063 persons to imprisonment not exceeding one year, and 2,065 persons to imprisonment exceeding one year. 36,134 persons were fined during the year, to an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,27,378, of which Rs. 2,35,282, or a proportion of 72 per cent., were realized. Rs. 23,439 were ordered to be paid as compensation for loss or damage, under Section 44, Criminal Procedure Code, of which Rs. 10,861, or, 46 per cent., were realized. The total number of persons flogged under the provisions of Act IV. of 1864 was 3,138, of whom 2,505 were adults and 633 juveniles, —showing a decrease of 771 of the former and 37 of the latter. Four hundred and eighty persons were whipped as punishment on a second conviction. The Sessions Courts tried 8,632 criminals, acquitted 630 and convicted 1,730, leaving 1,182 waiting trial at the close of the year. The punishments awarded were as follows :—

Years.	Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.
1866, ...	103	200	1,756	9
1867, ...	73	198	1,453	7

The High Court convicted 523 criminals. Thus in all the courts 107,778 persons were dealt with, 34,993 got off, 71,032 were convicted and 2,183 remained for trial. The following were the penalties inflicted by the High Court :—

Penalties.				1867.	1866.
Death, ...	...	...	...	73	80
Transportation for life, ...	...	...	...	15	16
Ditto above 7 and not exceeding 14 years, ...	...	...	...	...	2
Imprisonment for life, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto above 12 and not exceeding 21 years, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto above 5 and not exceeding 10 years, ...	...	...	...	34	19
Ditto not exceeding 5 years, ...	...	...	...	147	142

Magistrates of districts rejected 145 appeals from the decisions of their subordinates, confirmed 3,779 sentences, modified and reversed 446, leaving 81 pending trial. The Sessions Courts rejected 504 appeals from the decisions of Magistrates, confirmed 1,091 sentences and reversed or modified 178, leaving 79 pending.

The High Court confirmed 364 sentences, modified 178 and reversed 109. In the Terai District the total number of ascertained offences was 215, against 261 in 1866, the greater proportion of which, as usual, were cattle-thefts. The percentage of convictions rose from 56 to 70 per cent. There were no Sessions cases.

The Punjab.—There were 531 tribunals for the disposal of Criminal, Civil and Revenue cases, or about one tribunal to 33,000 persons. Of the Judges, 488 were stipendiary and 43 non-stipendiary; 234 were Europeans, and 330 natives. The number of Criminal cases was 49,403, of which 13,698 were non-bailable and 35,705 bailable; of these six were heard and decided by the Chief Court, 680 by Courts of Sessions; 683 by Magistrates invested with enhanced powers under Acts XV. of 1862; 21,474 or 45 per cent. by single Magistrates exercising full powers, paid and unpaid; 16,983 or 36 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the first class; 8,243 cases or 17 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the second class; 41,740 or 88 per cent. were decided by *paid* Magistrates and 5,643 or 12 per cent. by *unpaid* Magistrates; 16,823 or 35 per cent. by European, and 30,560 or 65 per cent. by Native Magistrates. The total number of persons brought to trial was 113,931, or 10,253 more than in 1866; the number of witnesses was 119,201. Of the cases under trial, all were disposed of but 467 affecting 971 persons. Of persons tried for non-bailable offences, numbering 21,586, 3·2 per cent. were committed to the Sessions, 58·6 per cent. were punished by Magistrates, and 38 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. Of persons tried for bailable offences, amounting to 91,106, 10 per cent. were committed, 61·9 per cent. convicted, and 37·9 acquitted. The following table shows the nature of the sentences passed :—

Description of Punishment.	1867.	
	Number of persons punished.	Percentage of the whole number.
Transportation,	157	0.2
Imprisonment with fine,	8,625	11.6
Do. with whipping,	173	0.2
Do. with fine and whipping,	252	0.3
Do. without fine or whipping,	3,614	5.2
Whipping and fine,	24	0.04
Whipping alone,	1,552	2.2
Fine alone,	50,975	74.0
Security for good behaviour,	1,852	2.7
Security to keep the peace,	488	0.7
Recognizance to keep the peace,	2,157	3.1
Total,	69,136	100

In all, Rs. 5,25,112 were imposed as fines, or on an average Rs. 8-0-9 per person, of which 75 per cent. was realized; out of the above, Rs. 25,242 were paid to complainants as compensation. In 1862, Rs. 4,75,930 were imposed as fines on 31,976 persons, being an average of 14-9-0 per head, of which 53 per cent only was realized, and Rs. 14,992 paid to complainants as compensation. The number of persons punished with whipping has steadily decreased during the last four years. Out of 1,278 claims to maintenance all but 337 were dismissed.

During the year 1,853 European British subjects were convicted, 481 persons were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace, a decrease of 86 compared with the previous year; and 1,822 persons were called on to furnish security for good behaviour, being 139 more than during 1866. During the year 352 cases, involving 711 persons, were committed to the Sessions. The proportion of convictions was 63.5 per cent. of persons committed. The average duration of trial before the Courts of Session was 60 days; in 1866 the average duration was 77 days.

The following statement shows the punishments awarded by Sessions Courts :—

	Number.	Per-centage.
Sentenced to death subject to confirmation of Chief Court, ...	76	17
„ to transportation for life, ...	113	26
„ „ for more than 10 and not exceeding 14 years, ...	3	0·7
„ „ 7 „ 10 „	11	2·5
„ 7 years, ...	10	2·3
to imprisonment for 7 years, ...	16	3·7
„ „ more than 5 and less than 7 years, ...	5	1·1
„ „ „ 2 and „ 5 „	67	15·4
„ „ not more than 2 years, ...	96	22·0
„ fine alone, ...	38	8·7

Of 41,263 persons who were convicted by Subordinate Magistrates, 6.2 per cent appealed; in appealed cases 13 per cent. of the orders were modified, 20 per cent. reversed, 2 per cent. ordered for retrial and in 60 per cent. of the cases the original orders were not interfered with. The average duration of appeals to Magistrates was 10 days; 22 cases, involving 84 persons, were pending at close of the year. There were 3,853 appeals to Sessions Courts; in 75 per cent. of these the orders were not interfered with, in 6 per cent. the orders were modified, in 12 per cent. reversed, in 1 per cent. new trials were ordered. The average duration was 28 days; and 177 cases, involving 219 persons, were pending at the close of the year. The Chief Court held five Criminal Sessions, in which 3 European British subjects were committed for trial. In all cases but one convictions were obtained. Including 2 cases pending 44 cases involving 53 persons were referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence of death. In 58 per cent. of the cases referred sentence of death was confirmed, in 41 per cent. reduced, in 2 cases the persons were acquitted, and in one case a re-trial was ordered. There were 445 Criminal appeals, involving 612 persons, before the Chief Court; of these all but 25 were disposed of. In the case of 9 persons the orders were modified, in the case of 23 persons reversed, and in the case of 547 persons not interfered with. As a Court of Revision the Chief Court called for 148 cases, involving 264 persons. In 26 per cent. of the cases the original orders were upheld, in 24 per cent.

modified, 34 per cent. reversed, and in 9 per cent. re-trials were ordered. Upon the whole, the Chief Court disposed of, on the criminal side, 604 cases, leaving 40 cases pending at the close of the year. The number of judicial tribunals was increased; native agency was employed to a greater extent, and valuable assistance was rendered by the burghers and gentry of the province, who, in the capacity of Honorary Magistrates, disposed of 12 per cent. of the judicial business. There was a falling off in the despatch of business by Appellate Courts, and the percentage of acquittals in cases committed to the Sessions was unsatisfactorily large.

Oudh.—The number of criminal cases reported was 50,842 against 53,291 in 1866, and of these 17,061 against 12,262 were brought to trial. Of the cases tried 7,241 against 7,806 were non-bailable offences and 9,820 against 9,454 bailable. There were 10,600 against 11,693 persons apprehended in connection with the non-bailable offences, of whom 2,964 against 2,639 were acquitted and 7,078 against 8,186 convicted. In connection with the bailable offences 21,337 against 18,837 persons were apprehended: of these 6,269 against 4,896 were acquitted and 14,469 against 13,620 convicted. The following statement shows the re-trials:—

Courts.	Year.	Under trial at the close of previous year.	Committed.	Total.	Commitment cancelled.	Referred to Judicial Commissioner.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Ordered to find security.	Died, escaped, &c.	Under trial at the close of the year.
Deputy Commissioners,	1866	18	745	763	2	4	525	207	...	1	24
	1867	24	633	657	5	...	464	170	1	1	7
Commissioners, ...	1866	42	453	495	8	34	310	104	8	2	29
	1867	29	433	462	8	38	256	86	...	2	72
Judicial Commissioner,	1866	...	31	31	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
	1867	...	34	34	...	...	32	2	...	...	...

The following statement shows the punishments inflicted:—

Court.	Persons sentenced to											Total amount of Fine.				Persons sentenced to imprisonment.							
	Year.	Trans- porta- tion.		Imprisonment.			Fine.			Imposed.	Realized.	Ordered.	Compensation under Sec. 44, C. P. C.	Paid.	With stripes		With- out stripes.						
		For life.	For 14 years.	For 7 years and above.	For 14 to 7 years.	6 to 3 years.	Below 3 years.	Find security.	Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 1,000.						Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 to Rs. 200.	Below Rs. 200.	7 years.	Below 7 years.	Below 3 years.	7 years.	Below 7 years.	Below 3 years.
Deputy Com- missioner ...	1866	...	46	30	196	245	...	...	7	85	3,118	1,722	637	128	...	2	...	5			
	1867	...	41	22	119	260	1	3	7	790	11,955	3,239	970	65	...	2	...	9					
Commission- ers ..	1866	02	1	81	0	85	59	8	2	2	12	6,905	2,114	484	175	...	...	1	4		
	1867	50	1	32	32	64	74	...	...	3	27	2,722	556	52	...	1	2	2	1		

The Judicial Commissioner confirmed 24 sentences of death, refused to confirm 8 and annulled the verdict in the case of 2.

The following table shows the result of the trials for the more serious cognizable crimes :—

Offences.	Persons brought to trial.		Persons convicted.		Persons acquitted.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
1 Murder	223	229	173	192	42	29
2 Culpable homicide,	189	237	148	174	40	47
3 Grievous hurt,	516	560	386	423	126	136
4 Rioting and unlawful assembly	1,681	2,369	1,229	1,679	466	642
5 Rape	35	47	14	29	21	16
6 Dacoity,	125	58	93	41	32	17
7 Robbery with hurt,	37	17	28	6	9	11
8 Robbery,	178	84	102	68	74	16
9 Theft with house breaking,	3,519	3,082	2,134	2,307	750	735
10 Do. with preparation for hurt	3	20	3	16	...	4
11 Do. of cattle,	758	554	548	383	203	149
12 Do. ordinary,	4,148	3,757	3,347	2,917	760	800
13 Receiving stolen property...	1,225	1,120	896	788	310	324
14 Serious mischief by fire, ...	52	58	18	28	30	27
15 Coining and fabricating Govt. Stamps,	99	80	58	52	35	33
16 Vagrancy and bad characters,	743	665	514	390	210	198

The statement of appeals in the several descriptions of courts was as follows :—

Courts.	Year.	Pending.	Preferred.	Submitted under Chapter 31.	Called for under Chapter 29.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Pending.
Deputy Commissioners,	1866	9	214	...	...	223	34	118	21	37	3	10
	1867	10	316	...	...	326	36	171	54	60	2	3
Commissioners, ...	1866	18	699	...	...	717	167	354	63	103	2	28
	1867	28	721	...	...	749	138	430	63	86	4	28
Judicial Commissioner,	1866	5	126	46	81	258	29	80	24	23	12	19
	1867	19	129	62	128	338	64	84	25	27	9	3
Total ...	1866	32	1,039	46	81	1,198	230	552	108	163	17	57
"	1867	57	1,166	62	128	1,413	238	685	142	173	15	34

Commissioners called for cases without appeal as follows :—

Year.	Pending.	Number called for.	Total.	Referred to Judicial Commissioner.	Returned after inspection.	Total.	Pending.
1866	43	618	661	21	627	648	13
1867	13	632	645	6	594	600	45

A trial lasted on an average 5 days in a District Court, 28 in a Sessions Court and 2 in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and an appeal 9 days in a District Court, 17 in a Commissioner's Court and 4 in the Judicial Commissioner's Court. There were no trials by jury held during the year.

Central Provinces.—The following Statement shows the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1867 :—

	Total number of persons dealt with.	Persons disposed of.				Remaining at end of year.
		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	
Unpaid Magistrates ...	9,120	2,199	1,635	5,258	...	13
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	15,036	2,382	2,255	10,295	...	69
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	12,632	1,616	1,369	9,298	194	46
Magistrates exercising powers with precincts of Jail ...	571	...	...	571	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	2,824	610	223	1,712	136	21
Total Magistracy ...	40,183	6,807	5,482	27,124	330	149
Sessions Courts ...	377	...	87	274	...	12
Grand Total ...	40,560	6,807	5,569	27,398	330	161

The different species of crime were as follows :—

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against the State, and Public Justice	3,977	8,091	1,001	7,046	23
Offences against the person	7,740	14,132	7,441	6,587	60
Offences against property with violence	16,589	11,299	2,817	8,211	55
Not included in the above classes	651	1,073	390	675	1
Breaches of special Laws for the protection of the Revenue or on other subjects, the Acts being specified	2,783	5,630	727	4,879	22
Grand Total of Offences	31,740	40,225	12,376	27,398	161

An appreciable decrease occurred under the graver class of offences, as will be seen from the following table :—

Number of cases in the year.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Murder ...	116	92	95	88	64
Culpable homicide ...	37	20	20	28	24
Dacoity ...	73	32	25	35	22
Robbery ...	67	76	54	51	53
Administering drugs with at- tempt to cause hurt ...	5	3	10	9	11
Rape ...	42	33	25	41	30
Total ...	340	256	229	251	204

Magistrates of districts rejected 25 appeals from unpaid and 66 appeals from stipendiary Magistrates, confirmed 62 sentences passed by the former class of officers and 112 by the latter, modified 31 sentences passed by unpaid and 70 by paid Magistrates and remanded 2 appeals to the one and 3 to the other for further consideration. Two appeals were pending in the Magistrates' Courts during the year. The Sessions rejected 5 appeals from unpaid and 87 from paid Magistrates, confirmed 10 sentences by the former and 304 by the latter, modified 86 sentences of paid Magistrates, reversed five sentences of unpaid and 66 of paid Magistrates and remanded to the latter 11 cases for further investigation. The High Court called for 98 cases, in 82 of which the sentence was confirmed, 1 modified, 12 reversed, and 1 remanded for consideration leaving 3 pending. The fines inflicted, averaged about 8 rupees per head. Of the total amount of fines imposed, viz., Rs. 1,55,081, 79 per cent. in all was realized during the year, showing some improvement on the preceding two years, when the realizations were 75 and 70 per cent. respectively. The amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or reward was Rs. 13,111. There was a decrease of 9 per cent. in reported crime. There was a considerable decrease in heinous crime and especially dacoity. Minor crimes decreased by 28 per cent. There was a slight improvement in the proportion of persons convicted to persons acquitted. The average duration of cases and the nature of the punishments were much the same as in the previous year.

British Burmah.—

Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against the State, the Public and Justice ...	2,330	5,616	1,199	4,398	19
Offences against the Person ...	6,789	10,354	6,726	3,445	183
Offences against property with Violence ...	8,099	7,877	3,560	4,188	92
Offences not included in the above classes ...	361	676	255	417	3
Breach of special laws for the protection of the Revenue or on other subjects ...	2,339	5,729	1,239	4,462	18
Breaches of Local Rules ...	678	1,999	399	1,597	1
Grand Total of offences .	20,596	32,251	13,378	18,507	316

Class of Tribunal.	Total number of Persons dealt with.	Persons Disposed of.			Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.
		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	
Unpaid Magistrates ...	159	12	55	89	...	3
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	19,424	1,993	6,394	10,883	...	148
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	1,279	19	664	527	31	31
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in a Sub-Division of a District only ...	311	3	98	196	9	5
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in a Town only ...	4,375	897	956	2,481	8	32
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	6,667	227	2,041	4,222	100	49
Total ...	32,215	3,151	10,208	18,398	148	268
Sessions Courts ...	155	...	23	107	3	22
Grand Total ...	32,370	3,141	10,231	18,505	151	290

The crimes tried by the Sessions Court are thus exhibited in detail:—

Offences.	No. of persons under trial.	No. convicted.	No. acquitted.	No. otherwise disposed of.	No. under trial at the close of the year.
Unlawful return from transportation, ...	1	1			
Waging war against the Queen, ...	1	1			
Murder, ...	34	21	7	...	2
Attempt to Murder, ...	7	7			
Culpable Homicide, ...	25	24	5	...	
Dacoity, ...	20	16	...	...	4
Do. with Murder, ...	12	7	...	...	5
Do. being armed with deadly weapon, ...	17	8	...	...	9
Abetment of Dacoity with Murder, ...	1	1			
Belonging to a Gang of Dacoits, ...	5	4	...	...	1
Attempt at Robbery, ...	4	1	2	...	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, ...	5	5			
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, ...	1	1			
Rape, ...	2	1	1		
Criminal breach of trust, ...	1	1			
Giving false Evidence, ...	2	1	1		
Mischief by Fire, ...	1	1			
Adultery, ...	1	1			
Total, ...	140	101	17	...	22

The returns exhibit a decrease on the total. The falling off was in 1,178 crimes of less magnitude; while non-bailable offences increased by 225. As regards persons, 32,215 were under trial in 1867 to 37,053 in the previous year, the decrease being in persons accused of bailable offences, the number being 26,526 in 1867, to 31,669 in 1866, giving a decrease of 5,143. The increase in 225 non-bailable offences, involving 305 persons, appeared largely in the dacoities and robberies. The proportion of convictions to the number tried, 31,905, was 58 per cent. as compared with 64 per cent. of the previous year. There was an increase in the cases pending at the close of 1867, the figures being 268 to 174 in the previous year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 214,330 of which Rs. 164,242 were realized—Rs. 11,766

were ordered to be paid as compensation. The total number of cases disposed of was 16,753, the average duration of which was $3\frac{1}{2}$ days. The number of persons whipped was 156 of whom 26 were Juveniles. Only five Criminal appeals were filed in the Court of the Chief Commissioner, of which, three were confirmed, one reversed, and one was pending at the close of the year. Sixteen cases for capital punishment were submitted from Sessions Courts, fifteen of which were confirmed, and in one the prisoner was acquitted. In appeals before the Court of Commissioners of the three divisions 101 persons were convicted, and 17 acquitted; 22 persons were under trial at the close of the year. Of 187 Appeals the sentence of the Lower Court was confirmed in 106 cases, 30 were reversed, 22 modified, 24 rejected, 1 was transferred, and 4 were pending.

Berar.—The number of all the offences in Berar during 1867 as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

YEAR.	Not cognizable by Police.	Cognizable by Police.	Total.
1866	2,104	4,160	6,264
1867	2,042	4,542	6,584
Difference ...	Decrease 62	Increase 382	Increase 320

The more heinous offences are thus comparatively detailed:—

CASES.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Murder	24	20	17	17
Attempts at murder	18	11	4	4
Murders in dacoitee	7	2	2	2
Ditto in robbery ... ..	...	4	5	3
Dacoitee	198	37	19	34
Robbery	225	62	43	50
Total	472	136	90	110

The sentences passed may be thus tabulated :-

YEARS.			Hanged.	Transported.	Imprisoned 7 to 5 years.	Do. 5 years.	Do. 3 years.	Do. 2 years.	Do. 1 year.	Do. under 6 months.	Fined.	Flogged.
1866	...	...	2	6	7	8	16	107	154	1,580	3,619	100
1867	...	...	10	12	20	42	63	139	157	1,764	4,420	112

The percentage of acquittals on the total number of all offences, was 21 per cent. in East, and 30 per cent. in West, Berar. The proportion of convictions to apprehensions was in East Berar 72·16, and in West Berar 62·13 per cent., figures hardly varying from those shown the previous year. The Criminal Appeals were not heavy :—

			Appeals to Com-missioners.	Appeals to Depy. Commissioners.	Order reversed by Commis-sioners.	Orders reversed by Depy. Com-missioners.	Duration of Com-missioners.	Duration of De-puty Commis-sioners.
West Berar	...	...	11	44	3	12	18 days	12 days
East Berar	...	...	42	21	10	9	...	...
Total	...	...	53	65	13	21	...	...

To the Resident's Court 15 appeals were preferred, in four of which the original orders were reversed or modified, in the remainder, confirmed. Dacoity was no longer pursued on any organized system. • The "Dakan" or witch was more frequently spared; though it was alleged by the few members of the class, from whom these confessions are extracted, that compensation to those whom she was believed to have injured was exacted from her husband.

Mysore.—The following is a statement of the crimes committed in 1866 and 1867 :—

Crime.	1867.	1866.
Murder, murder with dacoity	75	56
Attempt to murder	12	
Abotment of suicide	1	
Culpable homicide	43	37
Kidnapping	36	21
Rape	21	10
Theft	5,417	7,663
Extortion	36	28
Robbery	171	129
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons	14	
Dacoity	129	129
Preparations or assembly of dacoity	0	
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft	154	240
House-breaking or house trespass with preparation for, or attempt at hurt	65	
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing a forged document	83	36
Counterfeiting coin	3	49
Diminishing or altering coin	4	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	51	
Criminal breach of trust	193	163
Receiving stolen property	64	73
Serious mischief by fire	49	23
Total	6,621	8,657
Other offences not included in the above	13,278	16,708
Grand Total	19,899	25,365

In 1867 cases to the number of 20,202, involving 39,842 persons, were disposed of as follows :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Discharged without trial ...	2,716	5,359
Acquitted ...	4,006	11,113
Convicted ...	8,320	12,542
Committed or referred ...	1,743	4,149
Died, escaped or transferred ...	3,389	6,679
	20,174	39,842
Remaining ...	28	68
	20,202	39,919

The following table shows the proportion in which the cases were disposed of by the different courts :—

By	Cases.	Persons.
Peishcars ...	3,749	7,456
Amildars ...	7,605	14,545
Sur-Amcens ...	500	731
Town Magistrates ...	445	636
Assistant Superintendents ...	2,143	4,255
Deputy Superintendents ...	387	760
Superintendents ...	195	612
Judicial Commissioners ..	18	19
Total ...	15,042	29,014

The average number of days during which each case lasted was 10·75, as against 9 in 1866. The following tables exhibit the punishments inflicted during the year :—

Nature of Punishments.

Fined.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Ordered to find security.	Imprisoned and fined.	Imprisoned and flogged.	Death.	Penal servitude.	Transportation.	Sentenced to solitary confinement in addition to imprisonment.	Forfeiture of property.
7,870	2,691	492	103	1,320	49	17	0	40	0	0

Sentences of Fine.

Not exceeding 5 Rs.	Do. 50 Rs.	Do. 200 Rs.	Do. 1,000 Rs.	Exceeding 1,000 Rs.	Total.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realised.	Amount paid to injured parties.
7,188	1,867	95	36	4	9,190	73,244 14	6 39,541 11 1	3,116 2 9

Sentences of Imprisonment.

Not exceeding 15 days.		Not exceeding 6 months.		Not exceeding 2 years.		Not exceeding 7 years.		Exceeding 7 years.		Total.	
Rigorous	Simple.	R.	S.	R.	S.	R.	S.	R.	S.	R.	S.
965	968	1,220	191	432	6	214	3	21	0	2,852	1,168

The number of criminals who appealed against sentences in 1867 increased to 796 as compared with 566 in the previous year. But the number of sentences reversed or modified amounts only to 162, against 166 in the previous year. Of 6,700 appealable cases, 479 were appealed, being 7·15 per cent. There were only 5 cases pending at the close of the year, and the date of the oldest appeal was the 21st of November 1867. The average duration of appeals was 27 days. Sixty-five European British subjects were brought up before the Magistrates; and most of them before the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore. Of these 46 were discharged, 4 committed for trial, one transferred, 12 fined, and 2 imprisoned not more than one month. Most of these were taken up for drunkenness, and were discharged with a warning on recovery.

Coorg.—The number of cases was 820, involving 1328 prisoners of whom 1297 actually came under trial; of these latter 767 were convicted, and 513 acquitted, leaving 4 cases involving 8 persons undisposed of at the end of the year. This, compared with the previous year, shews an increase of 115 cases. The number of criminal cases under the head of "Breach of Contract." was 157,

involving 225 persons, principally planters and coolies. There were 3 cases of murder and 2 attempts to murder, one case of robbery, and one of dacoity. There were 4 cases in which European British subjects were concerned, against 6 in the previous year. Of these 2 were disposed of by the Superintendent himself in his capacity of Justice of the Peace, and 2 were committed to the High Court of Judicature in Madras. The number of convictions to acquittals in 1866 bore a proportion of 75 to 25 per cent., whereas in 1867 the proportion stood as 69 to 31 per cent. The average duration of cases was 6 days against 5. The subjoined statement shews the nature of the punishments inflicted

Years.		Total number of persons punished.	Number fined only.	Number imprisoned only.	Number whipped only.	Number sentenced to combined punishment.	Number ordered to find security.	Number sentenced to transportation.
1867	...	767	461	87	11	65	139	4
1866	..	711	569	83	13	35	8	3
Increase	...	56	0	4	0	30	131	1
Decrease	...	0	108	0	2	0	0	0

The aggregate amount of fines imposed during 1867 was Rs. 13,915 against Rs. 6,447 of the past year. Of this sum Rs. 3,431 were realized. The appeals during the year under review numbered 37, against 12 in the previous year. Appeals to the number of 20 were preferred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, from decisions passed by the Superintendent of Coorg. The average duration of appeals was 22 days, against 28 days in the previous year, and 54 days was the longest period occupied in the disposal of any case, against 71.

CHAPTER VI.

POLICE.

Constitution and Cost.

THE Constabulary of each Province of India is embodied and regulated under Act V. of 1861. In that year the discussions raised by the Torture Commission's Report as to Madras, and those which had long prevailed in Bengal, led to the adoption by the Government of India of a uniform system based on that of the Irish Constabulary. The Police of each Province are now subject to their own officers, Inspector General, Deputy Inspectors-General, District Superintendents and subordinates, in all matters relating to internal discipline, while they are at the orders of the Commissioners and Magistrates in other matters. On the North West and North East frontiers alone have the Constabulary the character of a military police. Of the whole force the theory is that there should be arms for one-fourth, and that all the constables in turn should be brought into the chief stations, to be drilled. But of late the tendency has been to eliminate even this slightly military character and to encourage the detective element. In Bengal there is a special body of detective police under a Deputy Inspector-General. The special agency for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity is confined to the Native States, but reports upon gang robbery and poisoning in the rest of India.

The whole cost of the Police in all India, omitting Berar, Mysore and Coorg, in 1867-68 was £2,434,125 thus divided according to Provinces.

Government of India, for the suppression of				£
Thuggee and Dacoity	...	...	...	9,448
Madras ...	...	...	...	389,394
Bombay and Sindh ...	...	...	...	378,610
Bengal ...	...	...	...	591,418
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	376,335
Punjab ...	...	...	...	302,689
Oudh ...	...	...	...	114,223
Central Provinces	...	...	...	141,296
British Burmah ...	...	...	...	130,715

These sums include railway, municipal and village police, except where the last are supported by land or village allowances. The sum of £230,988 seems to have been paid by municipalities and in other ways for police, making the net imperial expenditure £2,203,137 in 1867-68. The following table of the strength

of the Force is compiled from the various, but in some cases imperfect, Administration Reports. No statistics are given for Bombay and Coorg, but the total force may be set down at 165,000 men, or rather more than one constable to every 1,000 of the population. The proportion in England and Wales is 1 to 902 and in Ireland 1 to 420, but the constabulary force of India does not include the village police in every case:—

Province.	Area. Square Miles.	Population.	Constabulary Force.	Proportion of Police to Popu- lation—one Constable to
Madras, ...	124,250	26,539,052	24,967	1,127
Bombay, ...	140,127	13,530,912	...	...
Bengal, ...	240,162	38,501,283	30,002	1,283
N. W. Provinces, ...	83,369	30,110,615	25,081	1,205
Punjab, ...	95,768	17,593,946	21,037	831
Oudh, ...	23,818	8,464,382	8,140	1,039
Central Provinces, ...	114,718	9,104,511	8,810	1,033
British Burmah, ...	90,070	2,331,565	7,207	324
Berar, ...	17,334	5,231,565	2,546	855
Mysore, ...	27,003	3,929,715	23,204	169
Coorg, ...	2,400	113,581	...	...
Total, ...	960,046	152,514,873	150,994	1,051

Madras.

The strength of the Madras Constabulary, (inclusive of the Madras Town Police,) stood as follows in 1867-68:—

Inspector General and supervising Staff	...	6
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras		
Town	...	3
District Superintendents	...	21
Assistant Superintendents	...	21
Inspectors	...	498
Constabulary of all ranks	...	24,418
		<hr/> 24,967

The Kurnool Mounted Police, consisting of two Inspectors and fifty-six men,—the remaining portion of the old Rissalah of Irregular Horse,—were disbanded. The full sanctioned establishment was 25,790 of all ranks. The force was, therefore, 3·4 per cent. below strength. The following statement shews the distribution of the force:—

General Police duty, including Treasure Escort, Guards, &c.

				Distribution.
Rural Police ...	...	...	...	18,960
Municipal Police, Madras Town	...	...	...	1,129
„ other Towns	...	...	...	1,799
				21,888

State Services.

Revenue—Salt Preventive Establishment	...	...	...	1,610
„ Land Customs	...	...	...	154
				1,764
Jail Guards ...	...	...	...	1,315
				3,079

Exclusive of those performing purely State services, the proportion of Police to inhabitants was one to 1,127. In rural parts the proportion was one to 1,224, and in towns, one to 500. The proportion of Police to area was one to 5·6 square miles. The actual cost of the Police Proper, exclusive of State services, was Rs. 158-11-9 per Policeman, and 2½ Annas per head of the population. The Madras City Marine Police was self-supporting and cost Rs. 28,915. Municipal Police were established in forty-one towns thus relieving the revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,85,599.

There were 3,863 casualties, or 15·6 per cent., of the whole force, against 3,342—14 per cent.—in 1866; 1,922 men were dismissed or discharged, against 1,453 in 1866; and 1,632 resigned, against 1,395 in the preceding year. Desertions were rare, as two months' notice gives freedom from service. The death-rate was only 12·5 per thousand, against 20 per 1,000 in 1866. There were 11,578 Policemen fined during the year to the amount of Rs. 14,322. Magistrates convicted 481 Police officers, and higher Courts, twenty-six, an increase in the total number of ten upon 1866, when, however, forty-two, were higher Court convictions. In 1865, 407 were convicted by Magistrates, and 26 by Courts. Thirty-four men were punished for assault and criminal force, and twenty-eight for causing grievous and other hurt. These mainly arose from the innate craving of an Indian Policeman to compel disclosures when they have the real criminals in custody. Fifty-eight Policemen were punished for extortion and bribery and thirty-nine for negligently permitting escape. Out of 23,616 men, 14,357, or 60·6 per cent., can read and write, a slight improvement on previous years; and 5,193

men, or twenty-two per cent. of the force, received instruction in the District Schools, of whom 2,304 passed the prescribed test of their rank. Eighty Police officers passed the Special Test Examination. Out of 453 Inspectors 119 were Europeans and East Indians to 334 Natives. In Madras Town the Inspectors were almost exclusively Europeans or East Indians. There were 109 Brahmins, 12 Native Christians, and 24 Mahomedans in this grade. The Brahmin element predominates in the Central Range, and Bellary has a larger number of this caste (sixteen out of thirty-one Inspectors) than any other district. The Constabulary numbers 24,120 men, of whom 163 only are Europeans and East Indians; 7,284, or thirty per cent., are Mahomedans. The Central Range (comprising the Ceded Districts) has an unduly large proportion (forty-seven per cent.) of this class, which is being gradually reduced.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in maintaining the Police force on the Neilgherry Hills in an efficient and satisfactory condition. The hill batta did not compensate for the dearth of provisions, and for the discomforts of the climate. In certain tracts such are the Hill Maliahs of Ganjam, the Sowrah Hill country and the Gudum Hills in Vizagapatam, the Jeypore District, the Rompah Hill country, Godavery District, the Hill talooks, Collegal and Suttiamungalum, of Coimbatore and Wynaad in Malabar, the difficulties of Police working were greatly augmented. But in all these places the work was carried on with determined energy, notwithstanding the ravages of climate. In the Khond Hill Maliahs of Ganjam, the work of civilization slowly but steadily progressed, and it was believed that Meriah human sacrifices had entirely ceased. There has been no symptom of disaffection to Government since the repression of the last disturbance, in the beginning of 1866. The force in the Godavery District suffered cruelly from malignant fever during the year.

The ratio of detection fell off from that of 1866, but was much better than the average of three previous years. The Western Range shewed the best detection under heads of grave crime, and the Southern Range the worst. Tanjore, North Arcot, Bellary, South Arcot, and Cuddapah shew by far the largest number of cases reported. Grave crime was very heavy in these districts. The following is the order of districts according to the ratio of detection in these grave crimes, which chiefly test the ability of the Police :—

				Percentage of detected cases.
Districts.				
1.	South Canara	...	...	43·5
2.	Ganjam	...	...	40·8
3.	South Malabar	...	...	39·9
4.	Salem ...	...	...	38·4
5.	North Malabar	...	...	35·3
6.	Coimbatore	...	...	34·
7.	Vizagapatam	...	...	26·9
8.	Nellore ...	...	...	24·5
9.	Madras District	..	...	23·9
10.	Madras Town	...	...	21·9
11.	{ Godavery	...	...	} 20·1
	{ Madura	...	...
12.	{ North Arcot	...	...	} 19·8
	{ Tinnevelly	...	...
13.	Bellary	...	...	19·7
14.	Cuddapah	...	...	19·
15.	Kurnool	...	...	15·9
16.	Trichinopoly	...	...	15·1
17.	South Arcot	...	...	14·7
18.	Kistna	...	...	13·7
19.	Tanjore	...	...	12·9

Bombay.

Proposals for reorganizing the Police employed in the several Districts of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, on the system in force in the Northern Division, were submitted to Government. The object was to give the Police better pay and to reduce their number. The result of the past year's operations showed that the force had been much improved. In regard to the Railway police of the Northern Division a marked improvement took place since it was reorganized as a separate department, under an independent Superintendent for each line. No serious offence or accident occurred on either of the lines without the Superintendent or one of his Inspectors being telegraphed for, and arriving on the spot soon after. The Constabulary of the Poona district alone were reorganised under Government sanction in January 1868 and the Superintendent of Police, Major Henderson, reported that the "new arrangements had worked very satisfactorily since they had been in operation." Sanction was also received during the year for the reorganization of the Police of the Canara district "and it was hoped that the Police reorganization of the remaining districts of the Southern Division would likewise soon receive the sanction of Government. The long pending question relative to dispensing with the services of the Akulkote Contingent of Horse was finally brought to an issue towards the close of the year. Act 7 of 1867 (Bombay) for the re-

gulation of the district police was brought into operation in Sind during the year and the question of extending to the province the Village Police Act 8 of 1867 (Bombay) was also under consideration. The conduct of the Aden police improved during the year. Two out of three constables left, their places being supplied by others. Lieutenant Abbott gave his opinion that this morbid desire to quit the service after a short stay was occasioned by all the constables being on the same footing and pay and proposed a system of gradation. No statistical returns regarding the strength, condition or cost of the force appear in the Administration Report.

Bengal.

The police establishments in Bengal were of four kinds, viz., the Regular District Police; the Municipal Police; the Village Police; and the Railway Police. The strength of three of these is shown in the following table:—

Force.	Inspectors General.	Asst. Inspectors Genl.	Deputy Inspectors General.	District Superintendents.	Asst-tant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	European Constables.	Constables.	Sowars	Total strength.	Annual cost.
Regular Police ..	1	...	6	50	78	261	878	3,105	..	24,108	91	25,578	Rs. 42,06,136
Municipal Police ..	...	...	..	...	..	8	20	230	...	3,476	...	3,734	3,33,764
Railway ..	...	1	..	...	..	7	10	88	6	578	..	690	1,12,572
Total ..	1	1	6	50	78	276	908	3,423	6	28,162	91	30,002	46,53,072

The cost of the Regular Police included Rs. 1,43,010 for the force employed along the Eastern Frontier on which 54 posts were held by 1,136 policemen of all grades at a monthly cost of Rs. 11,917. A system of river patrol was introduced on the large rivers of the districts of Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Sylhet, Tipperah, and Pubna on the plan followed with much success in the Soonderbuns and Hooghly. Patrol boats for service on the rivers of Dacca and the adjacent districts, were sanctioned at an aggregate cost of Rs. 8,040 per annum, besides an outlay of Rs. 6,400 for the purchase of new boats. The organization of the small police force in the Naga hills was carefully attended to. Fresh arms and accoutrements were issued, so that the men might be efficiently equipped. As there were many vacancies and it was difficult to fill up the ranks on the spot, some 50 Goorkhas were entertained in the Purneah district, and forwarded to

Assam. Free grants of lands were made to these men. An expenditure of Rs. 1,250 per mensem was sanctioned for the organization of a subsidiary village police force in the hill tracts in the Chittagong district. The boats of each district were put under the orders of the District Superintendent, who with the sanction of the magistrates, fixed the limits of their boats. The boats were put in charge of 1 head constable, and from 2 to 4 constables. Their duty was to patrol the rivers and khalls, within fixed limits, to search boats under certain rules, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the character of the different towns and villages on and near the rivers and the habits of the people living in them, and to keep a strict watch on all suspicious vessels.

The amalgamation of the Municipal with the regular police was carried out in most districts, and in some with considerable saving to the imperial revenue. It was determined that the constables to be employed in towns and municipalities might be of two grades, receiving salaries of Rs. 5 and 6 respectively, and that over every 20 constables there should, if the funds admitted, be 1 jemadar or head constable on Rs. 10; further, that the watchmen of both grades should be considered members of the general police force. Many of the constables hold *chakran* lands in lieu of salary. In the Municipal Police there was 1 policeman to every 1,334 of the inhabitants, and to 7.3 square miles of country, at a cost of about 2 annas and 1 pie per head of population. The organization of the Railway Police was commenced in January 1867.

In the regulation districts the proportion of arms allowed is two to every five men. With the exception of the reserves, all the men had been disarmed; the arms having, as a rule, been withdrawn altogether from mofussil stations, and usually the men carrying nothing beyond their own batons. An exception, however, was made with regard to the patrols on the Grand Trunk Road in the passes through the hills and in the salt tracts, where the men carry swords. The guards in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and along the Assam frontier, carried the carbine and bayonet, to the use of which they are regularly trained. Each constable was furnished with a small book, in which was entered, in the Vernacular, the amount deducted from his pay, and the articles supplied to him, with the cost of the same. If he preferred it, a man after receiving his first kit, was allowed to supply himself with clothing, provided it was of the regulation pattern. The native officers were permitted to wear either the European or Native dress.

During the year, 7 Inspectors, 54 Sub-Inspectors, 207 head constables, and 1,302 constables, or a total of 1,570 men of all ranks, were judicially tried and punished, to 1,494 during the previous year. The convictions of the higher class of officers of the police, for serious offences, decreased. An increase took place in the number of policemen convicted of criminal offences, which is ascribed to the exertions of the District Superintendents to weed out worthless members of the force. There were only five instances in which torture had been employed and none of a very heinous description. In only two of the five were the parties charged considered guilty by the higher Courts. The general conduct of the force was good, and there was a steady improvement in its efficiency.

North Western Provinces.

The organization and discipline of the Constabulary was good, and their efficiency in guarding the Government Treasuries, Jails, and other public buildings and in patrolling, keeping order, and preserving the peace, was generally admitted. Their weak point was in their comparative failure as a detective body. The Municipal Constabulary of the Province was raised to 3 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 476 Head Constables, 8 Mounted Constables, and 5,148 Foot Constables, supplemented by 233 Jemadars and 3,113 Chowkeedars. The following scheme for the separation of the Armed and Civil Police was completed, and the allocation of every district revised :—

		Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Total.	Number of Fire-arms.	Number of Swords.
Armed,	...	76	733	4,702	...	5,511	5,461	76
Civil,	...	508	2,751	15,386	925	19,570	...	11,533
Total,	...	584	3,484	20,088	925	25,081	5,461	11,609

This was exclusive of the Ajmere and Mairwarra Police Corps. The principal armament remained in the Jhansie Division

where the population has never been disarmed, and where the Native States necessitate the presence of an armed Police. The mounted constabulary was reduced from 989, to 880, and divided into two grades, receiving pay at the rate of Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 per mensem respectively. The organization of a Government Police for the East Indian Railway was commenced. The following statement shows the religion, race and average height and weight of the members of the force.

Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.		Average age.	Average height.		Average weight.	
			Ft.	In.	Stones.	lbs.
According to Religion.	Mahomedans, ...	32	5	6	9	0
	Hindoos, ...	28	5	6	9	2
	Sikhs, ...	30	5	6	9	4
	Christians, ...	32	5	6	10	0
	Parsees, ...	30	5	6	10	0
	Other Castes, ...	31	5	5	8	12
According to Races.	Hindostances, ...	33	5	6	9	8
	Punjabees, ...	34	5	8	9	4
	Afghans, ...	34	5	7	9	10
	Beloochees, ...	33	5	6	0	0
	From West Himalayas, ...	29	5	5	8	4
	From Eastern Himalayas, ...	32	5	5	9	0
	Bengalees, ...	31	5	7	9	8
	From Mahratta Countries, ...	30	5	5	8	12
	Telingas, ...	33	5	6	10	0
	Canarese, ...	33	5	6	10	0
	Tamuls, ...	33	5	6	10	0
Hindoos, according to Caste.	Malabars, ...	33	5	4	10	0
	Other Castes, ...	26	5	5	9	2
	Brahmins, ...	29	5	7	9	6
	Rajpoots, ...	28	5	7	10	0
	Kayuths, ...	28	5	6	9	0
	Bunceahs, ...	30	5	6	8	10
	Aheers, ...	27	5	7	9	4
	Jats, ...	30	5	7	9	6
	Kahars, ...	31	5	6	9	6
	Sikhs, ...	32	5	8	9	4
Hillmen,	... ..	30	5	4	8	0
	Other Castes, ...	30	5	7	9	5

Punjab.

The police was divided into two distinct bodies, the police of the Peshawar and Derajat divisions, commonly called the Trans-Indus police, (including the six districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Gannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan,) and the Cis-Indus

police, comprising the remaining 26 districts of the province. The Trans-Indus police was constituted on the old system, under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts, subject to the *inspection*, but not the control, of the Inspector General of Police. The police Cis-Indus was under the direction of an Inspector General of Police, who is also Under-Secretary to Government, assisted by four Deputy Inspectors General. The following table shows the strength and cost of the force :—

				Rs.	
I. <i>Imperial police</i> (cost defrayed from Imperial funds.)	Trans-Indus.	Inspectors,	...	7	Total cost, 4,12,744
		Deputy Inspectors,	...	84	
		Sergeants,	...	276	
		Men,	...	2,868	
	Cis-Indus.	Inspector General,	...	1	Total cost, 22,08,703
		Deputy Insprs. Genl.,	...	4	
		District Supdts.,	...	25	
		Asst. District Supdts.,	...	29	
		Inspectors,	...	39	
		Deputy Inspectors,	...	397	
II. <i>Municipal</i> (cost defrayed from municipal funds.)	Trans-Indus.	Sergeants,	...	1,656	
		Constables,	...	10,311	
		Deputy Inspectors,	...	6	Total cost, 52,052
		Serjeants,	...	41	
	Cis-Indus.	Men,	...	734	
		Inspectors,	...	9	
		Deputy Inspectors,	...	14	Total cost, 4,24,094
		Sergeants,	...	356	
		Constables,	...	4,180	

21,037

Total, Rs. 30,97,598

Classified according to religion and caste the force was composed of Christians, 22, Mahomedans, 10,701, Brahmins, 1,539, Rajputs, 1,527, Hindus of Inferior Castes, 2,761, Sikhs, 3,942, Gurkhas, 30, Kukas, 39, Muzbis, 27, and Parsi, 1; and according to country thus,—Hindustanis, 2,430, Panjabis, 14,924, Affghans, 1,829, Beloochis, 381, Bengalis, 42, Foreign States, Trans-Indus, 158, Foreign States, Cis-Indus, 820, and Europeans, 5.

The police force of the Province (including municipal police) consisted of 21,037 men and officers, or 1 policeman to 831 persons. The total cost was Rs. 30,97,598, of which Rs. 26,21,452 was defrayed from imperial, and Rs. 4,76,145 from municipal funds. The average cost per head of population was Rs. 0-2-10. No less than 8,958 men of all ranks were employed in escorting treasure, and on an average 1,214 men were daily employed in guarding jails and prisoners removed into camp on account of epidemics. In addition to purely police duties, the police furnished guards to 26 jails, containing an average of

9,989 prisoners, of whom only 15 escaped; furnished treasure escorts aggregating 8,959 men; collected the mortuary returns of the Province; and were of the greatest service in maintaining quarantine cordons during the prevalence of cholera. The police further supplied 383 men to assist in preserving order at the Hurdwar fair, to the entire satisfaction of the local authorities.

The *conduct* of the force during the year was generally satisfactory. Out of a force of 20,899 men of all ranks, 271 or 1·2 per cent. were punished judicially, and 4,056 or 20 per cent. departmentally, during the year; the conduct of the force during the prevalence of cholera epidemic was most exemplary. Resignations amounted to 6 per cent., chiefly among 2nd class constables, who received only Rs. 6 per mensem. The Lieutenant Governor having for upwards of three years watched the working of the two systems in force in the Punjab, the old system and that set on foot under Act V. of 1861, side by side, put on record his testimony to the superior efficiency of the *new*. Under the new system organised crime is far better kept in check, offences are more accurately recorded, the people are less oppressed, illegal and unauthorized arrests are rarer, while reliable information of what is going on is promptly furnished to the Government. There is doubtless much to improve in the *new* police, and it is unfortunately saddled with a large number of the old military police, whose previous training and habits rendered them anything but fit material for the detective duties of an organized constabulary; but His Honour strongly deprecates any change in the law.

Oudh.

A scheme for the separation of the police into two bodies, armed and civil, was sanctioned but not fully carried out. It was also complicated by the financial arrangements, and the impossibility of carrying out certain reductions, which were a part of the scheme, owing to the want of proper jail accommodation in the Province, and the difficulty experienced in placing the intramural guard duty in the hands of the jail burkundazes on account of the want of security in the prisons. Measures were however taken, by the stoppage of enlistment to a certain extent, gradually to reduce the force to the proposed strength and to carry out the intramural guard system of jail burkundazes in all jails suitable to it. There were no changes in the municipal police. The rural police improved, and much was done to ensure their regular payment.

They were appointed by the zemindars and paid by them in land or money at their option, provided the authorities were satisfied that the provision made was sufficient. If the zemindar failed, after warning, to pay the chowkeedar, the Deputy Commissioner collected the cess from him, under a clause in his kubooleeyut, and paid the chowkeedar himself. The chowkeedar could only be dismissed by order of the Deputy Commissioner. The strength of the Regular Police force in the Province is returned at 6,376 men and officers of all grades. The strength of the City and Town police was 1,764 men supported by Rs. 35,095 from the Imperial Government and Rs. 1,17,087 from local funds. A force of 130 were maintained in the cantonments of Lucknow, Seetapore and Fyzabad. It was found necessary to withdraw from the zemindars, the power of dismissing chowkedars at pleasure. In future this can only be done by order of the Deputy Commissioner for incompetence or misconduct. There was a large decrease in the punishments inflicted on the police force. The numbers are :—

1865.	1866.	1867.
2,009	2,019	1,497

The punishments consisted chiefly of extra drills and confinements. Seven men were punished for bribery and extortion, 20 for permitting prisoners to escape and 35 for breach of police-rules. Seventy police officers and men passed through the Police-High School.

Central Provinces.

The Police Force numbered 8,810 men including 39 European Officers, 254 Native Officers, 8,136 Constables, and 381 Mounted Constables. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 12,14,245 of which Rs. 10,77,090 was paid from Imperial funds, Rs. 5,949 by individuals and offices supplied, and Rs. 1,31,197 from local funds. The distribution of the Regular force was as follows :—272 men were employed as armed guards over treasuries, 353 were guarding jails, 976 were at head-quarters of districts, and absent on leave ; and 5,811 were on police duty. This force gave an average of 48 men to each of the 154 sub-divisions or Thannahs, and about 15 men to each of the 494 police posts. A special Police was organized for the care of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway lines open in the Central Provinces, consisting of 1 European Inspector, 2 European Constables and 57 Native Constables distributed over 11 Stations in the districts of Wurdah, Nagpore and Nimar. They were supervised and controlled by the District Superintendents of Police, who

received a small monthly allowance from the Railway Company for their services. The Company also paid for the European Inspector and Constables. The cost per annum to the Company amounted to Rs. 5,820. The Police, too, were in some parts weak in proportion to the areas to be guarded. The returns show the number of policemen punished :—

<i>By Magistrates.</i>		<i>By Police Officers.</i>	
Fined ...	113	Fined...	2,538.
Imprisoned ...	113	Dismissed ...	530.
Other punishments	3		
	229		3,068

The following statement gives the average height of the different castes composing the police, in feet and inches.

According to Religion.—Mahomedans 5-5½, Hindoos 5-5½, Sikhs 5-6½, Christians 5-6¼, and Parsees 5-4½.

According to countries and races.—Hindoostanees 5-5 4-5ths, Punjabees 5-6½, Affghans 5-4½, Belodchees 5-8, from Western Himalayas 5-7, from Eastern Himalayas 5-6, Bengalees 5-5½, from Mahratta countries 5-5¾, Telingas 5-6¾, Canarese 6-6 and Tamuls 5-5¾.

Hindoos according to caste.—Brahmins 5-6½, Rajpoots 5-6, and others 5-5½.

There was still a deficiency of detective skill on the part of the Police generally, although there were not wanting counterbalancing instances of first rate detective ability on the part of individual officers.

British Burmah.

The following table shows the strength of the force :—

	1866.		1867.	
	No. of all Ranks.	Cost Rupees.	No. of all Ranks.	Cost Rupees.
Regular Constabulary ...	5,693	11,66,176	5,693	11,85,576
Village Constabulary ...	945	1,13,400	945	1,13,400
Municipal Constabulary (paid by Towns) ...	569	1,08,630	569	1,08,639
Total ...	7,207	13,88,206	7,207	14,07,606

Of the above 303 were employed in the Settlement of Port Blair in the Andaman Islands. The superintendence of the whole was vested in the Chief Commissioner of the Province; its administration was conducted by an Inspector General, with Superintendents and officers of subordinate grades, under the general control of the Commissioners of divisions and district magisterial officers. Of the imperial Police, 171 were over treasuries, 306 over gaols, and 85 were non-effective; exclusive of vacancies, there were 4,820 for the general police duties of the entire province; the average area of each European officer's charge was 1,608 square miles, and 42,530 of population, and of each native officer's charge, 209 square miles and a population of 5,538 souls. The majority of the police were natives of the country, but in towns where there are mixed foreign elements, natives of India were generally enlisted, as also in a few other localities where more strict discipline than the Burmese relish is requisite, such as over gaols.

The following statement shows the Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police :—

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average Age.		Average Height.		Average Weight.	
<i>According to religion.</i>		Ys.	Ms.	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Mahomedans,	...	30	10	5	4	7	12
Hindoos,	...	30	8	5	4	8	1
Buddhists,	...	29	8	5	4	4	11
Christians,	...	29	6	5	5	8	1
<i>According to Countries and Races.</i>							
Natives of India,	...	30	7	5	4	7	5
Burmese,	...	28	5	5	4	7	12
Karens,	...	28	3	5	3	8	13
Malays,	...	32	7	5	4	7	1
Shans,	...	30	4	5	1	8	11
General Average,	...	29	11	5	3	7	13

Deducting nearly 2,000 men for service at Port Blair, as guards over Gaols and Treasuries, and to watch the Frontier, for the real criminal work of the province there remained only 3,656 men. This gave an area of 24 square miles to each Policeman. Excluding the Municipal population as provided for by the Municipal Police, the working district Police was one to 581 of the dis-

strict population. The returns of men discharged from the Force during the year, either at their own desire or by orders of the Superintendents, showed a want of permanency among the lower grades of the Constabulary. The conduct of the Force generally was satisfactory.

Berar.

The general working of the Police continued eminently satisfactory. The strength was 2,546 of all grades, allowing a policeman to every 6·8 square miles, and to every 855 of the population. For the Punjab in 1866, the proportion was one policeman to 736 souls; in the North Western Provinces in 1865, one to 1,127; in Madras, one to 1,019 and in Bengal, one to 1,513. The cost was Rs. 4,59,046 : amounting to a rate of three annas four pie (or 5d.) on each head of the population. The punishments inflicted on members of the force are thus tabulated :—

Grades.	Punishments of the Police by their own officers.							Punishment of the Police by Judicial Officers, under Act V. of 1861, & the Penal Code.			
	Extra Drill.	Suspension.	Reduction.	Dismissal.	Fine.	Amount of fine.		Sanctioned strength of each grade.	Imprisonment with fine.	Imprisonment without fine.	Fine only.
Inspectors	1	...	...	Rs.	A. P.	12	...	...	...
Chief Constables	...	9	10	5	47	560	15 9	86	1	...	1
Head Constables	...	6 15	45	12	86	362	14 2	298	2	3	3 8
Constables—Foot	...	200 31	124	162	524	756	12 7	2,088	13	37	14 64
Camel Sowars	...	6	1	...	2 10	52	7 7	40	...	...	...
Total	...	212 57	180	181	667	1,733	12 1	2,524	16	40	17 73

Police Schools were established during the year at the headquarters of each district, and books, slates, mats, &c., were purchased out of a sum of Rs. 340, which remained on the abolition of the Treasure Escort Establishment. At each head-quarters station a Chief Constable and a Head Constable, selected for their superior knowledge of the Codes and Police Regulations, were, when available from other duties, employed as Instructors

in the schools. Resignations during the last three years were numerous.

In 1865, 289 resigned out of a force of ...	...	2,376
„ 1866, 329 do. do. ...	...	2,421
„ 1867, 343 do. do. ...	...	2,524

Too many of the men were natives of Hindostan, who serve for a few years, and then desire to return with their savings. District Superintendents exerted themselves to obtain recruits in Berar, but with little success.

Mysore and Coorg.

In Mysore generally no organic changes were made in the constitution of the police. The subject was under consideration, but its settlement had been delayed by difficulties arising out of the actual and prospective political situation. But increased attention was paid to the police by district officers, and the returns shewed a greater measure of success in the detection of crime. The principal alteration was in the Munjerabad talook of Hassan district, where 34 peons were reduced in order to raise the pay of the others, a measure which became necessary owing to the high wages given upon the coffee estates in that part of the country. The total number of police throughout the Province was 23,204. The cost for the year having been Rs. 5,83,766. But including the village police of the Nugur division the force would probably be about 30,000 men. In the town and cantonment of Bangalore there were 439 constables paid by Government at the rate of Rs. 84-1-11 per man annually.

The oldest policemen were in the Nugur division, the average age of the Lingayets in that division being 47, and that of the Rajpoots 43. Christians were found to weigh less than Mahomedans, and considerably less than those of the Hindoo religion. It would be difficult fully to account for this; but diet and habits of life have probably more influence upon the weight than religious belief. On the whole there was increased care and better success in the administration.

Coorg.—The Coorg police, except in the towns of Mercara and Veerajenderpétt, is composed of Jummah ryots, who hold lands on a feudal tenure as a remuneration for the services rendered by them as a body of police. The system, though in a measure defective, is considered to be the best suited to a mountainous and wooded tract of country like Coorg, and has always been reported to have worked well, while it is undoubtedly popular with the Coorgs themselves. In the towns of Mercara

and Veerajenderpett, there are 25 regular police, who are spoken of by the Superintendent as being the most miserable specimens of their class. The Superintendent considers it essential that their present rate of pay should be raised, and that they should be placed on a better footing than the common coolies in Coorg, who earn from 7 to 9 Rs. a month.

CHAPTER VII.

JAILS.

Progress of Prison Reform.

THE daily jail population of British India, without the Feudatory States, is 74,000. In 1835, when preparing a Criminal Code, Mr. Macaulay wrote a minute on jail reform, which resulted in the appointment of a Committee to report on the subject by Sir C. Metcalfe, Acting Governor General. That Committee, consisting of the highest and ablest officials of Government and the Supreme Court, reported that "generally the care that is taken of the physical condition of these unfortunate men in the great essentials of cleanliness, attention to the sick, and the provision of food and clothing, appears to us to be highly honorable to the Government of British India. In this point of view, when fair allowance shall be made for the climate of the country and the habits of the people, we doubt whether India will not bear a comparison even with England." But, in India as in England, the prison was demoralizing while it was not a very unpleasant residence. The Committee urged that the political necessity for turning attention to a moral reform in prison discipline is only made the stronger by there being little necessity for much physical reform. The reforms which followed the Committee's investigations were increased by the appointment of an Inspector-General of Jails in each Province between 1844 and 1850, a step to which Lord Dalhousie referred as one of the great measures of his administration. The third great reform took place in 1862 when the jails, which had been supervised by the Magistrates, were placed under Civil Assistant Surgeons. The last series of reforms originated in 1864, when Lord Lawrence appointed a Committee which issued recommendations based generally on those of 1836. Government decided that no central jail (intended for all prisoners sentenced to a term exceeding one year) should be built for more than 1,000 prisoners; and that the minimum space allotted to each prisoner should be nine feet by six or 54 superficial feet, and nine feet by six by

twelve, or 648 cubic feet. Funds were promised for the improvement and extension of jail buildings according to these orders. In a Note on jails and jail discipline in India in 1867-68, Mr. A. P. Howell, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, shows the results of these orders in each Province. The following statement gives a list of all jails sanctioned by the Government of India for construction since May 1864, with the number of prisoners which each is intended to accommodate and the probable cost :—

	Total No. of Prison- ers.	Cost of Jails.		
		Cash outlay.	Convict labour.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	2,897	9,38,125	58,643	9,96,768
Bombay	1,270	7,34,514	...	7,34,514
Bengal	182	3,85,168	4,305	3,89,473
North-Western Provinces	5,559	9,49,643	4,96,848	14,46,491
Punjab	1,234	2,40,429	...	2,40,429
Oude	1,446	2,35,470	1,60,000	3,95,470
Central Provinces ...	4,203	12,14,449	1,84,554	13,99,003
British Burmah	568	3,20,683	...	3,20,683
Hyderabad	1,120	3,99,790	23,684	4,23,474
Central India	198	49,419	...	49,419
Mysore and Coorg ...	1,570	3,85,007	17,259	4,02,266
Total	20,247	58,52,697	9,45,293	67,97,990

The adoption of the cellular system has been urged on Government. Further enquiry is necessary as to its alleged superiority, and even if its superiority has been tested conclusively in Europe, its suitability on sanitary grounds to the several climates of India, a point on which the best authorities are divided, has yet to be demonstrated. So far as inspection and superintendence are concerned, nothing further is required for the jails in India. All that is wanted is that the officials should act up to the rules prescribed for their guidance in the several Jail Codes, and there is no reason to suppose that this is not generally the case.

Mortality.

The mortality in Indian jails has ever been, and is still, the most assailable blot in the jail administration. Serious as that mortality is in some cases, it is impossible at present to say how far it is excessive when compared with the ordinary death-rate of the free population. The Committee of 1836 found that "there exist no known data from which to infer the mortality of the labouring classes in this country. The Committee of 1864 found the data as much wanting then as twenty-eight years previously, and the same want exists now. The Committee of 1864 found the causes of sickness and death in Indian prisons to be—(1), overcrowding, with the attendant evils of bad ventilation, bad conservancy, and bad drainage; (2), insufficient food, clothing, cleanliness, and medical inspection; (3), sleeping on the ground; and (4), exaction of labour from unfit persons. Very much has been done in the matter of overcrowding, medical inspection and labour. Not a little is now being done to remedy the evils of bad conservancy, bad drainage, insufficient food, clothing, and cleanliness, and of sleeping on the ground. In the Jail Codes of all Provinces, the dry-earth system of conservancy is enjoined for universal adoption, and the minutest instructions are given for deodorising and burying the excreta. That system has been most successful. As regards diet the Committee of 1836 was of opinion that even then prison fare was very far superior to the food which the labouring class would ordinarily obtain. The Committee of 1864 took a more indulgent view of the requirements of prisoners, and their recommendations are carefully carried out. Only greater attention and more minute superintendence are wanted in some jails to secure the prisoners receiving their prescribed quantities. The matter is one of extreme difficulty in a country where petty peculation is a recognised institution, and it can only be met by the most minute supervision and the severest punishment in every case of detected fraud. The Committee of 1864 recommended that suitable clothing should be provided for all prisoners whether tried or untried, and that extra clothing on an order from the medical officer should be supplied to the sick, the aged, and the infirm. The Committee of 1864 considered sleeping upon the ground to be extremely injurious to health, and raised earthen sleeping berths or platforms have been generally adopted. The results of the above measures of improvement are shewn in this return of the mortality in the Jails in the several Provinces of India for the five years ending 1867-68:—

MADRAS.					BOMBAY.				
Year.	Prison population.	Death-rate.	Daily average.	Death-rate.	Year.	Prison population.	Death-rate.	Daily average.	Death-rate.
1863-64 ...	24,944	3.30	7,683	10.72	1863-64	20,282	2.14	5,635	7.70
1864-65 ...	24,311	4.10	7,881	12.26	1864-65	20,289	1.21	5,806	4.25
1865-66 ...	24,955	3.91	8,680	11.26	1865-66	24,298	2.68	6,485	10.04
1866-67 ...	31,692	3.57	9,808	11.56	1866-67	22,015	1.54	6,279	5.40
1867-68 ...	29,060	1.45	10,159	4.15	1867-68	20,351	0.98	5,822	3.44
DENGAL.					NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
1863 ...	77,091	2.87	17,957	9.52	1863 ...	58,346	1.96	15,825	7.22
1864 ...	81,970	1.36	18,176	6.17	1864 ...	60,155	1.67	15,899	6.33
1865 ...	90,333	1.24	18,842	5.95	1865 ...	75,855	0.70	16,705	3.17
1866* ...	114,570	2.04	22,151	10.55	1866 ...	81,292	0.52	16,946	2.50
1867 ..	89,120	1.00	20,183	5.88	1867 ..	76,098	0.52	16,084	2.45
PUNJAB.					CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
1863 ...	30,881	2.13	9,834	6.71	1863 ...	15,842	2.65	4,131	10.14
1864 ...	31,841	2.59	9,502	8.67	1864 ...	15,510	2.07	4,193	7.67
1865 ...	33,542	1.09	10,308	3.56	1865 ...	14,118	3.45	4,016	12.15
1866 ...	32,764	0.56	10,292	1.79	1866 ...	13,598	2.05	3,749	7.44
1867 ...	32,696	0.77	9,989	2.53	1867 ...	13,747	1.09	3,637	4.07
OUDH.					BRITISH BURMAH.				
1863 ...	16,054	4.10	5,018	13.13	1863 ..	Information not available.	3,443	7.17	
1864 ...	20,566	2.31	5,709	8.35	1864 ...	11,225	3.46	4,045	9.54
1865 ...	16,854	3.86	5,584	11.65	1865 ...	10,739	4.42	3,871	12.27
1866 ...	16,713	2.63	6,038	7.30	1866 ...	11,287	3.48	3,602	10.91
1867 ...	16,378	1.48	6,516	2.72	1867-68	11,302	1.45	3,521	4.65
BERAR.					MYSORE.				
1863 ...	Information not available.	705	2.70	1863 ...	10,312	1.64	1,579	10.70	
1864 ...	...	632	2.60	1864 ...	14,510	0.86	1,840	6.74	
1865 ...	...	870	27.00	1865 ...	9,855	1.72	1,785	9.52	
1866 ...	...	856	1.53	1866 ...	23,411	1.01	2,647	8.92	
1867 ...	2,775	.72	879	2.27	1867 ...	20,511	1.04	2,813	7.54

* The famine year.

The proper principles of complete classification are fully recognized in India, and are carried out whatever central jails are completed. In the smaller jails owing to structural defects the rules are in advance of the system : but even in these jails there is no association between those classes which by universal consent should be kept separate.

Discipline and General Management.

In all provinces the treatment of prisoners under trial corresponds very closely with that prescribed in the regulations attached to the English Prisons Act, 1865. They are permitted to wear their own clothes, to cook for themselves, and to communicate with their legal advisers ; fetters are only imposed in the case of desperate characters and when absolutely necessary for security. No labour of any kind can be expected from them, but a rigid attention to cleanliness is insisted upon. The treatment of civil prisoners resembles in all material respects that of prisoners under trial. The intention of the law is that a sentence of labour or rigorous imprisonment is to be an aggravation of the term of imprisonment. Three classes of labor have been introduced—hard, medium, and light ; the allotment of each prisoner to a class being left to the determination of the medical officer according to the prisoner's physical capacity. In Bengal, especially, it has been sought by Dr. Mouat, the Inspector General, to make prison labour reformatory and remunerative without lessening its punitive character. Whereas in 1835 the net profits of prison labour in the Great Jail at Alipore were Rs. 2,500, in 1867 they were Rs. 2,50,000 ; and in three even of the district jails the prisoners employed on manufactures netted sums which not only covered the cost of their maintenance, but also produced a surplus. During the last 14 years some prisons in Bengal under Dr. Mouat's superintendence have yielded a net profit of 40 lakhs of rupees.

Intimately connected with the subject of labour is that of rewards and punishments and remission of sentences. In Bengal the only rewards open to prisoners are—(1) employment in the subordinate offices of the jail as work overseers, convict warders, and convict guards ; and (2) the grant of intermediate imprisonment. These rewards are open to all classes of convicts, and are accorded for continued good conduct in prison, but no convict is eligible for the former until the expiry of the prescribed term of labour of the first class, or for the latter until he has completed the prescribed periods of first and second class labour, and has discharged without fault the duties of convict overseer, warder, or guard. This indulgence, founded apparently on Sir W. Crofton's

system in Ireland, is stated to be very highly prized, and was allowed in eighteen cases in 1867 against nine in 1866 and six in 1865. The jail punishments are fetters, solitary confinement in cells, and flogging. As in the majority of the Bengal jails there are no cells flogging is the only really efficient punishment, and is of very frequent occurrence. In 1867 no less than 20 per cent. of the daily average of prisoners underwent this punishment, but it does not appear to be very severe. It is never inflicted without the cognizance of the medical officer, and the number of stripes in no case exceeds thirty. In Madras the system of rewards resembles that in Bengal as regards promotion to prison offices, and there is also a system of remission of sentences. The punishments are flogging, reduction of diet, extra labour, separate confinement, and double irons. In Bombay the system of rewards resembles that in Bengal and Madras as regards promotion to prison offices, but with this exception that prisoners sentenced for murder, dacoity, highway robbery, rape, and unnatural crimes are disqualified. There is, however, nothing in this Presidency corresponding with the mark system, or with the system of conditional remission of sentence as in Madras, or with the system of intermediate imprisonment that obtains in Bengal. The punishments are solitary confinement up to seven days' confinement in the stocks up to 12 hours, and corporal punishment not exceeding 25 stripes with a rattan. In the North-Western Provinces a system of good conduct marks was introduced in 1861, and is said to work admirably in the central jail; convicts are also eligible to promotion to prison offices after a uniform period of probation, and are reported to be "the most trustworthy officials of the class." It has been found, however, impossible to carry out the mark system in the district jails. The punishments are the same as in Madras. Of a prison population of 44,930 during 1867 the number of punishments inflicted was 1,524, of which 1,103 cases were of flogging, 132 of solitary confinement, 46 of shortened diet. In the Punjab as in the North-West there is a system of marks and of promotion to prison offices. Remission of sentence can be regularly earned. Progress in the work-shops and good behaviour entitle a prisoner to be recommended for release. Punishments are increased labour, refusal of permission to see relatives, solitary confinement, heavy irons, and in extreme cases flogging; the latter under the restrictions in force in Bengal. The Oude system of rewards, punishments, and remission of sentence following is in force in the Punjab. In the Central Provinces the system of marks and of promotion to prison offices is prescribed in the

Jail Code, as also the Bengal rules of intermediate imprisonment. In British Burmah the rewards are interviews with friends and promotion to prison offices. Remission of sentence can be earned by all prisoners except those disqualified under the same rules as those in force in the Central Provinces, but there is no system of intermediate imprisonment. Remission of sentence is carried to a greater pitch in this Province than elsewhere. From the last report it appears that out of a prison population of about 11,300 no less than 134 prisoners earned remissions of various terms. Punishments for males are solitary confinement, fetters, and flogging; forty stripes being the maximum for one offence; the latter punishment is only to be inflicted in the presence of the Native Doctor. For females the punishments prescribed in the Jail Code are "placing them in a straight jacket, or handcuffs, or both, and cutting their hair close." In Berar the rules on the subject of rewards and punishments are those in force in the Central Provinces, but the jails are not sufficiently advanced to admit of their being fully carried out in practice. In Mysore the punishments are imposition of fetters, separation in a punishment-yard, extra labor, punishment exercise, wearing a mask, place on bad conduct list, carrying with it many disadvantages, solitary confinement with hard labor, solitary confinement without work and no non-labouring rations, and finally flogging. The rewards are promotion to jail offices, permission to see friends, badge for industry or good conduct, occasional issue of fruit, books to read, place upon the good conduct list carrying with it some small privileges, and a hope of a recommendation for a remission of punishment.

In Coorg there is only one jail, containing on an average 100 prisoners, and as far as practicable the Punjab rules are on all points enforced.

Education.

In Bengal the number of prisoners under instruction at the close of 1866 was 189, the number admitted during the year was 702, but no paid agency is employed. In Madras reading and writing are taught by convict agency in the central jails and in some district jails, and the means of introducing a more general system are under consideration. In Bombay the system of educating prisoners through convicts and without paid agency, is carried out whenever practicable. Schools have been established in every jail, and the success in several instances has been well marked. In the

North-West particular attention has been paid to this subject since 1854, and from the last report it would seem that 13·55 per cent. of the prison population were taught to read during incarceration, and 86 per cent. to write, notwithstanding the fact that of the total 29,350 admissions during the year, no less than 10,787 were for periods under three months. In the Punjab education is provided for the prisoners in every Jail and many prisoners annually leave Jail who have learned to read and write during their incarceration. At the close of 1867 43 per cent. of the prisoners were under instruction, and of 2,905 prisoners who could read 1,949 had learnt to do so in jail. In Oudh a certain number of prisoners are daily instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic by a paid teacher assisted by prisoner-teachers in the central prison, and the same system has been also introduced into the Fyzabad and Seetapore jails. In the Central Provinces education is carried out in all jails where the prisoners are not employed under the Department of Public Works, and from the last return it appears that of a prison population of 13,747 during the year, 1,206 prisoners could read, and 348 could read and write; and of these 515 learned to do so while in jail. In British Burmah rules similar to those in the Punjab are prescribed in the Jail Code, but there is this difference in the two Provinces—in British Burmah seven-tenths of the prisoners are found to be able to read and write their own vernaculars, and hence the form of education that has been introduced is to teach English. In Berar the prisoners are employed in building the jails for their future accommodation, and education has not yet been commenced. In Mysore nothing has been done as regards the education of any prisoners except juveniles.

Re-Convictions.

In Bengal out of 32,141 prisoners convicted last year only 868 were re-convictions, or in the proportion of 2·70 re-convicted to convicted. Dr. Mouat is not satisfied with the correctness of these figures, but he confesses that as far as they go they show the proportion to re-convictions to be smaller in Bengal than in any country in Europe. On the other hand the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab declares that prison discipline in that province is penal and deterrent, "far more deterrent in fact than in the jails in England, the ratio of re-commitments to commitments in the prisons of England and Wales being 32 per cent. in 1866, or more than twice as great as the ratio of the re-commitments in the Punjab." In the

North-Western Provinces of 173,982 sentenced in the years 1861-67 inclusive 8,355 had been once and 3,606 twice before convicted, and 1,927 had been frequently convicted. From this it would appear that committals have gone on steadily increasing, and if it may be accepted that an increase in committals is a stronger proof of a bad state of prison discipline than a decrease of re-committals the result is unsatisfactory. But in the absence of authentic statistics of the increase of population, of the effect of a more vigorous and searching administration, of the operation of the Codes that during the last few years have come into force, and of the greater efficiency of the re-organized police, any such inference would be very untrustworthy. Another disturbing element in any calculation based upon statistics of committals, is the constant interchange of territories from one Province to another. Lastly, it will be remembered that, even if complete statistics for a sufficient number of years were available in any Province, they would prove but little as regards any *system* of prison discipline, because no Province can be said as yet to have any fixed and complete system of prison discipline at all. Every year sees changes and improvements, and pending the completion of central jails prison discipline must remain in quite a transitional state.

Mr. Howell draws the following conclusions from a review of the whole subject. Prisoners in Indian Jails are generally well fed, well clothed and well cared for, and strenuous efforts are being made in all Provinces for their better accommodation. There are no means of comparing the mortality in Jails with that of the free population, but under better sanitary arrangements and stricter medical supervision, the mortality is generally on the decrease. A great deal has been done in all the most essential points of prison discipline, but there is a tendency, especially in the Bengal Presidency, to lay too much stress upon this discipline being made remunerative.

Expenditure.

The gross annual cost of prisons and prison establishments, exclusive of building charges incurred in the Department of Public Works, amounted in 1867 to £470,869. The following shows the total expenditure, net and gross, for the five years ending 1867:—

Province.	Year.	Total Expenditure.							Total annual ex- penditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Net receipts from prison manufac- ture.	Total net cost to Government per prisoner.
		For repairs and building not executed by the Public Works De- partment.	For Estab- lishments, including Jail Guards.	In diet.	In clothing.	Medicines and Hospi- tal charges.	Con-tingen- cies, includ- ing all other charges.						
Bengal	1863-64	Rs. 9,883	2,91,380	3,57,432	54,795	12,542	27,508	7,53,540	4,53,882	27 15 8	30 14 0	Rs. As. P.	
	1864-65	10,386	3,17,253	4,48,429	78,556	10,623	37,860	9,03,107	3,41,750	30 14 0	34 10 8	Rs.	
	1865-66	21,090	3,58,210	5,90,557	77,918	11,472	42,628	11,01,875	3,52,178	39 13 11	45 10 8	Rs.	
	1866-67	41,897	3,59,667	8,16,897	89,363	18,000	67,063	13,92,887	3,55,508	45 10 8	53 4 8	Rs.	
	1867	40,369	4,44,107	6,54,366	95,377	16,061	63,960	13,14,243	4,41,238	53 4 8	62 7 1	Rs.	
Bombay	1863-64	13,806	1,61,947	2,12,566	23,352	8,819	18,478	4,38,968	87,111	62 7 1	69 8 8	Rs.	
	1864-65	11,646	1,69,086	2,49,210	24,231	8,078	19,186	4,81,437	77,656	69 8 8	83 13 6	Rs.	
	1865-66	10,833	2,77,653	2,98,103	50,724	15,344	44,069	6,96,726	1,52,982	83 13 6	64 0 4	Rs.	
	1866-67	5,334	2,25,877	2,52,948	28,685	16,143	35,010	5,63,997	1,62,006	64 0 4	63 14 9	Rs.	
	1867-68	7,529	2,50,380	2,43,839	33,725	13,378	41,228	5,90,079	2,17,930	63 14 9	89 0 0	Rs.	
Madras	1863-64	5,841	1,74,918	2,37,114	27,690	3,984	37,182	4,86,729	.....	89 0 0	.....	Rs.
	1864-65	7,911	1,86,648	2,90,713	37,057	5,783	37,492	5,65,604	.....	89 0 0	.....	Rs.
	1865-66	6,385	2,36,530	3,27,569	33,933	5,343	42,991	6,22,751	.....	89 0 0	.....	Rs.
	1866-67	6,656	2,67,917	4,96,411	41,186	4,253	66,539	8,82,362	7,618	89 0 0	.....	Rs.
	1867-68	4,902	.....	4,75,428	37,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 0 0	.....	Rs.
N. W. Provinces	1863	18,979	3,12,356	1,91,841	28,903	9,754	41,905	6,03,738	3,35,558	38 14 0	44 6 0	Rs.	
	1864	7,862	3,05,845	2,69,120	51,028	10,921	49,760	6,94,536	3,79,395	44 6 0	47 9 0	Rs.	
	1865	12,410	3,18,068	3,42,534	50,409	9,765	47,114	7,80,350	3,93,414	47 9 0	47 7 0	Rs.	
	1866	26,837	2,97,306	3,62,432	46,339	9,528	53,880	7,96,372	4,38,705	47 7 0	45 12 0	Rs.	
	1867	33,156	3,06,126	2,78,898	46,438	8,239	62,913	7,35,770	4,35,072	45 12 0	45 12 0	Rs.	

Punjab	1863	9,537	1,97,023	1,10,835	23,938	13,191	16,470	3,70,994	55,254	32	1	8
	1864	14,600	2,06,089	1,56,878	53,922	14,232	16,088	4,61,809	53,362	42	15	9
	1865	24,832	2,08,173	2,18,391	53,144	11,870	16,265	5,34,675	74,781	44	9	11
	1866	19,900	2,07,507	2,23,152	39,936	11,108	16,268	5,18,591	79,930	42	9	11
	1867	34,034	2,12,190	2,25,201	38,373	12,563	22,231	5,44,595	71,815	47	5	2
Oudh	1863	1,06,720	1,06,893	58,836	14,723	3,395	8,321	1,91,994	1,940	37	13	0
	1864	1,12,025	1,06,893	92,975	18,442	4,092	10,681	2,33,088	13,015	38	8	0
	1865	1,27,678	1,12,025	1,08,085	14,319	5,395	15,780	2,55,604	13,014	43	7	0
	1866	1,26,749	1,39,829	21,929	8,366	17,962	17,962	3,15,754	7,565	31	4	0
	1867	1,26,749	87,544	12,420	4,097	17,111	2,47,921	18,323	15,325	35	4	0
Central Provinces	1863	6,175	82,679	65,343	12,494	10,320	10,561	1,87,573	9,563	43	1	0
	1864	4,093	88,900	76,271	18,234	11,640	14,108	2,13,246	21,725	45	10	0
	1865	5,216	96,192	88,284	17,071	14,613	11,225	2,32,603	24,776	51	11	0
	1866	5,813	90,816	1,10,902	17,734	16,549	12,729	2,54,603	36,092	58	4	0
	1867	10,888	98,535	88,040	20,320	14,492	12,298	2,44,572	53,650	51	12	0
British Burmah	1863	35,354	1,11,545	89,712	8,494	4,646	11,545	2,61,296	50,375	61	4	2
	1864	1,446	98,400	1,04,530	8,115	1,862	13,188	2,27,541	30,608	48	11	0
	1865-66	Not available.	1,06,809	1,12,619	6,238	610	13,340	2,39,616	29,142	56	14	2
	1866-67	1,378	1,18,244	1,15,162	8,170	752	13,027	2,56,733	40,684	59	7	7
	1867-68	2,097	1,23,024	1,06,549	9,813	328	12,760	2,54,571	53,916	56	15	9
Benar	1863	774	12,824	23,197	1,663	2,610	1,814	42,882	.....	60	13	2
	1864	25	12,500	29,293	3,188	1,413	3,012	49,401	.....	78	2	8
	1865	251	18,008	48,325	2,790	3,063	2,968	75,605	.....	86	14	5
	1866	673	18,230	48,492	4,842	.....	6,536	76,773	.....	89	11	0
	1867	609	23,995	39,729	4,553	343	6,542	75,806	2,811	83	0	8
Mysore	1863	Information	70,439	44,812	3,033	1,290	7,582	1,27,146	39,420	55	8	11
	1864	not avail.	81,435	54,255	6,610	1,293	8,954	1,52,612	55,351	55	5	4
	1865	not avail.	58,805	54,930	19,480	1,536	7,083	1,41,854	39,445	57	5	11
	1866	not avail.	80,377	1,34,003	16,318	754	16,190	2,47,642	8,196	90	7	4
	1867	not avail.	83,617	1,18,258	13,023	2,695	20,291	2,37,913	16,325	78	12	4

Reformatories.—After a review of the various Reports on this subject, Mr. Howell comes to the conclusion that in all Provinces such measures as are suited to the circumstances of the country for the treatment of juvenile offenders have been sanctioned, and in most provinces are in operation.

Transportation.

Transportation, the second punishment prescribed in the Penal Code, may be awarded for life, for fourteen, or for any term not less than seven years. Sentences of transportation from India are now exclusively carried out in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair. On the 31st December 1863 the number of convicts at Port Blair had increased to 3,233. In this year, however, the death-rate rose to 21·55 per cent., and in the following year the mortality continued at so high a rate that only fourteen years' convicts were sent except from Madras and Bombay. Under this restriction the number of convicts at Port Blair at the close of 1866 amounted to 6,686, the death-rate during the year having been over 10 per cent. of males and over 2 per cent. of females. If all convicts sentenced throughout India to transportation were transported, the annual importation to Port Blair would be about 3,000. Judging from the last reports, the discipline at Port Blair is very much less severe even than the present system in the central jails, and when once the journey across the sea is over, the convict lives a far easier life than he would in any jail in India. The cost of an ordinary convict at Port Blair is calculated to be "*not far under Rupees 30 a month*," and this, it should be remembered, is the cost of the convict at the Settlement, and does not include all the multifarious charges involved in taking him there. The annual expenditure on Port Blair is about £130,000, and it contains accommodation for about 7,000 convicts. The whole subject of the reorganization of the Penal Settlement was decided by Government early in 1869.

The Criminal Classes of Bengal.

Dr. Mouat furnishes the only information on this subject, and for Bengal alone. That the commission of crime generally is not deemed to be so disgraceful by natives of India as it is by the majority of Englishmen, is attributed to ages of misgovernment and oppression; to the facility of commission, and difficulty of detection, of many of the most common offences; to the system of entire castes who inherit a criminal career and pursue it as others do a lawful calling, and to the existence of persons bound together by no hereditary tie, whose profession is the commission of the most appalling crimes. The thugs and pro-

professional poisoners are the worst examples of the latter; the dacoits, or gang robbers, the best. The bulk of the criminal population of most parts of India consist of burglars and thieves. Houses are extremely insecure, there being usually but a mud or a mat wall to oppose the entrance of a robber. Money is scarcely ever invested—probably never by the bulk of the community—and the wealth of the majority is kept in the form of coin or gold and silver ornaments, for the melting of which the crucible of the receiver of stolen goods is always ready. As a rule, in Bengal, the majority of persons convicted of misdemeanours are agriculturists or landed proprietors; and most of those convicted of burglary, theft, and the higher offences, are usually tradesmen, mechanics, domestic servants, or people of low caste, such as Gwallas, Domes, Dosads, &c. Dr. Mouat furnishes the following statistics for the five years ending 1864.

From the tillers of the soil, the number is very great, being in—
Committals.

1860	...	...	27,578	out of	52,068
1861	...	...	28,692	„	49,667
1862	...	...	31,501	„	58,135
1863	...	...	31,999	„	59,563
1864	...	...	34,027	„	63,360

or very nearly half the whole prison population. This is somewhat higher than the average mentioned in M. Duchatel's report of 1844, as the result of a quarter of a century of observation in France. As a rule, the agricultural population of Bengal are absolutely ignorant, and the amount of crime among them depends very much on the nature of the crops. Again, when the harvests are ripe for reaping, thefts are most numerous; and in years of scarcity, crime of all kinds, against person as well as against property, is most abundant. The class of day labourers rank next to the field workers in numbers, ignorance and crime. Their numbers were in—

1860	...	...	7,312
1861	...	...	6,422
1862	...	...	8,648
1863	...	...	7,346
1864	...	...	10,505

or a fraction more than 14 per cent. of the whole number committed to prison. Not very much below the day labourers are the domestic servants—

1860	...	...	5,434
1861	...	...	5,310
1862	...	...	6,261
1863	...	...	6,435
1864	...	...	5,243

From this class come the greatest number of regular petty thieves, crimes against the person being comparatively rare among them. Immediately following the domestic servants, but at a considerable distance, are a class of small shopkeepers, called *modies*, whose occupation is to sell food-grain, pulses, spices, and condiments. Their numbers were, in—

1860	...	...	1,054
1861	...	...	1,426
1862	...	...	1,405
1863	...	...	1,393
1864	...	...	1,835

Their crimes are likewise chiefly theft, fraudulent weights, cheating, falsification of food, &c. The petty landholders furnish a little more than 1 per cent. of the criminal population, and among them crimes against the person are more frequent than crimes against property. Boundary disputes, with cattle trespass and theft of crops, are frequent among them. The handicraft class, or mechanics, are usually in better circumstances, better educated, and, in consequence, less criminal than the three first-named classes. Among the curiosities of the criminal records of Bengal of the five years, are a poet, a songster, an astrologer, an indigo-planter, a ship captain, an engineer, two tea planters, a solicitor, and a prince. Vagrants and light characters add very little to the criminal population—the priests in jail being more numerous than the two together. Of the last-named, there were, in—

1860	...	...	177
1861	...	...	172
1862	...	...	240
1863	...	...	254
1864	...	...	170

Thugs have entirely disappeared in Bengal.

The Religion and Education of the Prisoners in Bengal.

Years.	Hindus.	Muhammads.	Other Native sects.	Christians.	Total.
1858-59	31,912	17,781	1,587	2,203	53,483
1859-60	28,733	20,758	2,319	258	52,068
1860	28,281	18,475	2,777	163	49,696
1861	27,746	20,508	1,229	184	49,667
1862	34,821	21,661	1,426	227	58,135
1863	35,701	22,664	926	237	59,528
1864	39,790	21,271	1,535	764	63,360
1865	44,007	23,519	3,322	1,769	72,617
1866	55,483	34,477	4,720	1,271	95,951
1867	36,071	27,613	2,556	797	67,037
Total	362,545	228,727	22,397	7,873	621,542

The Principal Castes of the Hindu Prisoners.

Castes of Prisoners.

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YEARS.	Gwallas.	Kyburtoos.	Brahmins.	Kaists.	Rajpoots.	Bhagdees.	Rajwars.	Aheers.	Domes.	Chundals.	Dosads.	Podes.	Koormis.	Kahars.	Tanties.	Chamars.
1858-59	2,530	1,590	2,761	1,730	1,751	1,392	533	...	860	843	1,610	...	528	464	357	674
1859-60	2,435	1,766	1,699	1,250	1,224	1,206	942	980	1,075	781	2,169	...	450	278	242	467
1860 ..	3,011	2,370	1,653	1,494	1,347	1,253	879	831	768	724	494	452	442	420	371	347
1861 ..	3,092	1,763	2,022	1,916	1,220	1,289	872	586	577	963	729	347	541	318	375	313
1862 ..	3,922	1,963	2,622	2,216	1,520	1,689	972	886	841	1,063	959	547	718	548	567	512
1863 ..	4,601	1,726	3,137	2,539	917	2,826	694	872	712	1,014	463	210	924	712	465	809
1864 ..	3,466	1,778	3,142	2,309	1,462	2,016	600	1,082	768	1,416	1,142	136	694	531	461	1,140
1865 ..	3,160	2,484	4,216	2,501	1,832	1,179	269	1,253	1,087	1,749	2,259	357	161	617	458	938
1866 ..	4,301	3,105	6,047	5,160	2,275	1,524	749	1,822	1,671	1,223	4,259	415	1,429	659	562	706
1867 ..	3,944	2,271	4,348	3,603	2,335	1,271	187	666	971	1,054	2,435	226	194	521	353	799
Total	34,512	20,816	31,647	24,718	15,883	15,645	6,697	8,978	9,334	10,830	16,519	2,690	6,081	5,038	4,231	6,705

The Sects of the Muhammadan Prisoners.

Years.	Sunnis.	Sheeahs.	Sheikhs.	Ferazees.	Syeds.	Moguls.	Pathans.
1858-59 ...	11,280	126	2,145	...	15	166	122
1859-60 ...	12,672	576	5,254	1,278	321	...	657
1860 ...	10,130	372	6,789	907	30	1	206
1861 ...	9,686	270	9,286	1,049	60	5	152
1862 ...	10,570	311	9,672	898	71	14	125
1863 ...	11,010	291	10,200	909	62	12	180
1864 ...	9,254	748	10,525	603	38	...	103
1865 ...	9,474	378	11,726	1,717	31	...	193
1866 ...	11,640	...	18,635	3,960	36	...	206
1867 ...	9,269	562	14,879	2,716	7	...	180
Total...	104,985	3,634	99,111	14,037	671	198	2,124

*Showing State of Education of the prisoners on
admission into Jail.*

Years.	Fairly Educated for their Position in Life.				Able to Read and Write.				Entirely Uneducated.				Whole number committed to Jail in each year.
	Number.			Proportion to whole number commit- ted to Jail.	Number.			Proportion to whole number commit- ted to Jail.	Number.			Proportion to whole number commit- ted to Jail.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		
1858*	587		587	2 12	2,916	8	2,954	10 89	23,815	584	24,099	87 10	27,640
1859	814		814	1 56	2,613	1	2,644	5 08	47,258	1,352	44,610	93 36	49,696
1860	872	5	877	1 76	3,268	1	3,269	6 58	41,252	1,298	45,550	91 66	49,696
1861	573		573	1 18	3,089	5	3,094	6 30	31,700	1,250	44,959	92 46	48,626
1862	688		688	1 18	3,660	5	3,665	6 31	51,980	1,802	53,782	92 51	56,135
1863	576	1	576	9 17	3,683	6	3,689	6 19	53,310	1,961	55,271	92 84	59,536
1864	742	1	743	1 17	4,271	4	4,275	6 75	56,023	2,319	58,342	92 08	63,840
1865	391		391	5 53	5,676	11	5,687	7 84	61,391	3,148	66,539	91 63	72,617
1866	324		324	3 34	5,367	17	5,384	5 61	85,075	5,164	90,243	94 05	95,951
1867	154		154	2 23	6,084	66	6,150	7 63	58,061	3,672	61,733	92 09	67,037
Total	5,727	7	5,727	90	39,697	114	39,811	6 70	526,874	22,254	549,128	92 34	594,666

From October of this year.

CHAPTER VIII.

TRADE, NAVIGATION AND EMIGRATION.

THE Trade of India may be looked at as Foreign, Coasting and Inland.

The Foreign Trade from the Earliest Period.

The foreign trade of India stood at somewhat less than seven millions sterling in value, or £6,911,774, in 1813-14, the last year of the East India Company's monopoly. The trade doubled in the next twenty years during which the China monopoly continued to exist. It stood at £14,342,280 in 1834-35. In the subsequent thirty years, or in 1865-66, it reached its highest point in value, £123,813,004. In 1866-67, from a fall in the inflated price of cotton, it stood at £95,440,109, and in 1867-68, it reached the healthy level of £101,038,621. In round numbers the foreign trade of India may be taken at above a hundred millions sterling in value, and the coasting trade at twenty-three millions, or about 125 millions sterling in all.

For the first time the Financial Department has issued an Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India, similar to that which shows the Trade of the United Kingdom. The statement comes down to the year 1866-67. The accounts issued by the same Department every month show the trade and navigation in detail for the year ending April 1868. From these and other official sources, we obtain the following figures showing the trade of Calcutta up to 1834-35 and the trade of India thereafter :—

1599	...	...	East India Company established.			
1689	...	...	Exported 4,520 tons in 11 vessels to India, the South Seas and China.			
			<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
					<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1795-96	...	...	170	57,696		
1805-06	...	...	210	82,814		
1813-14	...	...	222	77,192	2,266,668	4,645,106
1823-24	...	...	228	87,524	3,936,765	6,279,833
1833-34	...	...	339	124,160	2,569,445	5,552,034
1834-35	...	...	223	120,635	2,949,431	4,590,902
						7,440,333

The following table shows the trade of Bengal from 1813 to 1834 year by year :—

Years.			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
			£	£	£
1813-14	...	...	2,266,668	4,645,106	6,911,774
1814-15	...	...	2,712,642	4,749,950	7,462,592
1815-16	...	...	3,617,934	5,641,083	9,259,017
1816-17	...	...	6,210,844	6,135,335	12,346,179
1817-18	...	...	6,305,123	6,541,790	12,846,913
1818-19	...	...	8,207,800	6,189,536	14,397,336
1819-20	...	...	5,860,664	6,097,881	11,958,545
1820-21	...	...	4,651,619	5,803,261	10,454,910
1821-22	...	...	4,805,303	6,594,951	11,400,254
1822-23	...	...	4,415,591	6,700,344	11,115,935
1823-24	...	...	3,936,765	6,279,833	10,216,598
1824-25	...	...	4,079,818	5,610,803	9,690,621
1825-26	...	...	3,655,673	5,677,862	9,333,535
1826-27	...	...	3,436,083	5,234,135	8,670,218
1827-28	...	...	4,219,917	6,400,809	10,620,726
1828-29	...	...	3,709,510	5,204,515	8,914,025
1829-30	...	...	3,468,613	5,668,688	9,137,301
1830-31	...	...	3,538,665	5,417,716	8,956,381
1831-32	...	...	2,800,815	5,818,172	8,618,987
1832-33	...	...	2,509,301	5,669,477	8,178,778
1833-34	...	...	2,569,445	5,552,034	8,121,479
1834-35	...	...	2,949,431	4,590,902	7,440,333

The following shows the trade of Bombay with the United Kingdom from the same period, exclusive of the Company's investments:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports and Re-Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1813-14	92,698	305,154	397,852
1814-15	139,865	277,589	417,454
1815-16	230,329	259,467	489,796
1816-17	298,458	201,846	500,304
1817-18	489,519	476,000	965,519
1818-19	709,023	773,615	1,482,638
1819-20	560,250	568,060	1,128,310
1820-21	361,621	148,972	510,593
1821-22	439,420	253,839	693,259
1822-23	562,471	524,650	1,087,121
1823-24	557,131	595,385	1,152,516
1824-25	502,404	588,788	1,091,192
1825-26	430,242	649,246	1,079,488
1826-27	495,587	393,881	889,468
1827-28	819,693	568,592	1,388,285
1828-29	781,248	833,767	1,615,015
1829-30	911,606	547,329	1,458,935
1830-31	1,106,636	684,009	1,790,645
1831-32	902,315	636,026	1,538,341
1832-33	1,108,268	1,041,773	2,150,041
1833-34	904,239	1,018,479	1,922,718
1834-35	940,584	969,547	1,910,131

The Volume published by the Financial Department enables us to divide the trade into merchandize and treasure and to give the annual average of each five years, but it fails to give us the number and tonnage of ships till 1854. The course and growth of the foreign trade, as affected by historical and external economical causes, will be best seen in the following condensed review:—

Close Monopoly,	...	1813-14	...	£	6,911,774
Partial Monopoly,	...	1834-35	...		14,342,280
10 Years of Free Trade,	...	1844-45	...		32,203,590
Russian War,	...	1856-57	...		55,200,167
Mutiny Influences,	...	1859-60	...		69,511,315
American War,	...	1865-66	...		123,813,004
Latest Normal Year,	...	1867-68	...		101,038,621

Years.	Total of Merchandise and Treasure.		Total.
	Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£
1834-35 ...	6,154,130	• 8,188,162	14,342,292
1835-36 ...	6,928,312	11,214,604	18,142,916
1836-37 ...	7,573,157	13,504,117	21,077,274
1837-38 ...	7,672,572	11,583,437	19,256,009
1838-39 ...	8,251,595	12,122,675	20,374,270
<i>Annual Average</i>	7,315,953	11,322,599	18,638,552
1839-40 ...	7,776,500	11,333,268	19,109,768
1840-41 ...	10,202,193	13,822,069	24,024,262
1841-42 ...	9,629,901	14,340,292	23,970,193
1842-43 ...	11,046,895	13,767,621	24,814,516
1843-44 ...	13,612,476	17,999,554	31,612,030
<i>Annual Average</i>	10,453,592	14,252,561	24,706,154
1844-45 ...	11,506,537	17,697,052	32,203,589
1845-46 ...	11,583,138	17,844,701	29,428,139
1846-47 ...	11,836,586	16,059,306	27,905,892
1847-48 ...	10,571,007	14,738,435	25,309,442
1848-49 ...	12,549,307	18,628,244	31,177,551
<i>Annual Average</i>	12,209,375	16,995,548	29,204,923
1849-50 ...	13,696,696	18,283,543	31,980,239
1850-51 ...	15,370,597	18,705,438	34,076,035
1851-52 ...	17,292,549	20,798,312	38,090,891
1852-53 ...	16,902,240	21,519,862	38,422,103
1853-54 ...	15,994,615	20,778,437	36,773,052
<i>Annual Average</i>	15,851,3 9	20,017,125	35,868,464
1854-55 ...	14,770,928	20,194,268	34,965,186
1855-56 ...	25,244,782	23,610,444	48,885,226
1856-57 ...	28,608,284	26,591,879	55,200,163
1857-58 ...	31,093,065	28,278,474	59,371,539
1858-59 ...	34,545,650	30,532,298	65,077,948
<i>Annual Average</i>	26,852,542	25,847,471	52,700,013
1859-60 ...	40,622,103	28,889,210	69,511,313
1860-61 ...	34,170,793	34,090,154	68,260,947
1861-62 ...	37,272,417	37,000,397	74,272,814
1862-63 ...	43,141,351	48,970,785	92,112,136
1863-64 ...	50,108,171	66,895,884	117,004,055
<i>Annual Average</i>	41,062,967	43,169,286	84,232,253
1864-65 ...	49,514,275	69,471,791	118,986,066
1865-66 ..	56,156,529	67,656,475	123,813,004
1866-67 ...	45,237,332	50,202,777	95,440,109
1867-68 ...	49,560,528	51,478,093	101,038,621

Distinguishing Merchandise and Treasure since 1850-51 we have the following :—

Years.	Merchandise.		Treasure.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1850-51	11,558,789	18,164,139	3,811,806	...
1851-52	12,240,490	19,879,247	5,052,057	...
1852-53	10,070,863	20,464,632	6,831,375	1,055,228
1853-54	11,122,660	19,295,139	4,871,953	1,483,296
1854-55	12,712,671	18,927,222	2,028,256	1,267,033
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	11,517,095	19,346,076	4,519,089	761,111
1855-56	13,913,491	23,038,259	11,301,288	601,176
1856-57	14,191,587	25,338,451	14,413,697	1,253,426
1857-58	15,277,629	27,456,031	15,815,436	822,438
1858-59	21,728,579	29,862,871	12,817,071	669,427
1859-60	24,265,140	27,960,203	16,356,963	929,007
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	17,881,886	26,731,163	14,140,891	855,095
1860-61	23,493,716	32,970,605	10,677,677	1,119,549
1861-62	22,320,432	36,317,041	14,951,985	683,355
1862-63	22,632,384	47,859,643	20,508,967	1,111,140
1863-64	27,145,590	65,625,443	22,962,581	1,270,435
1864-65	28,150,923	68,027,010	21,363,352	1,444,775
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	24,748,629	50,159,950	18,092,792	1,125,851
1865-66	29,599,228	65,491,123	26,557,301	2,165,352
1866-67	30,639,281	47,729,613	14,598,051	2,473,165
1867-68	37,902,560	48,561,478	11,657,968	1,641,338

*Value of Gold and Silver Imported from and Exported to Foreign
Countries at Ports in British India in each year from
1834-35 to 1867-68.*

Years.	Imports.		Total.	Exports.		Total.
	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	
	£		£	£		£
1834-35 ...	1,976,570		1,976,570	200,960		200,960
1835-36 ...	2,209,589		2,209,589	113,873		113,873
1836-37 ...	2,036,057		2,036,057	263,933		263,933
1837-38 ...	2,640,031		2,640,031	340,228		340,228
1838-39 ...	3,010,890		3,010,890	347,856		347,856
<i>Annual Arge.</i>	2,374,627		2,374,627	253,370		253,370
1839-40 ...	1,945,263		1,945,263	470,273		470,273
1840-41 ...	1,786,253		1,786,253	366,485		366,485
1841-42 ...	2,189,312		2,189,312	515,064		515,064
1842-43 ...	3,662,468		3,662,468	415,796		415,796
1843-44 ...	4,870,403		4,870,403	1,045,814		1,045,814
<i>Annual Arge.</i>	2,890,740		2,890,740	562,686		562,686
1844-45 ...	4,212,411		4,212,411	1,106,839		1,106,839
1845-46 ...	2,694,174		2,694,174	815,986		815,986
	£			£		
1846-47 ...	852,839	2,087,082	2,939,921	5,890	708,833	714,723
1847-48 ...	1,048,778	922,185	1,970,963	9,662	1,416,376	1,426,038
1848-49 ...	1,401,748	2,798,628	4,200,376	52,830	2,484,724	2,537,554
<i>Annual Arge.</i>			3,203,575			1,320,228
1849-50 ...	1,159,548	2,235,792	3,395,340	42,555	962,185	1,004,740
1850-51 ...	1,155,310	2,656,498	3,811,898	2,016	539,273	541,289
1851-52 ...	1,338,778	3,713,286	5,052,058	71,165	847,923	919,088
1852-53 ...	1,341,106	5,490,227	6,831,333	168,805	885,203	1,054,008
1853-54 ...	1,078,708	3,770,643	4,849,351	17,265	1,464,899	1,482,164
<i>Annual Arge.</i>	1,214,690	3,573,288	4,787,978	60,361	939,897	1,000,258
1854-55 ...	882,721	1,145,137	2,027,858	151,431	1,115,537	1,266,968
1855-56 ...	2,508,353	8,792,793	11,301,146	2,108	598,418	600,526
1856-57 ...	2,176,002	12,237,695	14,413,697	84,788	1,164,448	1,249,236
1857-58 ...	2,830,084	12,085,332	15,815,416	47,011	766,384	813,395
1858-59 ...	4,437,339	8,379,692	12,817,031	14,886	651,350	666,236
<i>Annual Arge.</i>	2,566,900	8,708,130	11,275,030	59,245	859,227	918,472
1859-60 ...	4,288,037	12,068,926	16,356,963	3,803	921,363	925,166
1860-61 ...	4,242,441	6,434,636	10,677,077	9,872	1,106,627	1,116,499
1861-62 ...	5,190,432	9,761,545	14,951,977	6,007	675,089	681,069
1862-63 ...	6,881,566	13,627,401	20,508,967	33,410	1,077,244	1,110,654
1863-64 ...	8,925,412	14,037,169	22,962,581	27,106	1,240,450	1,267,556
<i>Annual Arge.</i>	5,905,578	11,185,935	17,091,513	16,040	1,004,154	1,020,194
1864-65 ...	9,875,032	11,488,320	21,363,352	35,068	1,409,522	1,444,590
1865-66 ...	6,372,894	20,184,407	26,557,301	648,418	1,515,734	2,164,152
1866-67 ...	4,927,340	9,670,711	14,598,051	739,143	1,734,022	2,473,165
1867-68 ...	4,707,483	6,950,485	11,657,968	168,166	1,473,172	1,641,338

The five great ports of India, in the order of importance, are Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Kurrachee. The Annual Statement prevents accurate comparison by grouping Kurrachee with Bombay, and we accordingly group the ports of British Burmah with Bengal:—

Year.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	All India.
	£	£	£	£
1834-35 ...	6,803,955	5,889,446	1,648,891	14,342,290
Average of five years ending 1838-39 ...	9,314,899	7,472,311	1,821,342	18,638,551
Do. 1843-44 ...	13,613,549	8,637,248	2,045,367	24,700,154
Do. 1848-49 ...	16,021,163	10,450,471	2,733,288	29,204,923
Do. 1853-54 ...	18,516,083	11,238,799	3,093,670	35,868,465
Do. 1858-59 ...	26,301,733	21,880,369	4,337,811	52,700,013
Do. 1863-64 ...	33,097,797	44,283,886	7,975,205	84,232,053
1864-65 ...	37,540,921	68,262,269	11,182,876	118,986,086
1865-66 ...	42,498,124	66,951,599	12,263,280	123,813,004
1866-67 ...	43,827,409	45,287,282	7,321,518	95,440,109
1867-68 ...	...	...	...	101,038,621

The following table shows the principal countries with which the trade of India has been carried on since 1850-51:—

Place.	Year. 18	Imports.	Exports.	Total Mer- chandise.
		£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	50-51	8,337,670	8,104,016	16,441,686
...	66-67	25,605,812	23,910,168	51,515,980
France ...	50-51	210,025	571,411	781,436
...	66-67	898,471	2,133,371	3,031,842
North and South America ...	50-51	...	549,666	549,666
...	66-67	...	1,150,895	1,150,895
China ...	50-51	989,369	6,353,554	7,341,003
...	66-67	1,074,694	12,307,784	13,382,478
Eastern Settlements ...	50-51	450,234	667,910	1,118,144
...	66-67	826,521	1,126,274	1,952,795
Arabian and Persian Gulf ...	50-51	630,692	818,705	1,449,397
...	66-67	898,471	1,397,093	2,295,564
Mauritius and Bourbon ...	50-51	...	241,781	241,781
...	66-67	...	989,044	989,044
Ceylon ...	50-51	127,266	380,017	507,283
...	66-67	432,406	1,576,002	2,008,408
Australia ...	50-51	114,183	...	114,183
...	66-67	301,262	...	301,262
Other Foreign Countries ...	50-51	496,550	478,099	1,177,449
...	66-67	964,097	1,139,191	2,102,288

The trade with the United Kingdom since 1850-51 has been as follows:—

The principal Articles of Import and Export in 1850-51, 1859-60, 1864-65 and 1867-68, which may be taken as testing years, are seen in the following tables. In 1859-60 the import trade received a stimulus caused by the reaction from the Mutiny. In 1864-65 the export of cotton reached its highest point or £37,573,637 in value:—

Imports.

	1850-51.	1859-60.	1864-65.	1867-68.
	£	£	£	£
Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	1,039,329	2,047,115	2,191,410	2,846,673
Do. Piece Goods ..	3,642,361	9,631,813	11,035,885	15,581,278
Machinery of all kinds ..	20,666	871,531	554,150	1,123,428
Railway Materials ..		1,706,002	685,632	2,496,813
Metals, Manufactured ..	215,393	151,157	608,104	1,329,867
Metals, Raw ..	1,552,947	1,756,798	3,147,828	2,884,472
Malt Liquors ..	125,009	539,497	471,917	453,611
Spirits ...	159,496	241,119	321,852	473,285
Wines ...	273,845	445,629	402,393	485,488
Silk, Raw ..	210,101	307,560	329,315	572,693
Do., Goods ..	111,554	224,116	413,949	420,513
Woollen do. ..	218,818	358,557	867,831	626,147
Salt ..	666,333	158,444	341,867	665,074
Sugar, &c. ...	.. ..	.. ..	318,627	609,831

Exports.

	1850-51.	1859-60.	1864-65.	1867-68.
	£	£	£	£
Coffee ..	100,509	188,532	801,908	846,601
Cotton, Raw ..	3,474,789	5,637,624	37,573,637	19,188,674
Cotton, Goods ..	673,549	763,586	1,043,960	768,168
Indigo ..	1,980,896	2,021,288	1,860,141	1,823,926
Rice ..		2,276,206	5,673,537	3,709,719
Wheat and other kinds of grain ..	752,204	312,266	382,871	236,378
Hides and Skins ..	321,444	444,537	725,236	1,002,079
Jute ..	196,936	290,018	1,307,844	1,310,545
Opium ..	5,459,135	9,051,394	9,911,804	12,187,765
Seeds ..	339,514	1,548,721	1,912,433	2,156,711
Silk, Raw ..	619,319	817,853	1,165,901	1,490,766
Sugar and Sugar Candy ..	1,823,065	1,031,944	765,110	92,113
Tea ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	705,691
Wool, Raw ..	68,285	436,672	1,151,002	584,985

The following tables show the Shipping and Tonnage from 1853-54 to 1865-66.

Vessels.		1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Entered— British India—								
European and others, not Native	{ Vessels Tons	1,891 829,355	2,445 984,375	2,576 1,276,216	2,556 1,302,740	3,278 1,717,659	2,983 1,429,109	2,564 1,298,727
Native Craft	{ Vessels Tons	67,686 67,686	72,549 72,549	86,215 86,215	1,417 83,628	1,307 83,855	1,613 89,556	1,526 83,463
Total	{ Vessels Tons	2,794 896,941	3,220 1,056,924	3,436 1,362,431	4,003 1,386,368	4,585 1,801,514	4,596 1,518,734	4,090 1,382,202
Cleared— British India—								
European and others, not Native	{ Vessels Tons	2,442 956,964	2,519 963,096	2,862 1,322,230	3,052 1,413,482	3,626 1,720,666	3,278 1,558,912	2,692 1,470,124
Native Craft	{ Vessels Tons	1,383 84,177	1,620 90,854	1,631 111,645	1,693 112,620	2,300 127,752	2,040 121,260	1,835 111,263
Total	{ Vessels Tons	3,845 1,041,941	4,139 1,053,950	4,493 1,433,875	4,745 1,526,102	5,926 1,848,418	5,316 1,680,172	4,527 1,591,387
Vessels.		1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	
Entered— British India—								
European and others, not Native	{ Vessels Tons	2,593 1,436,635	2,770 1,557,103	2,719 1,471,350	3,695 1,963,533	3,775 1,875,103	3,446 1,894,753	
Native Craft	{ Vessels Tons	91,810 91,810	101,519 101,519	100,236 100,236	127,797 127,797	2,398 141,463	2,419 151,415	
Total	{ Vessels Tons	4,381 1,527,843	4,534 1,658,622	4,434 1,611,586	5,829 2,091,299	6,177 2,117,371	5,865 1,988,168	
Cleared— British India—								
European and others, not Native	{ Vessels Tons	3,314 1,432,981	3,393 1,618,294	2,969 1,553,090	3,714 1,871,756	3,896 1,917,755	3,763 2,024,437	
Native Craft	{ Vessels Tons	120,918 120,918	121,350 121,350	143,840 143,840	257,272 257,272	2,705 159,540	2,590 149,751	
Total	{ Vessels Tons	5,047 1,576,752	5,096 1,742,644	5,048 1,726,930	6,310 2,094,373	6,641 2,131,295	6,353 2,202,188	

The Trade of India in 1867-68.

The whole value of the Foreign Trade of India in the twelve months ending April 1867-68 was £101,038,621 against £95,440,109 in the previous year. In that year, 1866-67, the Foreign and Coasting Trade together amounted to £117,719,526 in value:—

	Ships Entered.	Tonnage Entered.	Imports. £	Exports. £	Total. £
Foreign ...	5,148	1,722,195	45,227,332	50,202,777	95,440,109
Coasting ...	13,287	1,511,216	10,537,826	11,741,591	22,279,417
Total ...	18,435	3,233,411	55,765,158	61,944,368	117,719,526

The principal heads of the Foreign and Coasting Trade of the twelve months ending April 1867-68, compared with those ending 1866-67, are as follows:—

FOREIGN TRADE.		1867. Rupees.		1868. Rupees.	
Total Value of Imports ...	...	30,63,92,817		37,90,25,602	
Ditto of Exports of Indian Produce, &c. ...	...	46,55,12,565		48,56,14,778	
Ditto of Exports of Foreign Merchandize ...	...	1,17,83,562		1,27,52,773	
Ditto of Imports of Treasure	...	14,59,80,508		11,65,79,679	
Ditto of Exports of ditto	...	2,47,31,651		1,64,13,380	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality					
-- Entered ...	...	5,438	19,32,073	5,898	21,68,068
Cleared ...	...	5,864	20,00,848	5,993	21,86,028
Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared from and to various Countries—Entered ...		5,148	17,22,195	5,632	20,49,478
Cleared ...	...	5,561	18,16,275	5,755	20,53,527
COASTING TRADE					
Between the Various Presidencies.					
Number and Tonnage of Vessels, Entered ...	...	13,287	15,11,210	11,402	11,79,435
Ditto, Cleared ...	...	11,340	16,30,792	9,663	11,51,187
		Rupees.		Rupees.	
Total Value of Imports of Treasure	...	4,11,59,405		2,38,02,913	
Ditto of Exports of ditto	...	4,93,53,711		3,00,95,530	

The following are the details of the Imports and Exports of the Foreign Trade, comparatively, in the twelve months ending April 1867 and 1868 according to declared real value :—

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	Countries Whence Imported.	1867.	1868.
		Rupces.	Rupces.
Agricultural Implements ...	.....	92,697	1,43,026
Animals Living—			
Horses ...	.....	5,18,690	3,38,150
Other Animals ...	.....	51,810	24,670
Apparel ...	United Kingdom ...	28,44,418	30,42,364
	Suez ...	8,12,084	9,74,876
	Other Countries ...	4,49,380	4,61,783
	Total ...	41,05,882	44,79,023
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ...	.....	8,77,395	9,24,828
Art, Works of— ...	.....	1,38,947	1,23,509
Books, Printed, and Printed matter ...	.....	8,59,131	9,92,155
Bottles ...	.....	1,63,831	1,47,784
Bricks ...	.....	8,248	18,452
Brimstone ...	.....	65,764	1,76,968
Cabinet-ware ...	.....	3,02,892	2,03,490
Candles of all kinds ...	.....	3,48,195	6,86,662
Canes of all kinds ...	.....	1,06,772	79,413
Canvas ...	.....	3,94,923	6,71,261
Carriages and Conveyances other than Railway ...	.....	3,71,057	1,86,127
Cements for Building and Engineering purposes. ...	.....	45,001	75,142
China and Japan-Wares not otherwise enumerated ...	.....	49,980	37,090
Clay and Articles of—used for Building and Engineering purposes, except Bricks ...	.....	45,412	23,475
Clocks, Turret, for Churches ...	.....	2,970	1,980
Clocks and watches ...	.....	3,78,039	4,09,965
Coal ...	United Kingdom ...	49,05,649	85,97,820
	Other Countries ...	2,76,774	1,84,816
	Total ...	51,82,423	87,82,636
Cocoanuts ...	.....	8,01,379	7,49,514
Coffee ...	.....	2,61,084	1,81,792
Coir ...	.....	1,40,217	1,49,330
Coke ...	.....	3,16,309	4,20,004
Concentrated Wort ...	.....	17,899	...
Confectionery ...	.....	2,41,238	1,77,090
Coral, Unwrought ...	.....	4,94,573	3,78,729
Corks ...	.....	2,04,490	1,71,801
Cotton Wool ...	.....	29,43,845	11,91,637

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.		Countries Whence Imported.	1867.	1868.
Cotton, Manufactures of — Piece Goods —			Rupees.	Rupees.
Grey	...	United Kingdom ..	6,28,06,613	6,18,74,601
		Suez ..	1,44,24,486	2,34,55,532
		Other Countries ..	13,47,468	23,66,584
		Total ..	7,85,78,567	8,76,96,717
White	...	United Kingdom ..	2,30,84,142	2,96,72,783
		Suez ..	37,37,830	65,54,745
		Other Countries ..	6,77,448	5,58,373
		Total ..	2,74,99,420	3,67,85,901
American	...	United Kingdom ..	8,967	33,875
		Suez ..	6,468	20,360
		Other Countries ..	29,776	50,343
		Total ..	45,211	1,04,578
Coloured and Printed	...	United Kingdom ..	1,16,84,896	1,30,49,360
		Suez ..	45,06,772	23,73,653
		Other Countries ..	3,42,110	2,40,826
		Total ..	1,65,33,778	1,56,63,839
Turkey Red	...	United Kingdom ..	85,92,299	1,36,04,947
		Suez ..	5,57,676	18,08,433
		Other Countries ..	86,187	1,78,363
		Total ..	92,36,162	1,55,91,743
Thread	...	United Kingdom ..	3,98,626	5,07,726
		Suez ..	30,309	47,457
		Other Countries ..	10,514	2,327
		Total ..	4,39,449	5,57,510
Twist	...	United Kingdom ..	2,30,76,553	2,40,28,317
		Suez ..	26,58,779	28,89,045
		Other Countries ..	6,26,477	10,11,854
		Total ..	2,63,61,809	2,79,29,216
Cutch and Gambier	...	.....	83,864	1,83,600
Drugs and Medicines	...	.....	15,18,385	22,96,721
Dyeing and Coloring Materials	...	.....	11,31,996	12,68,673
Earthen and Porcelain-ware	...	.....	6,09,002	7,05,681
Felt	...	.....	40,281	36,919
Fire-works	...	.....	3,02,059	88,20,616
Flax	...	.....	1,433	5,205
Flax, Manufactures of —				
Piece Goods	...	.....	5,13,388	6,43,520
Threads	...	.....	29,322	28,332
Other kinds	...	.....	12,781	20,582
Fruit and Vegetables	...	.....	14,95,220	29,85,664
Gas Materials	...	.....	52,597	60,401

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	Countries Whence Imported.	1867.	1868.
Glass, and Manufactures of—		Rupees.	Rupees.
Glass ... ..	.....	4,23,231	4,98,005
Beads ... ..	.....	5,15,020	5,91,625
Ware and other sorts ... ..	.....	7,89,501	11,21,246
Glue ... ..	.....	12,885	13,498
Grain and Pulse ... ..	.....	7,03,330	5,05,279
Guano and Manures of all kinds ... ..	.....	15,039	20,721
Gum ... ..	.....	4,99,476	4,63,997
Hair, and Manufactures of—	.....	24,421	19,647
Hemp, and Manufactures of—	.....	1,59,303	2,97,073
Hides and Skins—			
Hides ... ..	.....	62,381	88,680
Skins ... ..	.....	1,11,599	1,45,591
Horn, and Manufactures of—	.....	23,674	24,807
Ice ... ..	.....	2,49,972	4,73,241
India Rubber, and Manufac- tures of—	.....	39,429	26,383
Instruments and Apparatus, Scientific and Philosophi- cal, of all sorts not other- wise described...	.....	1,44,999	1,63,656
Ivory, and Manufactures of—	.....	10,36,605	12,82,332
Jewellery and Plate—			
Jewellery ... ..	.....	3,29,558	2,20,871
Plate ... ..	.....	1,01,363	1,17,163
All other sorts ... ..	.....	2,04,424	4,82,390
Jute, and Manufactures of—	.....	21,809	29,267
Lacquered-ware ... ..	.....	2,484	2,419
Leather, Manufactures of—	.....	7,09,497	7,00,668
Liquors—			
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ..	.....	57,65,185	44,34,612
Cider and other similar Fermented Liquors ... ..	.....	5,061	1,01,500
Wines and Liqueurs	United Kingdom	37,71,600	40,25,354
	France	7,90,165	7,14,742
	Suez	7,149	10,244
	Other Countries	38,567	1,04,544
	Total	46,07,481	48,54,884
Spirits	United Kingdom	21,53,876	25,53,421
	France	17,39,974	16,73,711
	Suez	8,009	1,608
	Straits Settlements	1,97,357	2,38,015
	Other Countries	1,08,072	2,66,099
	Total	42,07,288	47,32,854
Lucifers and Matches ... ..	.....	1,48,048	4,64,088
Machines and Machinery and parts thereof exempted from Duty ... ..	.....	60,22,333	1,10,40,046

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	Countries Whence Imported.	1867.	1868.
Machines and Machinery not exempted from Duty ...	.....	Rupees. 4,27,051	Rupees. 1,94,235
Maps and Charts ...	...	9,672	13,549
Mats ...	.....	59,195	44,883
Medical Stores ...	.....	1,67,818	1,34,548
Metals— Iron— Cast ...	...	
	United Kingdom ...	1,11,257	77,162
	Other Countries ...	32,876	9,147
	Total ...	1,44,133	86,309
Wrought, but not manu- factured ...	...	
	United Kingdom ...	52,78,932	1,00,21,953
	Other Countries ...	1,63,608	7,71,871
	Total ...	54,42,540	1,07,93,824
Manufactured ...	...	
	United Kingdom ...	24,95,120	44,75,185
	Other Countries ...	1,37,462	2,08,871
	Total ...	26,32,582	46,84,056
Old, for re-manufacture	...		
	United Kingdom ...	11,209	191
	Other Countries ...	11,560	10,912
	Total ...	22,769	11,103
Steel ...	...	
	United Kingdom ...	5,68,012	7,33,763
	Other Countries ...	88,764	1,48,423
	Total ...	6,56,776	8,82,186
Copper— Cast ...	...	
	United Kingdom ...	6,83,111	44,99,424
	Suez ...	10,866	122
	Australia ...	18,84,285	29,52,317
	Straits Settlements ...	80,623	61,963
	Other Countries ...	1,60,420	9
	Total ...	28,19,305	75,13,835
Wrought, but not manu- factured ...	...	
	United Kingdom ...	54,85,681	67,12,300
	Other countries ...	9,26,218	16,798
	Total ...	64,11,899	67,29,098
Manufactured ...	...	
	United Kingdom ...	1,08,055	1,06,111
	Other Countries ...	32,535	2,54,239
	Total ...	1,40,590	3,60,350

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	Countries Whence Imported.	1867.	1868.
Old, including old coin for re-manufacture ...	.....	Rs. 43,545	Rs. 1,71,857
All other sorts .....	.....	13,308	2,01,286
Manufactures of, with other Metals ..	.....	36,86,741	56,60,212
Spelter or Zinc—			
Cast ...	United Kingdom ...	8,42,286	20,53,386
	Other Countries ..	8,448	15,461
	Total ...	8,50,734	20,68,847
Wrought, but not manu- factured ...	United Kingdom ...	89,107	1,53,064
	Other Countries ...	139	1,848
	Total ..	89,246	1,54,912
Manufactured ...	United Kingdom ...	3,625	12,751
	Other Countries ..	893	180
	Total ..	4,518	12,931
Tin—			
Cast ...	United Kingdom ...	1,02,577	8,456
	Ceylon ..	9,228	.....
	Straits Settlements	20,43,709	8,10,266
	Persian Gulf ...	10,101	791
	Other Countries ...	17,842	41,417
	Total ...	21,83,457	8,60,930
Wrought, but not manu- factured ...	United Kingdom ...	1,41,022	2,24,832
	Other Countries ...	40,845	1,372
	Total ..	1,81,867	2,26,204
Manufactured ...	United Kingdom ...	19,242	11,740
	Other Countries ...	4,849	5,347
	Total ...	24,091	17,087
Quicksilver ...	United Kingdom ...	2,60,662	1,90,833
	Other Countries ...	1,17,010	65,625
	Total ...	3,77,672	2,56,458
Lead—			
Cast ...	United Kingdom ...	96,385	87,437
	Other Countries ...	4,731	6,670
	Total ...	1,01,116	94,107

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	Countries Whence Imported.	1867.	1868.
		Rs.	Rs.
Wrought, but not manu- factured	United Kingdom...	2,62,780	69,759
	Other Countries ...	218	438
	Total ...	2,62,998	70,197
Manufactured and Compo- sition	United Kingdom ...	1,87,091	70,268
	Other Countries ..	12,494	724
	Total ...	1,99,585	70,092
Ore	United Kingdom ...	...	34,470
	Other Countries ..	..	.....
	Total ...	.....	34,470
Manufactures of German Sil- ver, of Electro-Plate, and of Plated-ware of all sorts	.....	1,18,054	3,03,021
Manufactures of Lamps, Chandeliers, Candelabra, Gas-Fittings, and other Hollow-ware ... ..	.....	1,40,784	1,70,360
Scales and Weights, including all Apparatus for Weigh- ing, Complete and Incom- plete, ... ..	.....	25,888	38,410
All others unenumerated ..	.....	4,01,522	5,79,809
Military and other Regula- tion Uniforms and Accou- trements Imported for pri- vate use by persons in the Public Service ... ..	.....	1,35,955	1,85,564
Music, Instruments of ... ..	.....	2,84,062	2,62,945
Musical or Band Instruments for Her Majesty's Forces...	.....	74,669	48,645
Oils—			
Animal ... ..	.....	3,796	6,507
Vegetable, but not Essen- tial ... ..	.....	3,69,364	1,82,577
Essential ... ..	.....	25,403	28,123
Mineral ... ..	.....	1,61,404	3,57,783
Paints, Colors, and Painters' Materials ... ..	.....	8,31,777	17,75,655
Paper ... ..	.....	18,90,314	31,17,317
Perfumery ... ..	.....	2,87,465	3,26,735
Photographic Materials and Apparatus ... ..	.....	74,335	54,642
Pitch, Tar, Dammer, and As- phalt ... ..	.....	1,11,333	1,46,691
Plants, Living ... ..	.....	2,375	5,565
Precious Stones and Pearls, Unset ... ..	.....	24,75,829	17,03,452

IMPORTS, Principal Articles.	Countries Whence Imported.	1867.	1868.
Printing and Lithographing		Rs.	Rs.
Types, Machines, &c. ...	.....	1,98,337	2,15,248
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	.....	28,81,026	34,09,858
Railway Materials ...	.....	2,19,76,535	2,49,68,133
Rosin ...	.....	38,645	68,338
Salt ...	.....	39,60,063	66,50,741
Seeds ...	.....	1,45,899	1,72,998
Seeds for Gratuitous Distribution by a Public Society	... ..	13,079	18,100
Shells ...	.....	2,17,111	1,45,154
Ships, Parts of, &c. ...	.....	6,81,031	3,26,098
Silk, Raw ...	.....	44,68,168	57,26,930
Silk, Manufactures of— Piece Goods ...	United Kingdom ... France ... Suez ... Hong-Kong ... China—other Ports ... Straits Settlements ... Persian Gulf ... Other Countries ...	13,83,275 6,30,227 4,02,392 15,99,876 1,18,707 18,836 10,623 8,133	12,96,323 5,92,481 2,90,907 16,22,596 3,60,511 22,842 7,993 11,473
	Total	41,72,069	42,05,128
Manufactures of, Mixed ...	United Kingdom ... France ... Suez ... Hong-Kong ... Other Countries ...	48,711 6,813 87,289 69,712 2,584	38,295 7,772 30,311 53,595 13,115
	Total	2,15,109	1,43,088
Soap ...	.....	1,53,478	3,64,104
Specimens illustrative of Natural Science in any Dept.	.....	26,558	800
Spices ...	Straits Settlements ... Ceylon ... Africa ... Other Countries ...	17,49,729 5,36,342 3,29,064 4,14,934	18,43,382 7,78,018 6,52,840 9,34,120
	Total	30,30,069	42,08,360
Stationery, except Paper ...	.....	3,14,006	3,88,004
Stone and Marble ...	.....	1,39,546	85,018
Sugar and other Saccharine Matter ...	Mauritius ... Straits Settlements ... Hong-Kong ... Other Countries ...	47,56,441 1,62,961 6,40,339 2,63,580	46,75,899 4,43,164 6,04,639 2,84,609
	Total	58,23,321	60,08,311

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	Countries Whence Imported.	1867.	1868.
		Rs.	Rs.
Tallow ... ..	.....	9,744	1,91,122
Tea ... ..	.....	15,08,021	24,19,257
Telegraphic Materials and Ins- truments ... ..	.....	2,20,994	1,24,833
Tobacco, and Articles used in the Consumption of— ... ..	.....	10,13,093	8,16,237
Toys and Games, including Playing Cards ... ..	.....	2,94,384	4,00,501
Umbrellas ... ..	.....	7,35,190	12,22,320
Wood—			
Teak ... ..	.....	...	.....
Boards and Planks ... ..	.....	2,40,804	2,71,401
Masts, Spars, and Oar- pieces ... ..	.....	84,997	84,949
All other Shapes ... ..	.....	2,27,468	2,06,531
Mahogany ... ..	.....	...	...
Manufactures of— ... ..	.....	44,276	37,371
Ornamental ... ..	.....	40,157	17,153
Wool ... ..	.....	7,39,215	4,38,778
Manufactures of— Piece Goods	United Kingdom	33,31,497	30,42,869
	Suez	2,23,942	5,89,099
	France	83,633	29,958
	Other Countries	29,690	1,28,805
	Total	38,68,762	37,90,731
Mixed Goods	United Kingdom	15,37,859	11,94,522
	Suez	13,396	38,293
	France	11,821	9,517
	Other Countries	50	1,666
	Total	15,63,117	12,43,998
Braids	United Kingdom	2,17,017	3,78,039
	Suez ... ..	.....	144
	France ... ..	.....	...
	Other Countries ... ..	.....	74
	Total	2,17,017	3,78,257
Other sorts	United Kingdom	2,68,792	5,76,137
	Suez	22,189	2,68,385
	France ... ..	.....	1,068
	Other Countries	1,141	2,894
	Total	2,92,122	8,48,484
All other Articles which are not included in any of the above Classes, Bullion and Specie excepted ... ..	.....	15,21,136	25,38,340
	Grand Total	30,63,92,817	37,90,25,602

The valuable of re-exports, or exports of Foreign merchandise, was Rs. 1,28,19,915 against Rs. 1,17,83,568 in the previous year :—

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1867.	1868.
		Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living ..	...	4,63,932	3,21,280
Apparel ..	...	71,728	72,319
Art, Works of—	...	4,887	2,832
Books, Printed, and Printed Matter ..	...	48,409	35,499
Borax ..	...	2,87,937	1,08,628
Cabinet-ware ..	...	50,690	31,706
Canes of all kinds ..	...	4,601	1,943
Carriages and Convoysances other than Railway ..	...	2,525	2,530
Coffee ..	United Kingdom ...	25,53,572	50,61,224
	France ..	12,69,200	27,15,124
	Other Countries ..	10,29,832	6,89,663
	Total ..	48,52,604	84,66,011
Coir ..	...	9,14,816	7,11,631
Cotton Wool ..	United Kingdom ..	17,51,39,956	15,61,19,551
	France ..	74,39,661	90,57,510
	Suez ..	2,04,670	57,922
	Hong-Kong ..	17,39,968	74,29,002
	China—other Ports ..	1,20,47,598	1,74,22,420
	Straits Settlements ..	1,26,357	1,64,526
	Other Countries ..	8,66,684	16,35,807
	Total ..	19,75,64,894	19,18,86,738
Cotton Manufactures of—	Africa ...	8,34,465	8,09,023
Piece Goods ..	Aden ...	8,08,105	7,41,109
	Persian Gulf ..	16,51,027	19,22,302
	Ceylon ..	9,74,854	8,78,787
	Straits Settlements ..	15,04,099	14,33,900
	Other Countries ..	7,40,577	8,19,938
	Total ..	65,13,127	66,05,054
Twist...	Africa ...	1,506	3,234
	Aden ..	84,459	80,773
	Persian Gulf ..	1,20,886	61,783
	Ceylon ..	...	...
	Straits Settlements ..	7,174	11,788
	Other Countries ..	2,66,141	9,19,044
	Total ..	4,80,166	10,76,622
Cutch and Gambier ..	...	3,67,087	12,32,341
Dregs of Gingelly Oil ..	...	3,24,240	2,63,831
Drugs and Medicines ..	...	2,61,333	2,49,025

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1867.	1868.
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—		Rs.	Rs.
Indigo	United Kingdom ..	1,16,49,861	1,26,01,554
	Suez	4,63,222	5,71,285
	France	46,45,120	34,24,793
	America	4,69,018	6,58,001
	Persian Gulf	13,14,917	8,11,017
	Other Countries ..	59,767	1,72,615
	Total	1,86,01,905	1,82,39,265
Other Sorts	United Kingdom ...	11,59,891	13,41,733
	Suez	7,400	.....
	France	92,249	35,401
	America	1,29,367	1,21,613
	Persian Gulf	60,614	4,390
	Other Countries ...	95,013	66,416
	Total	15,44,534	15,69,553
Feathers of Sorts ... ..	.....	79,236	1,71,307
Fruit and Vegetables ... ..	.....	2 05,998	3,07,442
Grain and Pulse—			
Bazree ... ..	.....	16,769	4,370
Paddy ... ..	.....	8,60,235	8,74,237
Rice	United Kingdom ...	1,21,43,206	1,78,59,581
	Mauritius	50,60,462	31,54,572
	Bourbon	21,03,401	10,87,338
	Persian Gulf	17,79,199	22,07,204
	Ceylon	1,00,97,263	73,69,108
	Straits Settlements	13,72,790	6,96,709
	Other Countries ...	53,56,637	38,44,877
	Total	3,79,12,958	3,62,19,389
Wheat ... ..	.....	8,26,990	10,52,894
Barley ... ..	.....	5,679	.....
Other Sorts ... ..	.....	20,66,711	13,10,889
Gum ... ..	.....	3,331	12,820
Hair, and Manufactures of—	.....	711	560
Hemp ... ..	.....	1,47,389	1,02,561
Hemp, Manufactures of—			
Gunjah and Churru ... ..	.....	6,718	3,334
Other Sorts ... ..	.....	78,080	61,739
Hides and Skins—			
Hides	United Kingdom ...	38,76,251	53,22,525
	America	8,69,414	11,71,018
	Other Countries ...	3,22,928	7,85,848
	Total	50,68,593	72,79,391

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1867.	1868.
		Rs.	Rs.
Skins	United Kingdom ...	16,89,488	24,27,146
	America ...	6,07,477	1,89,327
	Other Countries ...	1,63,355	1,23,924
	Total ...	24,60,320	27,40,397
Horn ... ..	.....	4,27,138	4,61,028
India Rubber ... ..	.....	1,12,449	2,81,787
Ivory—			
Manufactures of ... ..	.....	24,332	16,015
Not Manufactured ... ..	.....	1,05,359	67,273
Jewellery and Plate—			
Plate ... ..	.....	340	2,016
Jewellery of Gold, or of Silver, or of Precious Stones set in Gold or Silver ... ..	.....	5,272	34,061
All other kinds ... ..	.....	10,568	55,291
Jute	United Kingdom ...	70,70,668	1,23,87,730
	America ...	3,63,531	6,05,954
	Other Countries ...	72,491	1,11,764
	Total ...	75,06,690	1,31,05,441
Jute, Manufactures of—			
Gunny Bags	America ...	12,00,417	7,25,606
	Straits Settlements ...	2,20,246	2,23,247
	Australia ...	1,76,514	70,716
	Other Countries ...	2,30,806	1,99,078
	Total ...	18,27,983	12,29,647
Gunny Cloths	America ...	22,86,321	6,28,191
	Other Countries ...	3,18,703	3,23,707
	Total ...	26,05,024	9,51,898
Twine and Rope ... ..	.....	5,529	7,435
Lac—			
Shell ... ..	.....	16,61,915	12,07,041
Stick ... ..	.....	35,266	26,015
Other kinds ... ..	.....	1,903	47,798
Leather, Manufactures of—			
Maps and Charts ... ..	.....	13,173	17,594
Mats ... ..	.....	25	20
Metals, Indian Manufactured ... ..	.....	84,640	38,856
Musk ... ..	.....	1,59,179	1,66,856
Natural Curiosities ... ..	.....	12,123	20,181
Natural Curiosities ... ..	.....	1,685	4,580
Oils—			
Animal ... ..	.....	2,365	3,536
Vegetable, but not Essential ... ..	.....	10,47,725	18,47,443
Essential ... ..	.....	1,08,488	91,393
Mineral ... ..	.....	3,418	3,356

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1867.	1868.
Opium		Rs.	Rs.
	Straits Settlements	58,84,722	98,70,035
	Hong Kong ..	3,28,69,611	3,17,77,663
	China—other Ports	7,44,71,417	8,01,95,098
	Other Countries ..	34,638	34,851
	Total ...	11,32,60,388	12,18,77,647
Perfumery ...	.....	28,897	15,363
Precious Stones and Pearls ...	.....	4,71,182	6,76,025
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	.....	6,73,066	8,57,876
Rags ...	.....	59,808	57,063
Salt ...	.....	1,12,867	17,978
Saltpetre ...	United Kingdom ..	23,06,215	15,56,399
	America ...	4,44,785	3,57,550
	China ...	5,50,336	5,99,197
	Other Countries ...	62,310	45,427
	Total ...	33,63,646	25,58,582
Sealing Wax ...	.....	790	367
Seeds—			
Oil—			
Linseed ...	United Kingdom ...	33,67,941	71,05,963
	America ...	40,83,547	54,35,516
	Other Countries ..	52,127	1,073
	Total ...	75,04,615	1,25,42,552
Mustard ...	.....	1,84,941	46,685
Poppy ...	.....	6,26,403	7,78,772
Rape ...	United Kingdom ...	72,94,367	39,40,587
	Other Countries ...	73,783	70,266
	Total ...	73,68,150	40,10,853
Teel or Gingelly ...	France ...	12,37,897	19,25,620
	Other Countries ...	1,14,305	5,25,007
	Total ...	13,52,202	24,50,627
Other sorts ...	France ...	10,74,276	11,34,688
	Other Countries ...	4,23,729	4,55,333
	Total ...	14,98,005	15,90,021
Essential ...	.....	6,04,744	1,39,209
Shells and Cowries	.....	2,853	8,686

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1867.	1868.
		Rupees.	Rupees.
Silk	United Kingdom ...	68,76,855	1,06,49,151
	Suez ...	1,71,771	3,85,215
	France ...	22,86,833	35,21,729
	Other Countries ...	52,226	4,01,583
	Total ...	98,87,685	1,49,07,678
Silk, Manufactures of— ...	.....	9,21,701	9,04,042
Soaps... ..	.....	66,250	1,52,205
Specimens illustrative of Natural Science in any Department ... ..	.....	23,567	9,216
Spices ... ..	.....	12,65,992	13,38,010
Spirits ... ..	.....	1,071	901
Stationery, country ... ..	.....	1,24,966	24,729
Sugar and other Saccharine Matter ... ..	.....	9,98,659	9,21,131
Tallow ... ..	.....	4,091	13,270
Tea	United Kingdom ...	38,47,448	70,30,996
	Other Countries ...	67,636	24,918
	Total ...	39,15,084	70,55,914
Tobacco ... ..	.....	5,61,836	6,19,263
Wax .. ..	.....	41,203	39,162
Wood—			
Boards and Planks ... ..	.....	39,596	9,017
Masts, Spars, Oar-pieces, &c....	.....	74	16,890
Ornamental and Manufactured ... ..	.....	99,262	1,58,177
Teak ... ..	.....	14,25,251	9,44,897
Wool	United Kingdom ...	77,70,142	58,49,648
	Other Countries ...	20,810	8,785
	Total ...	77,90,950	58,49,848
Wool Manufactures of— ...	United Kingdom ...	14,66,409	11,48,876
	France ...	11,62,675	14,72,846
	Other Countries ...	3,53,153	3,67,072
	Total ...	29,82,237	29,88,794
All other Articles which are not included in any of the above Classes, Bullion and Specie excepted ...	..	8,88,809	13,33,548
	Grand Total ...	46,55,12,565	48,56,14,778

The value of the re-exports, or exports of Foreign Merchandise, was Rs. 1,28,19,915 against Rs. 1,17,83,562 the previous year.

Bullion and Specie in 1867-68.

IMPORTS.		Twelve Months ended 30th April,	
Countries.		1867.	1868.
		Gold.	
		Rupces.	Rupces.
United Kingdom, including Suez	...	36,12,055	52,04,756
France	...	6,63,379	1,88,809
Coast of Africa	...	1,46,530	85,200
Red Sea	...	6,49,311	5,53,151
Aden	...	3,32,315	2,02,213
Arabia	...	48,370	.....
Persian Gulf	...	12,79,643	9,31,127
Bourbon	...	32,300	3,28,815
Mauritius	...	3,47,577	55,500
Ceylon	...	76,51,637	1,11,78,404
Australia	...	83,09,513	28,57,692
Singapore	...	10,13,850	6,74,565
China—	...	.....	.....
Hong-Kong	...	1,96,56,502	1,83,21,033
Other Ports of	...	55,23,528	64,78,544
Other Countries	...	12,876	15,000
Total		4,92,78,396	4,70,74,820
		Silver.	
United Kingdom, including Suez	{ Private Government	99,38,743 34,051	82,09,727
France	...	66,20,209	14,61,050
Coast of Africa	...	2,80,130	1,22,200
Red Sea	...	10,63,632	8,14,878
Aden	...	10,05,033	5,83,693
Arabia	...	33,964	4,000
Persian Gulf	...	30,02,608	37,09,252
Bourbon	...	61,800	1,200
Mauritius	...	45,430	3,300
Ceylon	...	44,54,343	28,29,768
Australia	...	1,00,23,367	50,000
Singapore	{ Private Government	18,700 3,45,815	81,79,980 4,28,517
Penang and Malacca	...	.....	.....
China—	...	.....	.....
Hong-Kong	...	2,86,57,093	2,28,24,576
Other Ports of	...	3,09,44,266	1,98,90,233
Siam	{ Private Government	55,675 20,070	85,218
Other Countries	...	19,565	1,57,370
Total		9,67,07,112	6,95,04,850
		Total of Gold and Silver.	
United Kingdom, including Suez	...	1,36,85,749	1,34,74,483
France	...	72,83,588	16,49,859
Coast of Africa	...	4,26,090	2,07,400
Red Sea	...	17,02,543	13,97,529
Aden	...	14,28,248	7,86,208
Arabia	...	82,370	4,000
Persian Gulf	...	42,70,248	47,30,409
Bourbon	...	94,100	3,30,015
Mauritius	...	3,02,997	58,800
Ceylon	...	1,21,05,980	1,40,08,170
Australia	...	83,09,513	29,07,692
Singapore	...	1,10,55,917	89,54,545
Penang and Malacca	...	3,45,815	4,28,517
China—	...	.....	.....
Hong-Kong	...	4,83,14,495	4,11,45,609
Other Ports of	...	3,64,67,794	2,68,68,707
Siam	...	75,749	85,218
Other Countries	...	32,440	1,72,370
Grand Total		14,59,90,508	11,65,79,679

EXPORTS.			
Countries.		Twelve Months ended 30th April.	
		1887.	1888.
		Gold.	
		Rupees.	Rupees.
United Kingdom, including Suez	...	68,24,775	11,18,295
France	...	3,50,598	...
Coast of Africa	...	...	...
Red Sea	...	...	...
Aden	...	...	...
Arabia	...	...	...
Persian Gulf	...	...	90,238
Bourbon	...	...	3,21,000
Mauritius	...	...	1,00,000
Ceylon	...	1,64,000	...
Australia	...	...	1,500
Singapore	...	36,900	55,000
Penang and Malacca	...	5,000	60
China—	...	...	...
Hong-Kong	...	9,320	...
Other Ports of	...	840	70
Other Countries	...	...	500
Total		73,01,433	16,81,663
		Silver.	
United Kingdom including Suez	{ Private	30,19,140	2,37,888
	{ Government	45,09,185	...
France	...	...	...
Coast of Africa	{ Private	5,000	...
	{ Government	...	10,00,000
Red Sea	...	2,03,500	2,63,542
Aden	{ Private	52,350	1,00,600
	{ Government	5,000	40,99,345
Arabia	...	...	...
Persian Gulf	{ Private	10,64,573	11,12,646
	{ Government	2,60,000	3,33,000
Bourbon	...	...	62,865
Mauritius	...	500	...
Ceylon	...	78,81,500	71,59,375
Singapore	{ Private	3,24,400	2,50,620
	{ Government	25,996	11,250
Penang and Malacca	{ Private	34,125	79,517
	{ Government	4,500	22,500
China—	...	...	...
Hong-Kong	...	...	...
Other Ports of	...	...	...
Siam	...	22,000	...
Other Countries	{ Private	20,400	...
	{ Government	12,040	8,580
		6,000	...
Total		1,73,40,218	1,47,31,717
		Total of Gold and Silver	
United Kingdom, including Suez	...	1,43,53,100	18,51,183
France	...	3,50,598	...
Coast of Africa	...	5,000	10,00,000
Red Sea	...	2,03,500	2,63,542
Aden	...	57,350	41,99,945
Arabia	...	...	...
Persian Gulf	...	13,24,573	15,35,884
Bourbon	...	...	3,73,865
Mauritius	...	500	1,00,000
Ceylon	...	78,45,500	71,59,375
Australia	...	...	1,500
Singapore	...	3,97,305	3,16,879
Penang and Malacca	...	49,026	1,02,077
China—	...	...	...
Hong-Kong	...	9,320	...
Other Ports of	...	22,840	70
Siam	...	20,400	...
Other Countries	...	18,040	9,080
Grand Total		2,47,31,651	1,64,13,380

Customs Duty.

In the financial year ending 31st March 1868 the sum of £1,819,565 was collected as duty on imports at rates varying from 1 to 10 per cent., and the sum of £516,275 on exports at the rates of 3 and 4 per cent. The total customs duty was thus £2,335,840 on the foreign trade of India in 1867-68.

Shipping in 1867-68.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Twelve Months ended 30th April.				Twelve Months ended 30th April.			
	1867.	Vessels.	Tons.	1868.	1867.	Vessels.	Tons.	1868.
British, other than British Indian	1,837	13,42,384	2,045	13,72,875	2,070	14,54,570	2,172	16,42,003
British Indian	2,898	2,95,630	3,195	3,51,495	3,038	2,68,549	3,075	2,76,065
Foreign	683	2,94,059	658	2,43,698	756	2,77,729	746	2,67,960
Total	5,438	19,32,073	5,898	21,68,068	5,864	20,00,848	5,993	21,86,028
Detail of Foreign Vessels—								
Austrian	3	1,467	...	...	3	2,023	...	...
Belgian	3	977	3	2,259	4	2,361	2	1,262
Danish	1	245	3	1,034	3	1,036	4	1,748
Dutch	10	5,133	7	3,858	14	7,396	7	3,286
French	155	79,740	134	71,705	212	1,07,637	189	94,288
German	17	7,685	13	7,589	29	10,204	13	7,712
Hanse Towns	32	18,107	33	20,357	35	17,304	33	20,507
Italian	2	947	2	1,059	2	947	1	539
Norwegian	4	1,581	20	12,065	4	2,507	16	9,901
Portuguese	13	2,892	9	1,881	16	3,017	6	706
Russian	7	4,315	10	6,346	5	3,044	10	6,989
Spanish	1	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish	5	3,616	13	5,843	3	2,191	8	3,515
Other European	3	2,217	...	...	2	1,286	...	...
American	121	1,22,682	68	65,702	68	63,648	70	66,569
Arab	291	38,984	309	29,525	328	48,534	358	46,794
Siamese	4	905	3	716	14	1,331	2	540
Other countries	11	1,390	31	3,759	14	3,323	27	3,604
Total	683	2,94,059	658	2,43,698	756	2,77,729	746	2,67,960

II.—The Coasting Trade.

The amount and details of the Coasting Trade of 1867-68, except in Treasure, are not given. Those for 1866-67 are, in Merchandise:—

Presidencies or Provinces to and from which Imported or Exported.	Imports.			Exports.		
	From British Indian Ports.	From Indian Ports not British.	Total.	To British Indian Ports.	To Indian Ports not British.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	1,38,01,006	10,039	1,38,11,045	4,36,58,899	13,810	4,36,72,709
Bombay	3,97,01,172	9,82,316	4,06,83,488	3,45,64,144	9,14,671	3,54,78,815
Sindh	1,58,77,918	7,585	1,58,85,503	1,38,83,143	795	1,38,83,938
Madras	1,88,70,480	4,14,505	1,92,84,985	1,53,67,765	15,36,164	1,69,03,929
British Burmah ...	1,57,13,241	.....	1,57,13,241	74,76,521	.....	74,76,521
Total	10,39,63,817	14,14,445	10,53,78,262	11,49,50,472	24,65,440	11,74,15,912

Coast-wise the Imports of Treasure in 1866-67 were Rs. 4,11,59,405 and the Exports Rs. 4,93,53,711.

In 1867-'68 the value of gold and silver imported and exported coast-wise was as follows :—

In 1867-'68 the value of gold and silver imported and exported coast-wise was as follows:

IMPORTS.	From					Total Rs. 1867-'68.	Total Imports in the twelve months end- ed 30th Ap- ril 1867.
	Gold.						
	Bengal.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Madras.	British Burmah.		
Into Bengal	...	22,844	...	57,65,708	19,81,258	77,69,810	1,52,81,267
" Bombay	16,09,100	...	...	13,56,326	...	29,65,426	27,50,978
" Sindh	...	23,70,921	...	...	...	23,70,921	52,06,726
" Madras	11,36,475	23,64,430	2,000	...	1,99,570	37,02,475	93,85,211
" British Burmah	66,83,880	...	...	3,10,401	...	69,94,281	85,35,223
Total	94,29,455	47,58,195	2,000	74,32,435	21,80,828	2,38,02,913	4,11,59,405

EXPORTS.	To					Total Rs. 1867-'68.	Total Exports in the twelve months end- ed 30th Ap- ril 1867.
	Gold.						
	Bengal.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Madras.	British Burmah.		
From Bengal	...	16,10,100	...	16,86,416	71,29,787	1,04,26,303	1,51,38,491
" Bombay	40,996	...	32,37,759	23,43,898	...	56,22,653	1,37,32,654
" Sindh	...	12,100	...	2,000	14,100	25,42,669	...
" Madras	82,03,806	9,99,863	...	...	3,51,875	95,55,634	1,27,56,909
" British Burmah	44,68,625	...	...	8,215	...	44,76,840	51,82,988
Total	1,27,13,517	26,22,063	32,37,759	40,40,529	74,81,662	3,00,95,530	4,93,53,711

The Trade of India in the last nine months of 1868.

Foreign Trade.		Nine Months ending 31st Dec.			
		1867.		1868.	
		Rupees.		Rupees.	
Total Value of Imports—		12,90,03,128		13,41,92,114	
Bengal	...	8,89,97,197		9,66,80,774	
Bombay	...	50,10,048		55,46,479	
Sindh	...	2,02,00,303		2,27,50,297	
Madras	...	61,06,572		1,01,28,448	
British Burmah	...				
Total		24,93,17,248		26,92,98,112	
Total Value of Exports of Indian Produce, &c.—					
Bengal	...	14,57,23,326		15,68,68,561	
Bombay	...	17,74,64,276		15,53,52,973	
Sindh	...	61,78,228		63,32,829	
Madras	...	2,81,03,241		4,39,26,580	
British Burmah	...	1,04,77,948		1,56,67,119	
Total		36,70,47,010		37,81,38,062	
Total Value of Exports of Foreign Merchandise—					
Bengal	...	4,70,613		6,56,848	
Bombay	...	77,47,144		83,10,701	
Sindh	...	67,483		76,057	
Madras	...	3,43,038		2,02,787	
British Burmah	...	37,474		33,616	
Total		86,65,752		92,80,009	
Total Value of Imports of Treasure—					
Bengal	...	3,51,73,650		2,51,79,700	
Bombay	...	5,39,20,793		5,45,12,392	
Sindh	...	13,050		40,923	
Madras	...	54,01,718		84,71,988	
British Burmah	...	5,05,656		2,27,109	
Total		9,50,14,867		8,84,38,112	
Total Value of Exports of Treasure—					
Bengal	...	19,13,375		32,43,720	
Bombay	...	62,85,298		74,93,633	
Sindh	...	14,260		50,100	
Madras	...	3,70,500		6,75,000	
British Burmah	...	1,96,809		65,620	
Total		87,82,242		1,15,28,073	
Number and Tonnage of Vessels distinguishing their Nationality—		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	(Bengal	778	6,35,380	751	5,77,311
	Bombay	679	4,85,581	820	5,78,272
	Sindh	191	34,678	174	40,926
	Madras	2,247	3,36,780	1,223	1,97,882
	(British Burmah	221	1,04,635	131	57,889
Total		4,116	14,97,054	3,099	14,52,280
Cleared	(Bengal	679	5,69,565	732	6,11,244
	Bombay	548	3,50,914	516	340,982
	Sindh	208	50,732	140	35,311
	Madras	2,308	3,68,077	2,054	3,76,979
	(British Burmah	205	1,88,157	359	2,36,069
Total		4,033	15,27,445	3,801	16,00,586
Coasting Trade.					
Between the various Presidencies.					
Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered		7,373	8,66,948	6,671	7,91,317
Ditto ditto Cleared		6,079	8,88,038	5,733	7,74,347
Total Value of Imports of Treasure		Rupees.		Rupees.	
Ditto Exports of ditto		1,55,62,088		1,72,13,767	
		1,81,80,040		2,09,83,811	

We condense the results of the Foreign Trade during these nine months :—

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	13,419,211	2,517,970	15,752,541	324,372	32,014,094
Bombay	9,668,077	5,451,239	16,366,367	749,363	32,235,046
Madras	2,275,030	847,199	4,412,936	67,500	7,620,665
British Burmah ...	1,012,845	22,711	1,570,073	6,562	2,612,191
Sindh	554,618	4,692	639,888	5,010	1,204,238
<i>Grand Total</i> ..	26,929,811	8,843,811	38,741,805	1,152,807	75,095,234

While the trade of Calcutta in merchandise was more than three millions above that of Bombay, the Western port received some three millions more of treasure in payment for its cotton. The trade of British Burmah, which is more than double that of Sindh, has made an extraordinary leap.

III.—Inland Trade and Emigration.

Madras.—There are no returns of inland trade. It is merely mentioned that the Land Customs increased by Rs. 40,335. In consequence of the demand for labour excited by Railways in progress and by favourable agricultural prospects, as well as of the cheapness of food, emigration diminished throughout the Presidency, and ceased altogether in many districts. No emigration to any British Colony was carried on during the year. The number that returned from Mauritius, was 243 in three ships, to which may be added 206 who engaged their passage to Pondichery in a French ship, to escape quarantine at Madras. Two vessels brought forty-three invalid and other emigrants from Natal. Only three ships left Pondichery and Karikal during the year, carrying 884 souls from the first named settlement, and 542 from the last, making in all 1,426. Two vessels were bound to Guadaloupe, and one to Martinique. Réunion sent back 482 to Pondichery. The French ship “*Marie*” also brought to Pondichery, from Mauritius, 206 return emigrants, who came over as private passengers, paying for themselves. Serious complaints having been made by the British Consul at Réunion of the emigrants having been robbed of their advances before leaving Pondichery and Karikal, an order was issued by the Madras

Government, that no advance shall be made prior to embarkation. The French authorities at Pondichery remonstrated against this order, as being likely entirely to check emigration to the French Colonies. This order was subsequently withdrawn. The Consular Agents were instructed to take additional precautions, with the assistance of the French Emigration Agents, for the control of the Emigration Maistries and the protection of the coolies. Few complaints were made against the French recruiters, licensed or unlicensed, during the year; but there is no doubt that the law is constantly evaded by persons being surreptitiously induced to leave their homes for the purpose of emigrating, without being registered by a Magistrate. It is very difficult to bring the offence home, and only two men were convicted during the year, and sentenced to hard labour for three months. They were unlicensed, and had enticed from Madras a young woman, whom they robbed of her jewels on the road, and after leaving her in the depot at Pondichery, robbed her of the three months' advance she there received.

Bombay.—There are no returns. The land frontier duties amounted to Rs. 70,040, or Rs. 23,864 more than in the previous year.

Bengal.—There are no returns of inland trade. The following shows the number of emigrants despatched to the various Colonies:—

		1866-67.	1867 68.
Mauritius ...	...	478	313
British Guiana ...	...	4,509	3,001
Trinidad ...	...	2,993	1,840
Jamaica ...	...	1,705	...
St. Vincent ...	...	490	...
		<hr/> 10,175	<hr/> 5,154

Proportion of female emigrants sent.

	Males.	Females.	
Mauritius ...	54.90	45.10	per cent.
British Guiana ...	70.03	29.97	"
Trinidad ...	56.29	43.71	"

The colony of Mauritius was so depressed that the rate of wages was reduced to a minimum of Rs. 4 a month, rising gradually to Rs. 6 in the fifth or last year of service; but this is not supposed to have affected emigration, the proximity of Mauritius to India rendering service in it very popular among the labouring classes. The number of emigrants who returned during

the year was, from Mauritius 1,797, from Réunion 322, and from British Guiana 397. The savings brought by the return emigrants from British Guiana amounted to £10,654 15s., which gave an average of £26 14s. for every adult labourer; but as the number of depositors was 371 only, the average saving of each was £31 5s. 6d., exclusive of considerable remittances made through local banks, and large sums brought in gold coins and jewellery. The savings of the return emigrants from Mauritius and Réunion had not been ascertained. The sanitary condition of the depots during the year was satisfactory, and the health of the emigrants was good.

The number of coolies sent to the Tea Districts was 8,933 against 12,487 in the previous year.

Province or District.	Number of Coolies embarked.						Total.	Percentage of females to males.	Number of coolies absconded.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.				
					Male.	Female.			
Assam ...	1,524	932	170	116	93	67	2,902	61·52 to 100	4
Cachar ...	2,587	2,276	381	338	186	161	5,929	88·2 to 100	22
Sylhet ...	37	43	9	6	2	5	102	110·84 to 100	...
Total ...	4,148	3,251	560	460	281	233	8,933	78·7 to 100	26

The number of contractors during the year was 16 against 11 in the preceding year, and the number of recruiters employed by them 433 against 388. But at the close of the year all the depots had been closed except the four largest, which are reported to be amply sufficient for the number of coolies who come to Calcutta. Before sanctioning further legislation on this subject, the Government of India appointed a Commission of Enquiry. The result of their report was the re-introduction into the Bengal Council, of a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to labourers, with some changes, in June 1869. The percentage of mortality during the year was 2·58 against 4·23 of the preceding year, the percentage of mortality from cholera being 1·73 against 1·01.

General Return of imported labourers employed in the Tea Districts in 1867.

Division of Province, or District.	Number of labourers remaining at the end of 1866.	Imported during 1867.	Re-engaged.	Received from other districts.	Returned from desertion.	Returned from imprisonment.	Engaged in the Province.	Total.	Transferred under Section 6 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865.	Released by permanent unfitness.	Released by completion of service.	Released by purchase.	Transferred to other districts.	Released by cancellation of engagement.	Total.	Died during the year.	Deserted.	Imprisoned.	Total.	Total number of labourers remaining at the end of 1867.
Upper Assam	19,930	4,095	404	519	36	47	1,052	26,083	1,481	74	3,437	1	533	844	4,889	1,991	733	42	2,766	16,947
Kamroop	269	99	..	4	..	..	..	372	..	..	23	..	1	35	59	23	17	2	42	271
Durrung	921	415	..	..	..	..	..	1,336	..	..	153	..	..	..	153	202	18	..	220	963
Nowgong	409	129	..	66	30	16	..	630	1	13	15	..	..	79	107	27	93	24	144	398
Mungledye	124	150	..	..	..	..	3	277	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15	8	3	26	250
Sooteah	1,147	361	..	74	8	8	..	1,598	..	..	125	..	10	96	231	230	45	9	284	1,083
Cachar	18,965	6,425	..	322	28	27	396	26,163	432	14	6,359	44	160	225	6,802	1,319	941	60	2,320	16,609
Sylhet	817	352	..	..	3	..	..	1,172	..	1	112	..	..	10	123	121	163	3	287	762
Total	42,582	12,026	404	985	105	98	1,451	57,651	1,914	102	10,224	45	704	1,290	12,665	3,928	2,018	143	6,089	37,283

North-Western Provinces.—Neglecting Sindli, the great Inland Customs' Line is described by the Commissioner as separating British Continental India from Rajpootana, Central and Peninsular India. In connection with a Punjab local line, which joins it at Fazilka on the Sutlege, the Line closely skirts the northern and eastern frontiers of Rajpootana and Independent Central India, from Mooltan on the Chenab, to Boorhanpore on the Taptec, on the borders of Khandeish. Thence it turns eastwards, runs right accross the peninsula to near the Bay of Bengal, terminating close to the borders of Chota Nagpore and the Tributary Mehals. Its course is through Sirsa, Hissar, Hansie, near (but south and west of) Rohtuk, Goorgaon, Muttra, and Agra, through Jaloun, Jhansie, Saugor, Hoshungabad, and Khundwa, to Boorhanpore; and thence, hugging the northern boundary of the Berars, to Chanda on the Wurda, Raipore, Sumbulpore, and Samasinga. Exclusive of the Indus, Mooltan, and Berar Lines, it has a length of 1,817 miles, and is watched and guarded by 10,832 officers and men. It is in 10 divisions, of which 3 (Sirsa, Hansie, and Delhi) are subordinate to the Punjab Government, 3 (Muttra, Agra, and Jhansie) to that of the North-Western Provinces, and 4 (Saugor, Hoshungabad, Nagpore, and Raipore) to that of the Central Provinces. So far as communication by land is concerned, it practically separates from the rest of India, the greater part of the Punjab (including Putteealla and other Native States), the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the major portion of the Central Provinces, Bundelkund, and the whole of the territories subject to the Government of Bengal. An area of five hundred thousand square miles and a population of one hundred and thirty millions, may be approximately assigned to this vast tract; and to aid the realization of the tax on the whole of the salt consumed within tract, by levying an import duty along its entire land frontier, is the principal object of the Customs' Line. Advantage is taken of the existence of this Line to levy a light duty on all sugar produced within this tract, and exported thence by land, either to Feudatory States, or to portions of British territory, which, lying outside the Line, contribute less to the Imperial Funds, in the shape of salt tax, than those portions which lie within it. Duty is paid on by far the greater portion of the salt consumed by the 130 millions resident within the Line.

In 1867-68 the gross receipts of this department amounted to £1,216,254. These fell short of the income for the preceding year by about £60,000; but they were higher than in any other year; being above £80,000 in excess of 1865-66, and no less

than £223,000 in excess of that of 1864-65. The net income of the year was £1,069,341. The revenue from Salt realized on the frontier line, which now stretches from the Sutlege to the Berars, amounted to £1,038,946. The amount realized by the duty on Sugar was £1,62,345, being the largest revenue ever realized, and considerably in excess of that for the preceding three years. The reason is no doubt the abundant crop resulting from a very favourable season, in conjunction with the increasing facilities for its export.

The distribution of the Revenue and Charges over the several Administrations was as follows:—

	1866-67.		1867-68.	
	Revenue.	Charges.	Revenue.	Charges.
	£	£	£	£
North-Western Provinces	569,632	60,964	5,234,846	60,607
Punjab ...	519,459	23,167	513,768	34,091
Oudh ...	1,404	5,276	1,198	5,416
Central Provinces ...	188,134	45,263	177,441	46,797

The effect of the rule restricting prosecutions for illicit salt manufacture to cases where the amount seized exceeds one seer, was to reduce the number of persons prosecuted from 4,277 in 1866-67, to 1,800 in 1867-78. That a large portion of the present expensive and harassing frontier line could be dispensed with if the salt duty were the same, or nearly the same, throughout British India, is patent: and Sir William Muir trusts that the time is not far distant when this measure, required alike by considerations of equity and expediency, will be carried out by the Legislature. But meanwhile, he remarks, there seems no possibility of curtailing any portion of the existing frontier line.

Punjab.—An organized system of procuring trade statistics has been set on foot. Returns of exports and imports are kept up in the chief commercial towns and statistics of external trade are obtained by registering the traffic passing the frontier on the principal lines of communication. The general results for the last nine months of the year 1867-68 are not at present very reliable, especially in reference to the value of the articles. Quantities do not include the trade of the

Upper Indus conveyed by the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla, which amounted during the year to 48,673 maunds of 80 lbs., nor the trade by the Punjab and Dehli Railways, which was as follows during the year :—

			Up.	Down.	Total.
			Maunds of 80 lbs.	Maunds of 80 lbs.	Maunds of 80 lbs.
Punjab Railway	...	...	7,93,612	8,54,438	15,48,050
Delhi do.	...	...	24,860	64,471	89,331
Total	...	...	8,18,472	9,18,909	16,37,381

The following is an abstract of the trade of the Province from 1st July 1867 to 31st March 1868 :—

				Weight.	Value.
				Maunds of 80 lbs.	Rs.
Imports	...	...	...	25,20,744	1,72,91,131
Exports	...	..	...	22,56,013	2,63,37,253
		Total	...	47,76,757	4,36,28,384

The imports slightly exceed the exports in quantity, but are considerably less in value. The principal articles of import were, in Maunds of 80 lbs. :—

Salt,	...	...	...	10,24,127
Grains,	...	...	...	5,65,745
Sugar,	...	...	...	3,08,475
Rice,	...	...	...	95,260
Fruits,	...	...	...	67,182
Oil seeds,	...	...	...	60,496
Metals,	...	...	...	53,455
Cotton Cloths,	...	...	...	25,893
Ghee,	...	...	...	20,525
Liquors,	...	...	...	17,290
Spices,	...	...	...	14,921
Tobacco,	...	...	...	14,544
Cotton,	...	...	...	10,614

The principal exports were :—

Sugars,	11,57,306
Salt,	3,42,523
Rice,	1,68,453
Grains,	1,59,247
Cotton Cloths,	87,303
Metals,	61,138
Oil seeds,	56,340
Cotton,	25,785
Oils,	18,264
Ghee,	18,237

The following table shows the trade of the Punjab with Feudatory States and other Provinces :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cis-Sutlege Independent States	27,67,389	31,63,164	59,30,553
Cashmere territories (including Jammu) and countries on the N. E. frontier ...	7,90,575	4,59,897	12,50,472
Cabul and countries on the N. W. frontier ...	15,92,203	14,29,677	30,21,880
Rajpootana and Central India...	25,08,783	1,63,68,836	1,88,77,619
North-Western Provinces ...	40,11,220	17,96,748	58,07,968
Bengal ...	12,55,315	1,50,421	14,05,736
Bombay and Sindh ...	38,45,434	28,57,940	67,03,374
Other places ...	5,20,212	1,10,570	6,30,782
Total ...	1,72,91,131	2,63,37,253	4,36,28,384

The imports from the Cis-Sutlege States were chiefly grains, oil-seeds, sugar and spices; and the exports, salt, rice and sugars. From Cashmere and the North-East frontier the imports were chiefly grains, aghee, fruits and *pashmina* goods; and the exports, sugars, salt, and cotton cloths. With Cabul and the North-West frontier, the imports were chiefly fruits and grains; and the exports salt, sugars, tea, and cotton cloths. Salt and grains were largely imported from Rajpootana and Central India, the exports being grains, sugars, rice and metals. From the North-Western Provinces were received chiefly sugars, rice and grains; and grains, oil-seeds and salt were exported thither. To Bengal were sent *pashmina* goods and leather; rice, tobacco and metals forming the imports. The principal articles received

from Bombay and Sindh were liquors, metals and cotton cloths; the exports consisting chiefly of salt, cotton, and grains.

The promotion of trade between the nations north and west of the Himalayas and British India is a subject which has long occupied attention. One of the first acts of the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab, was the abolition of frontier customs duties formerly levied by the Sikh Government. This gave a great stimulus to trade, but nothing further of a special character was done, beyond the improvement of internal lines of communication from the frontier to Lahore, until 1860, when measures were taken for obtaining reliable statistics of the existing trade between Yarkand, Kashgar and Bokhara on the one hand, and Russia and British territories on the other, and the routes by which that trade was conducted.

As regards trade with *Western Turkistan* a Steam Flotilla has been established on the Upper Indus, plying between Mukhud and Sukkur, as a feeder to the Flotilla of the Lower Indus; thus affording safe, cheap and tolerably speedy mercantile communication between Peshawur, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, the emporia of the trade between British territory and Afghanistan, and the sea-board. Improvements have been effected, and are being effected, in the construction of the steamers, in the channel of the Indus, and in the training of the native pilots, which promise effectually to overcome the physical difficulties in opening out the navigation; and endeavours are being made to remove a great *practical* obstacle to the development of trade by the Indus, by the establishment of an agency and a through tariff for the conveyance of goods from Peshawur to Kurrachee. The establishment of an annual fair at Peshawur has been long in contemplation, and arrangements have been made for carrying the measure into effect directly the political situation of Afghanistan will admit of it.

As regards trade with *Eastern Turkistan*, the reduction of the transit duties levied on goods passing between Yarkand and British territory via Ladakh, to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., calculated on the invoice price, has been effected; an English agent has been appointed at Ladakh for guarding the interests of traders with or from British territory; a route has been discovered between the confines of British territory and Yarkand which avoids the difficulties of the Kara Korum pass, and is suitable for camels. Great improvements have been and

are being effected in the road between the confines of British territory nearest Yarkand and Palampore in the Kangra valley. An annual fair has been started at Palampore for the interchange of the goods of Europe and India and Eastern Turkistan; a road is being constructed from Palampore to the plains, at a gradient suitable for carts.

Lastly, it has been proposed to appoint an *Aksakal*, or native agent, at Yarkand for the purpose of advocating the interests of British traders at that important emporium.

The following table shows the trade of the principal towns of the Province:—

	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Delhi, ...	9,48,068	83,21,989	4,63,889	1,66,25,079	14,11,957	2,49,47,068
Amritsar, ...	9,31,466	40,46,067	3,54,778	56,92,140	12,86,244	97,38,207
Amبالा, ...	68,323	43,08,865	44,954	50,89,283	1,13,277	93,98,148
Multan, ...	4,28,324	60,18,177	1,00,269	27,31,925	5,28,593	87,50,102
Bhiwani, ...	2,91,406	66,50,374	1,23,123	9,41,637	4,14,529	75,92,011
Peshawar, ...	1,79,098	45,68,691	1,20,189	10,64,626	2,99,287	56,33,317
Ludianah, ...	1,06,241	35,17,468	42,911	2,55,860	1,49,152	37,73,328
Jalandhur, ...	1,00,525	16,65,858	44,044	6,34,258	1,44,569	23,00,126
Lahore, ...	6,29,599	18,52,327	42,604	1,60,821	6,72,203	20,13,148

Oudh.—A system of registering trade statistics was introduced and in future the returns may be approximately correct. The following are given for the year 1867-68:—

Imports	...	...	...	Rs. 1,25,49,332
Exports	..	...	...	„ 72,88,634

During the year the export trade on the Gogra decreased. It was very large the previous year owing to the high prices and famine in Bengal. At the same time the general trade of the Province is steadily and greatly increasing. This is evidenced by the great addition to the carrying power of the country; by the creation of new *gunjes* or markets in every direction; and by the increased traffic to be seen on the great lines of communication. The two principal commercial fairs are these: The Khyrabad horse

and cattle fair, which was established by Captain Thompson, the Deputy Commissioner of the district of Sectapoor, and has met with very considerable success. The other is the Dabee Patun fair in the Gondah district, which is an old institution as there is a temple there to which Hindoos resort, but it is at the same time a place where the ponies and produce of Nepal are exchanged for articles of commerce from the British Provinces. At Byramghat on the Gogra there is a large trade in timber. One branch of trade, which was formerly of considerable importance, that in saltpetre, has declined, and indeed, with the exception of some small quantity of peculiarly large crystals for the China market, may be said to be defunct.

There is little emigration from Oudh, the quantity of reclaimable land is so great. In 1867-68 only 501 persons left chiefly for Demareira against 543 in the previous year. The people appear to be mainly of the agricultural classes with a fair proportion of Brahmins, Rajpoots, and Mussulmans. One officer remarks that when women go they have generally formed a connection with a man of a different caste and have been put out of their own caste in consequence.

Central Provinces.—The aggregate results of the season were—

		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value, £.</i>
Imports ...	...	118,969	6,687,052
Exports ...	...	90,725	5,119,740
Total	...	209,684	11,806,692

or deducting through traffic, Government stores and Railway material, equal to—

		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value, £.</i>
Imports ...	...	108,115	3,245,135
Exports ...	...	88,317	2,865,762
Total	...	196,432	6,110,897

which compared with previous years, taking Imports and Exports together—

		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value, £.</i>
1863-64	...	102,341	3,909,008
1864-65	...	131,719	4,386,251
1865-66	...	136,265	5,519,766
1866-67	...	175,561	6,517,864
1867-68	...	196,432	6,110,897

shows some increase in the tonnage, due to the export of large quantities of grain and other heavy goods of comparatively small value, with a decrease in the total value of the year's transactions arising from a diminished export of cotton of high value and small weight. The following comparisons will show in what direction this aggregate trade flows into and out of the Central Provinces, with the annual progressive increase or decrease in each :—

WESTERN TRADE WITH BERAR AND BOMBAY.

			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value, £.</i>
1863-64	...	...	31,254	1,624,396
1864-65	...	...	42,250	2,239,147
1865-66	...	...	70,788	3,600,287
1866-67	...	...	103,007	3,616,721
1867-68	...	...	96,392	3,086,920

NORTHERN TRADE WITH MALWA, CENTRAL INDIA AND CALCUTTA.

			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value, £.</i>
1863-64	...	...	57,335	1,987,414
1864-65	...	...	66,579	1,885,348
1865-66	...	...	47,656	1,540,388
1866-67	...	...	48,862	2,628,454
1867-68	...	...	74,457	2,730,344

SOUTHERN TRADE WITH MADRAS AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value, £.</i>
1863-64	...	...	2,238	40,265
1864-65	...	...	1,843	31,936
1865-66	...	...	3,529	144,642
1866-67	...	...	2,326	53,016
1867-68	...	...	4,876	59,663

EASTERN TRADE WITH THE COAST DISTRICTS OF GANJAM AND CUTTACK AND NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORY OF BENGAL.

			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value, £.</i>
1863-64	...	...	11,514	256,933
1864-65	...	...	23,973	229,820
1865-66	...	...	14,357	734,448
1866-67	...	...	21,366	219,673
1867-68	...	...	20,707	233,970

The principal articles entering into this trade are tabulated thus—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Cotton	59,724	8,45,434	195,111	35,09,436
Sugar	326,702	40,80,817	140,922	16,57,833
Salt	858,797	40,95,426	55,479	3,52,728
Grain	420,706	9,81,914	1,119,665	29,90,943
Oilseeds	90,495	3,35,366	16,252	69,055
Metals and Hardware	201,760	52,00,125	75,600	13,63,951
English piece-goods	101,474	94,31,978	46,918	56,05,531
Miscellaneous European goods	54,719	22,49,559	37,066	25,55,901
Country cloth	16,543	8,78,277	61,582	54,00,932
Silk and Silk Cocoons	2,791	18,65,267	535	1,03,774
Horses, cattle, and sheep	No. 117,102	11,09,246	33,677	3,90,171
Cocoanuts	164,520	18,70,851	48,726	6,71,044

The salt imports, though a little below the aggregate of the previous year, were above the average of years preceding. The opening of the East India Railway to Jubbulpore made that town for the time being the emporium of the sugar trade, and both imports and exports into Malwa nearly doubled themselves. There was a considerable through traffic in English piece-goods between Bombay and Malwa, but the quantity retained for home consumption was greater than before. The exports of country manufactured cloth also show some increase, but at diminished prices. The cattle trade was not so brisk as in the previous year. The cotton exports, which annually averaged about thirty-three million pounds, fell to below sixteen million pounds, the average price being as low as $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. More activity was shown in the grain trade than in any preceding year, notwithstanding bad harvests in some places, and despite the low prices prevailing. The trade in cocoanuts from the Eastern Coast changed completely to the Western Presidency, and increased from $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees to nearly 12 lakhs of rupees worth.

There were 83 Fairs held in different parts of the Central Provinces during the year, at which 1,523,733 persons are estimated to have been present, either for the purposes of religion, or trade, or both. At all these gatherings the Police were in attendance to maintain order, and enforce conservancy. No cholera or other epidemic broke out at any of them. The majority of them, however, were small gatherings of from 5,000 to 10,000 persons, eight only counting a larger attendance than 50,000, and three only than 100,000 persons. These three largest fairs are held in the months of February, March and

April respectively, about the most favourable time of the year. The total estimated value of property of all kinds brought for sale was £693,075, of which £427,646 worth was sold, including English piece-goods to the value of £83,098, country manufactures and raw produce to the value of £184,069, horses and ponies to the value of £1,982, horned cattle and sheep to the value of £83,271, and other miscellaneous goods to the value of £75,226.

British Burmah.—The inland trade of the Pegu Division is carried on with Upper Burmah *viâ* Thayet-myo on the Irrawaddy, and Toungoo on the Sittoung river. All goods in transit are passed free of duty through the Frontier Custom Houses at these stations.

Places.			Exports.	Imports.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thayet-myo	...	...	{ 1866-67 64,73,319	47,01,379	1,11,74,698
			{ 1867-68 1,38,23,069		
Toungoo	...	...	{ 1866-67 9,32,132	7,83,372	17,15,504
			{ 1867-68 9,58,109		

Whilst the trade *viâ* Thayet-myo has more than doubled, that by the Toungoo route has not at all increased, if it be remembered that the official year of 1866-67 was only eleven months. This is attributable to the difficulties in navigating the Sittoung river. The aggregate shows Rs. 254,51,490 for the year 1867-68 against Rs. 128,90,202 for the anterior eleven months. The progress of our inland trade since the frontier duties on the British side were removed in June 1863 has been rapid:—

Year.		Exports.	Imports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64	...	63,27,788	49,61,549	1,12,89,337
1864-65	...	88,53,465	63,66,324	1,52,19,789
1865-66	...	83,43,990	72,55,063	1,55,99,053
1866-67 (11 months)	...	72,56,691	56,33,511	1,28,90,202
1867-68	...	1,47,81,178	1,06,70,312	2,54,51,490
A gross of		4,53,63,112	3,48,86,759	8,04,49,871
And an average of		91,12,622	69,77,352	1,60,89,974

Under the Treaty the British Government stipulates that it will not re-impose the frontier duty, abolished by the Treaty of 1862, so long as there is no increase made in the per-centage leviable by the Burmese Government. By Article VIII. free trade is allowed in the Import and Export of Gold and Silver Bullion. All goods imported into Rangoon and declared through the Custom House for export to the territories of Upper Burmah, and also to China, are chargeable with a duty of one per cent. only. The value of goods entered for Mandalay in this way was Rs. 50,127 against Rs. 5,322 in the previous year, and for China Rs. 5,774 worth of silk and cotton handkerchiefs.

Berar.—In August 1867 Sir Richard Temple issued orders for introducing into Berar the registration of traffic and trade statistics; and registration commenced on the 1st November. Since that date the returns have been submitted punctually and appear trustworthy. Twenty frontier outposts were required for the purpose in East, and nine in West Berar, the expense of which is borne by Local Funds. The value of exports for the five months, during which the register was kept, was 1,138,414£; and that of imports 741,759£, being an excess of exports over imports of 396,654£. Much of this traffic must be carried to the credit of Nagpore and the Central Provinces, the communications of which with Bombay run through Berar: and until a uniform system of registration prevails throughout India, it will be impossible to gather how much of any intermediate traffic between our internal provinces and their seaports belongs of right to the different Provinces that may lie upon the road to those outlets.

Mysore.—In this Province the miscellaneous and customs duties known as *Sayer* are levied:—

	1866-67.	1867-68.
Sooparee	3,80,486	5,05,934
Tobacco	1,25,327	1,42,434
Opium	146	321
Cocoanuts (dry)	9,635	6,777
Do. (fresh)	30,044	27,618
Betel leaves	31,513	41,839
Piece Goods	55,491	63,927
Silk	6,652	
Miscellaneous	9,095	11,536
Total	6,48,395	8,00,389

The number who emigrated *viâ* Pondichery was 172 against 653 in the previous year. Very few Canarese-speaking people of the ryot class ever quit Mysore for foreign lands. The difficulty of procuring recruits for the army in this Province is well known.

Coorg.—The chief exports are coffee, rice, cardamoms, sandal wood and timber. It is calculated that 3,000 tons of coffee were exported during the year, and taking Rs. 600 per ton, exclusive of freight and home charges, the value would amount to Rs. 18,00,000. This is a large addition to the value of the exports of a district, in which a comparatively limited income from ice lands forms the chief source of revenue. The following table exhibits the traffic along the two main Ghaut roads leading down to the western coast :—

Description.	Periambody.		Sompajee.	
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Loaded carts ...	8,639	17,171	7,323	9,311
Empty do. ...	2,471	7,667	1,575	399
Bandies with horses and bullocks ...	422	242	177	160
Horses ...	1,004	1,118	641	741
Palankeen or munched with bearers ...	0	0	16	1
Bullock with loads ...	10,881	4,021	10,782	10,783
Do. without do. ...				1,350
Men with loads ...	9,894	3,308	0	5,100
Do. without do. ...	30,530	7,771	0	20,149
Cattle ...	3,864	3,226	0	1,300
Sheep and goats ...	843	683	0	0
Camels ...	0	0	1	0
Elephants ...	36	38	2	3
Asses ...	76	30	0	0
Total ...	68,660	80,215	20,517	40,288

Emigration.
Number of Emigrants embarked, from each Presidency of British India to various Destinations since 1855-56.

Years ended 30th April.	FROM BENGAL.					FROM MADRAS.					FROM BOMBAY.					TOTAL FROM BRITISH INDIA.					TOTAL NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.		
	To Natal.		To British Guiana.		To West Indies.		To Mauritius.		To Port Natal.		To British Guiana.		To West Indies.		To Mauritius.		To Réunion and Natal.		To British Guiana.			To West Indies.	
	To Natal.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.	Total.	To Mauritius.	To Port Natal.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.	Total.	To Mauritius.	To Natal.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.	Total.	To Mauritius.	To Réunion and Natal.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.					
1856	8,325	..	1,617	9,942	6,346	..	..	330	6,673	700	..	..	700	..	..	15,368	..	..	..	1,947	17,315	..	..
1857	3,333	..	3,908	7,242	4,100	..	..	700	4,800	613	..	..	513	..	..	7,947	..	..	..	4,698	12,655	..	..
1858	9,864	..	2,667	12,531	5,894	..	..	350	6,244	1,983	..	..	1,983	..	..	17,741	..	..	..	3,017	20,758	..	..
1859	15,984	..	7,332	23,312	13,636	..	..	1,825	15,461	6,252	..	..	6,252	..	..	35,868	..	..	..	9,167	45,025	..	..
1860	17,604	..	7,984	25,588	10,751	..	..	1,965	12,716	3,471	..	..	3,471	..	..	31,828	..	..	..	9,949	41,777	..	..
1861	5,411	1,453	7,662	14,533	4,232	954	..	1,243	6,479	560	..	..	600	..	..	10,530	2,437	..	..	8,905	21,572	..	..
1862	6,039	5,838	10,331	22,600	5,708	..	..	1,000	6,894	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,653	5,333	..	..	11,367	31,358	..	..
1863	2,284	864	1,710	7,825	4,121	..	..	544	4,665	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,405	864	2,967	2,254	2,967	12,490	..	..
1864	1,82	291	1,425	6,139	2,707	1,362	..	..	4,069	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,529	1,653	2,643	1,433	2,643	10,258	..	..
1865	6,808	401	1,627	8,139	1,450	13,455	2,927	3,634	719	425	7,124	986	..	..	..	10,131	5,652	3,687	1,875	3,687	21,545	..	..
1866	15,115	..	2,842	2,006	19,963	3,631	2,424	338	7,133	683	..	..	683	..	..	10,429	2,424	3,552	2,344	3,552	27,779	..	..
Ended 31st March.	478	..	4,509	5,188	10,175	1,853	288	..	2,141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,315	..	..
1867	..	..	3,001	1,840	5,154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	..	..	..	..	1,840	5,154	..
1868	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Including Réunion 1865. † From Bengal only. ‡ From Bengal and Madras only.

CHAPTER IX.

*THE FINANCES.**General View since 1814.*

MR. JAMES WILSON made his first financial statement in the old Legislative Council of India on 18th February 1860. The era of regular finance in India begins with the Budget of 1861-62. The empire of British India was territorially complete, as it stands at present, in 1852-53 after the conquest of Pegu. But it will give accurate results to take the year immediately preceding the outburst of the Mutiny, or 1856-57, as the starting point of the finances of India as it now is, for it cannot be said that the conquests and annexations of Lord Dalhousie, which carried the empire to its natural limits, were fairly consolidated till that year. The surplus or deficit in the revenues and charges of India, including the Home Charges, from 1814-15 up to 1855-56 inclusive, and the political causes which affected the finances, are seen in the following figures:—

Year.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Year.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	£	£		£	£
1814-15 ...	.....	102,992	1835-36 ...	1,441,513	.....
1815-16 ...	.....	1,039,546	1836-37 ...	1,248,224	.....
1816-17 ...	.....	369,005	1837-38 ...	780,318	.....
1817-18 ...	.....	792,665	1838-39 ...	.....	381,787
1818-19 ...	.....	1,380,059	1839-40 ...	.....	2,138,713
1819-20 ...	.....	1,761,664	1840-41 ...	.....	1,754,825
1820-21 ...	117,262	.....	1841-42 ...	.....	1,771,603
1821-22 ...	616,698	.....	1842-43 ...	.....	1,346,011
1822-23 ...	1,743,139	.....	1843-44 ...	.....	1,440,259
1823-24 ...	.....	847,091	1844-45 ...	.....	743,893
1824-25 ...	.....	2,961,147	1845-46 ...	.....	1,496,865
1825-26 ...	.....	4,953,918	1846-47 ...	.....	971,322
1826-27 ...	.....	2,396,320	1847-48 ...	.....	1,911,986
1827-28 ...	.....	3,151,144	1848-49 ...	.....	1,473,225
1828-29 ...	.....	927,629	1849-50 ...	354,187	.....
1829-30 ...	1,070,534	.....	1850-51 ...	415,443	.....
1830-31 ...	109,199	.....	1851-52 ...	531,265	.....
1831-32 ...	.....	207,581	1852-53 ...	424,257	.....
1832-33 ...	.....	264,332	1853-54 ...	.....	2,044,117
1833-34 ...	49,398	.....	1854-55 ...	.....	1,707,364
1834-35 ...	.....	194,477	1855-56 ...	.....	972,791

* Nepal and Mahratta Wars. † First Burmese War and Siege of Bhurtpoor.
 ‡ Atghau, Sind and Gwalior Wars. § First Sikh War. ¶ Second Sikh War.
 § Second Burmese War.

The gross Revenue and Expenditure since 1856-57 have been—

Year ended 30th April.	Gross Revenue.	Total Expenditure.		Gross Expenditure.	Actual Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) of Revenue.
		In India.	In England.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1857 ...	31,691,015	28,079,202	3,529,673	31,608,875	+ 82,140
1858 ...	31,706,776	35,078,528	6,162,043	41,240,571	- 9,533,795
1859 ...	36,060,788	43,590,794	7,466,136	51,056,930	-14,996,142
1860 ...	39,705,822	44,622,269	7,239,451	51,861,720	-12,155,898
1861 ...	42,903,234	40,408,239	7,745,848	48,154,087	- 5,250,853
1862 ...	43,829,472	37,245,756	7,624,476	44,870,232	- 1,040,760
1863 ...	45,143,752	36,800,805	7,252,317	44,053,122	+ 1,090,630
1864 ...	41,613,032	38,087,772	6,894,234	44,982,006	- 368,974
1865 ...	45,652,897	39,452,220	6,998,770	46,450,990	- 798,093
1866 ...	48,935,220	41,120,924	6,211,178	47,332,102	+ 1,603,118
Year ended 31st March. (11 Ms.)					
1867 ...	42,012,566	37,094,406	7,435,651	44,530,057	- 2,517,491
1868 ...	48,429,644	43,137,382	6,852,419	50,039,801	- 1,610,157
1869 ...	49,288,700	45,898,353	7,191,591	52,089,944	- 2,801,244
1870 ...	49,310,810	45,997,240	6,856,750	52,853,990	- 3,513,150

The figures for 1868-69 are according to the Regular Estimate which is based on eight months' facts, and those for 1869-70 according to the Budget Estimate. The expenditure in India for 1867-68 and following years, includes guaranteed interest on railway capital, less net traffic receipts, and also includes the cost of extraordinary public works. The deficits since 1865-36 are almost entirely nominal, being due to extraordinary or reproductive public works which were met from loans. The gross revenue of British India has risen from 31½ millions sterling in 1856-57 to £49½ millions in 1869-70, or £18,649,825 in fourteen years. This remarkable increase is due partly to new taxes, such as the stamp and income taxes and increased salt duties, but in a great degree to the development of old sources of taxation, such as the land, opium, excise, customs and postal revenues. In the year 1869-70 a return was made to the income-tax imposed for five years by Mr. James Wilson in 1860-61, superseding the certificate and the license taxes which had taken its place unsuccessfully.

In each of the five chief Provinces of India the revenue and expenditure have been—

Year ended 31st April.	Territories and De- partments under the Government of India.		Bengal.		North Western Provinces.		Madras.		Bombay and Sind.		Punjab.		Total.	
	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857 ..	See Note.	13,512,954	13,585,288	6,210,036	2,608,244	5,465,330	5,177,904	5,229,874	5,143,286	1,264,430	31,691,015	28,079,302		
1858 ..	2,031,773	13,642,507	4,331,947	3,047,925	2,320,069	5,975,275	6,465,755	6,116,490	6,965,577	2,452,306	31,706,776	55,073,528		
1859 ..	2,753,937	16,888,448	4,313,812	5,469,926	2,690,713	6,350,545	7,511,255	6,500,354	8,155,850	2,903,545	36,060,768	43,590,794		
1860 ..	4,303,540	17,553,242	4,186,034	5,705,791	3,158,952	6,550,980	8,052,913	7,277,684	9,509,611	3,064,733	39,705,822	44,622,939		
1861 ..	4,330,142	15,354,322	4,530,181	5,920,711	3,405,043	6,670,430	7,246,032	5,407,167	7,712,041	3,476,680	42,903,234	40,406,239		
1862 ..	4,783,916	14,803,612	4,866,678	6,654,431	2,468,507	7,015,070	7,009,141	8,512,633	6,306,542	3,067,456	43,829,472	37,245,756		
1863 ..	5,255,243	14,935,336	4,935,791	5,727,552	2,063,238	6,934,180	6,595,136	9,561,536	6,966,024	1,617,320	45,143,762	36,800,805		
1864 ..	5,717,796	15,029,038	5,571,145	5,455,052	2,095,105	7,009,279	6,278,751	8,215,717	7,263,280	3,158,071	44,613,032	39,087,772		
1865 ..	5,685,064	15,223,296	6,034,870	5,497,650	2,235,421	7,006,589	6,463,798	9,383,140	7,691,555	3,183,340	45,652,807	39,452,220		
1866 ..	7,943,691	17,386,907	5,321,817	5,695,098	2,120,679	7,649,017	6,709,251	9,529,350	7,918,912	3,221,624	48,935,220	41,120,524		
Year ended 31st March.														
1867 ..	5,693,068	14,171,950	4,999,061	5,359,144	2,355,196	6,554,851	6,176,572	7,856,619	7,517,386	3,248,108	42,012,566	37,094,406		
1868 ..	3,618,411	13,613,146	3,358,677	5,282,470	1,906,369	6,507,164	5,735,600	7,380,639	6,616,740	3,031,960	38,747,501	32,964,664		

Note.—Included under Bengal for this year.

The principal sources of revenue have been—

Year ended 30th April.	Land.	Ex. and Forest, Bayet, Akbar, and other.	House, Trade, Income, and assessed Taxes and Mo-turp.	Tributes, Subsidies, and Con-tinues.	Customs	Salt.	Opium.	Stamps.	Mint.	Post Office.	Electric Telegraph.	Judicial, Law, and Justice, and Police.	Marine, Indian Navy, and	Public Works.
1857 ..	17,722,170	1,458,864	108,418	504,030	2,092,544	2,655,574	5,002,400	622,165	252,499	183,325	22,108	198,729	101,827	.....
1858 ..	15,317,911	1,219,458	107,826	531,273	2,149,534	2,131,346	6,504,269	456,363	363,216	330,493	.....	236,732	178,304	476,910
1859 ..	18,123,658	1,474,921	111,247	563,081	2,867,081	2,602,070	6,146,342	593,213	217,205	588,637	.....	402,896	168,415	645,514
1860 ..	18,757,400	1,704,222	219,425	794,420	3,872,053	2,926,436	5,887,778	737,527	382,802	661,505	.....	441,463	205,080	726,304
1861 ..	19,469,991	1,773,463	1,103,612	781,104	4,161,501	3,805,124	6,676,759	1,152,781	298,250	608,524	53,639	410,565	293,705	850,172
1862 ..	19,684,668	2,266,885	2,054,696	790,162	2,576,673	4,563,082	6,359,270	1,693,217	390,734	402,135	73,432	511,512	155,722	688,858
1863 ..	19,370,147	2,471,660	1,882,212	725,763	2,464,556	5,244,150	8,055,476	1,430,683	371,116	425,628	75,525	494,842	189,046	443,553
1864 ..	20,306,423	2,384,713	1,433,622	715,990	2,834,061	5,635,696	6,531,969	1,735,216	369,730	450,892	91,762	631,798	307,715	401,725
1865 ..	20,065,061	2,575,793	1,251,817	681,144	2,290,929	5,523,584	7,361,465	1,972,098	377,569	302,333	99,069	675,996	308,065	538,673
1866 ..	20,473,837	2,612,556	692,241	709,682	2,279,857	5,542,140	8,518,204	1,994,632	494,354	406,466	190,463	790,529	188,890	917,465
Year ended 31st March	20,473,837	2,612,556	692,241	709,682	2,279,857	5,542,140	8,518,204	1,994,632	494,354	406,466	190,463	790,529	188,890	917,465
1867 / 11 Months	19,136,449	2,431,129	221,127	629,245	2,030,964	5,349,910	6,803,413	1,803,773	238,991	496,439	107,355	817,219	228,543	538,139
1868 ..	19,986,670	2,670,019	653,848	689,256	2,573,632	5,726,083	8,923,568	2,186,269	120,252	654,679	215,091	951,314	455,090	557,842

The total Debt has been as follows. The figures for 1868 refer to 31st December in England :—

Year ended 30th April.	In India.		In England.		Total.	
	Debt.	Interest.	Debt.	Interest.	Debt.	Interest.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857 ...	55,546,652	2,240,590	3,915,317	155,494	59,461,969	2,396,084
1858 ...	60,704,084	2,196,672	8,769,400	159,166	69,473,484	2,355,838
1859 ...	66,082,031	2,738,623	15,089,277	372,739	81,171,308	3,111,362
1860 ...	71,969,460	3,123,327	26,138,000	766,864	98,107,460	3,889,191
1861 ...	71,901,081	3,232,104	29,976,000	1,061,233	101,877,081	4,293,337
1862 ...	72,418,859	3,134,897	35,095,300	1,426,008	107,514,159	4,560,905
1863 ...	72,656,135	3,351,680	31,839,100	1,486,916	104,495,235	4,838,596
1864 ...	72,207,645	3,093,250	26,310,500	1,372,599	98,518,145	4,465,849
1865 ...	72,352,455	3,261,261	26,125,100	1,221,124	98,477,555	4,482,385
1866 ...	71,437,251	3,327,651	26,946,100	1,249,765	98,383,651	4,577,116
1867 ...	72,526,815	...	29,539,000	...	102,065,815	...
1868 ...	71,289,111	3,232,165	31,217,917	...	102,507,028	...

Detailed View since 1861-62.

If we analyse the expenditure and revenue of 1861-62 and contrast the figures with those of the years following we have these results. The first seven years' statements give actual facts. As 1866-67 consisted of only 11 months the charges have been increased rateably for comparison. The figures for 1868-69 are the "regular estimate."

Comparison of Ordinary Expenditure of 1861-62 with that of the six years following :—

Year.	Military and Marine.	Home Charges.	Interest paid in India.	Ordinary Public Works and Railways.	All other Civil Charges.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861-62...	13,256,000	5,209,000	3,135,000	6,167,000	15,001,000	42,768,000
1862-63...	12,518,000	1,913,000	3,352,000	5,973,000	15,539,000	42,325,000
1863-64...	12,209,000	4,778,000	3,093,000	6,845,000	16,355,000	43,280,000
1864-65...	12,710,000	5,236,000	2,261,000	6,362,000	16,883,000	44,452,000
1865-66...	13,905,000	5,682,000	3,328,000	5,678,000	16,943,000	45,536,000
1866-67...	13,457,000	6,224,000	2,958,000	6,969,000	17,563,000	47,171,000
1867-68...	13,530,000	6,852,419	2,761,833	7,340,704	18,952,377	49,437,339
1868-69...	13,484,850	7,191,591	2,783,200	7,749,370	19,458,834	50,259,179

Details of Civil Charges in £ sterling.

Year.		Collection of Revenues.						
		Land Revenue, Forests, Abkaree.	Opium.	Salt.	Customs.	Stamps.	Income-tax.	Total with Opium.
1861-62	...	2,030,000	1,449,000	647,000	244,000	68,000	121,000	4,559,000
1862-63	...	2,077,000	1,856,000	501,000	179,000	98,000	73,000	4,784,000
1863-64	...	2,384,000	2,306,000	305,000	177,000	103,000	45,000	5,320,000
1864-65	...	2,310,000	2,369,000	313,000	207,000	78,000	35,000	5,321,000
1865-66	...	2,414,000	1,894,000	339,000	208,000	102,000	17,000	4,974,000
1866-67	...	2,548,000	1,751,000	376,000	205,000	115,000	1,000	4,996,000
1867-68	...	2,627,000	1,680,000	369,000	218,000	101,000	...	4,995,000

Year.	Special Services.					Administration.		
	Mint.	Post Office.	Tele-graph.	Total.	Law and Justice.	Police.	Adminis-tration.	Total.
1861-62	107,000	481,000	358,000	946,000	1,951,000	2,163,000	1,107,000	343,000
1862-63	181,000	481,000	353,000	1,015,000	2,074,000	2,141,000	1,092,000	400,000
1863-64	162,000	503,000	322,000	987,000	2,129,000	2,300,000	1,157,000	442,000
1864-65	157,000	426,000	261,000	845,000	2,243,000	2,361,000	1,504,000	530,000
1865-66	174,000	435,000	274,000	883,000	2,423,000	2,384,000	1,730,000	671,000
1866-67	155,000	470,000	592,000	1,217,000	2,614,000	3,383,000	1,775,000	740,000
1867-68	214,000	484,000	576,000	1,274,000	2,841,000	2,427,000	1,724,000	822,000

Year.	Miscellaneous.					Total.
	Refunds.	Allowances to village officers.	Assignments under treaties.	Retired allowances.	Miscellaneous.	
1861-62	342,000	600,000	1,640,000	703,000	436,000	3,721,000
1862-63	342,000	568,000	1,736,000	741,000	404,000	3,791,000
1863-64	334,000	585,000	1,721,000	692,000	483,000	3,815,000
1864-65	258,000	595,000	1,675,000	909,000	431,000	3,838,000
1865-66	420,000	390,000	1,802,000	669,000	376,000	3,657,000
1866-67	355,000	413,000	1,698,000	735,000	397,000	3,598,000
1867-68	322,000	396,000	1,981,000	680,000	439,000	3,818,000

General Abstract of Civil Charges.

Year.	Collection of Revenue	Special Services.	Administration.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total Civil Charges
1861-62	4,559,000	916,000	5,775,000	3,721,000	15,001,000
1862-63	4,784,000	1,015,000	5,919,000	3,791,000	15,539,000
1863-64	5,320,000	987,000	6,233,000	3,815,000	16,355,000
1864-65	5,321,000	845,000	6,879,000	3,838,000	16,883,000
1865-66	4,974,000	883,000	7,429,000	3,657,000	16,913,000
1866-67	4,996,000	1,217,000	7,752,000	3,598,000	17,563,000
1867-68	4,995,000	1,274,000	8,036,000	3,818,000	18,123,000

All the charges for the year 1866-67, which only included 11 months, have been increased rateably for comparison with other years. The military charges are 'net', the receipts under that head having been deducted, as they are mainly deductions. The charges for stores from England are shown under the proper heads. The Home charges include on an average about 2½ millions for Military and Marine effective and non-effective charges; 2 millions Interest on Home debt; £300,000 Civil pensions and furlough allowances; £50,000 Post office; £20,000 Telegraph; £30,000 Political services in Persia and China; £180,000 Home Establishments; and £250,000 Miscellaneous; in all about 5½ millions.

Details of Public Works Charges.

Ordinary Public Works.									
Year.	Military Works.	Civil Buildings.	Irization and Embankments.	Roads and Navigation.	Miscellaneous Works.	Total Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total Ordinary Public Works.
1861-62	638,000	486,000	476,000	1,278,000	100,000	2,972,000	750,000	...	3,722,000
1862-63	592,000	486,000	476,000	1,232,000	121,000	2,907,000	750,000	...	3,657,000
1863-64	668,000	661,000	490,000	1,297,000	252,000	3,368,000	732,000	161,000	4,261,000
1864-65	88,000	706,000	480,000	1,450,000	121,000	3,445,000	79,000	178,000	4,382,000
1865-66	958,000	717,000	42,000	1,258,000	81,000	3,433,000	878,000	72,000	4,383,000
1866-67	1,470,000	722,000	448,000	1,244,000	68,000	3,953,000	933,000	114,000	5,004,000
1867-68	2,220,000	796,000	966,000	1,122,000	44,000	5,148,000	1,013,000	72,000	6,233,000

Year.	Railway.				Bombay Special Funds.	One per cent. of Income Tax Grant to local Funds.	Grand Total Public Works.
	State Outlay.	Loss by exchange.	Net Capitalized Interest.	Total.			
1861-62 ...	220,000	420,000	1,425,000	2,065,000	.....	380,000	6,167,000
1862-63 ..	123,000	318,000	1,572,000	2,013,000	31,000	380,000	6,081,000
1863-64 ..	212,000	241,000	1,469,000	1,922,000	73,000	380,000	6,636,000
1864-65 ...	371,000	144,000	1,242,000	1,759,000	285,000	25 ,000	6,676,000
1865-66 ...	222,000	53,000	617,000	892,000	276,000	110,000	5,661,000
1866-67 ..	263,000	137,000	1,115,000	1,515,000	450,000	.....	6,969,000
1867-68 ..	117,000	197,000	582,000	896,000	570,000	.....	7,699,000

The details of distribution for the year 1861-62 are only approximate. From 1862-63 to 1866-67 the figures are taken from the Accounts of the Public Works Department, and differ a little from the figures found in the statements of the Financial Department. The amounts for 1866-67 have been increased rateably, that year having been only 11 months.

Comparison of Revenues of 1861-62 with those of the six following years.

Year.	Revenues Proper.	Special Services.	Administra- tive Depart- ments.	Public Works.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
		Mint, Post Office, Te- legraph.	Law Justice Police.			
1861-62 ...	39,478,000	856,000	512,000	589,000	1,283,000	42,718,000
1862-63 ...	41,177,000	872,000	495,000	444,000	1,164,000	44,152,000
1863-64 ...	40,139,000	921,000	632,000	462,000	1,704,000	43,858,000
1864-65 ...	41,107,000	839,000	676,000	589,000	1,398,000	44,609,000
1865-66 ...	41,913,000	1,091,000	791,000	917,000	1,353,000	46,065,000
1866-67 ...	40,666,000	957,000	915,000	445,000	1,431,000	44,414,000
1867-68 ...	43,314,357	994,960	952,000	558,000	2,810,783	48,430,000

Detail of Revenues proper.

Year.	Land Re- venue, Forests, Excise.	Income and Li- cense Tax.	Opium.	Salt.	Customs.	Stamps.	Total.
1861-62	21,932,000	2,055,000	6,359,000	4,563,000	2,876,000	1,693,000	39,478,000
1862-63	22,042,000	1,882,000	8,055,000	5,244,000	2,464,000	1,490,000	41,177,000
1863-64	22,668,000	1,484,000	6,832,000	5,036,000	2,384,000	1,735,000	40,139,000
1864-65	22,671,000	1,282,000	7,361,000	5,524,000	2,297,000	1,972,000	41,107,000
1865-66	23,086,000	692,000	8,518,000	5,342,000	2,280,000	1,995,000	41,913,000
1866-67	22,860,000	23,000	7,448,000	6,090,000	2,215,000	2,030,000	40,666,000
1867-68	22,557,000	654,000	8,924,000	5,721,000	2,514,000	2,187,000	42,627,000

Year.	Net Revenues proper.	
	With Opium.	Without Opium.
1861-62...	34,919,000	30,009,000
1862-63...	36,393,000	30,194,000
1863-64...	34,819,000	30,293,000
1864-65...	35,786,000	30,793,000
1865-66...	36,939,000	30,315,000
1866-67...	35,670,000	29,973,000
1867-68...	39,570,000	32,520,000

The Finances in 1867-68.

Receipts.	Actual 1867-68.	Regular Estimate, 1868-69.	Budget Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£	£
Land Revenue	19,986,640	20,225,200	20,595,500
Tributes & Contributions from Native States	689,286	693,800	693,200
Forests	331,088	423,600	436,600
Excise on Spirits and Drugs...	2,238,931	2,310,000	2,289,000
Assessed Taxes	653,848	520,000	900,000
Customs	2,578,632	2,713,500	2,773,500
Salt	5,726,093	5,613,100	5,826,800
Opium... ..	8,923,568	8,886,400	8,286,540
Stamps	2,186,269	2,340,200	2,396,900
Mint	120,252	163,300	136,800
Post Office	659,679	687,600	687,500
Telegraph	215,031	218,700	220,000
Law and Justice	719,342	1,082,000	865,100
Police	231,972	286,500	301,400
Marine	455,090	578,600	248,500
Education	73,845	73,800	83,400
Interest	211,975	231,700	261,600
Miscellaneous	1,127,551	750,600	966,700
Army—Miscellaneous	742,712	829,400	730,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous	557,840	660,700	641,800
Total Receipts £	48,429,644	49,288,700	49,340,840
Deficit, including Public Works Extraordinary Charges £	1,610,157	2,801,244	3,513,150
Grand Total £	50,039,801	52,089,944	52,853,990
Deficit, not including Public W. Extraordinary Charges £	1,007,695	970,471	.....

Expenditure.	Actual, 1867-68.	Regular Estimate, 1868-69.	Budget Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£	£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,709,972	2,684,200	2,794,770
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works ...	51,861	99,000	
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	824,113	589,830	618,710
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	376,466	502,740	259,370
Land Revenue ...	1,995,850	2,076,380	2,106,790
Post ...	226,416	270,250	281,850
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	303,534	272,800	263,950
Assessed Taxes ...	33,314	21,050	30,000
Customs ...	217,186	183,480	182,640
Salt ...	325,520	389,770	395,27
Opium ...	1,874,121	1,769,330	1,724,330
Stamps ...	92,950	91,820	96,11
Mint ...	99,366	65,090	86,17
Post Office ...	491,500	617,200	706,12
Telegraph ...	396,617	48,310	447,00
Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	285,981	396,650	345,520
Administration and Public Departments ...	1,111,396	1,148,210	1,205,09
Law and Justice ...	2,511,749	2,782,910	2,869,670
Police ...	2,134,125	2,130,200	2,374,20
Marine ...	926,539	681,630	473,30
Education, Science, and Art ...	783,510	855,160	912,24
Ecclesiastical ...	158,707	162,700	169,10
Medical Services ...	352,516	376,710	413,08
Stationery and Printing ...	222,770	228,770	227,70
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	211,801	236,730	235,50
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and engagements ...	1,873,072	1,912,770	1,886,19
Miscellaneous ...	672,992	416,000	393,30
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	911,256	827,130	711,60
Army ...	12,603,467	12,803,220	12,850,00
Public Works Ordinary—			
Public Works ...	5,130,457	5,640,000	5,677,00
Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways ...	156,525	303,610	159,470
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	101,877	29,700	14,00
One per cent. Income Tax Grant ...	111,440	.....	.....
	41,044,485	41,290,550	40,903,740
Net Expenditure in England, including Stores ...	6,852,419	7,101,591	6,366,750
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, less Net Traffic Receipts ...	1,540,435	1,677,030	1,527,700
Total ...	£ 40,437,339	50,259,171	49,288,190
Public Works Extraordinary—			
Military ...	.....	{ Included under P. W. Ordinary.	
Communications ...	.....	
Embankments ...	.....	
Irrigation Works { In India ...	219,255	852,500	1,650,000
In England ...	.....	14,000	1,050,000
Special Fund Works ...	382,013	420,000	500,000
State Railways { In India ...	594	213,300	103,800
In England ...	.....	330,973	257,000
Total ...	£ 602,462	1,830,773	3,566,800
Total Expenditure ...	£ 50,039,801	52,089,944	52,853,990
Surplus, including Public Works Extraordinary Charges ...	£ 50,039,801	52,089,944	52,853,990
Grand Total ...	50,039,801	52,089,944	52,853,990
Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary Charges ...	£ 50,039,801	52,089,944	52,853,990
	.....	.....	5,650

Were the Indian Budget drawn up on the same principles as that of England, the Railway expenditure which is to be repaid being treated as advances from capital and the extraordinary works like Barracks being met by loans, in 1868-69 there would have been a surplus of nearly three millions instead of a deficit of one :—

1868-69	£	£
Revenue		49,288,700
Expenditure	50,259,171	
Deduct Land for Railways	303,640	
Exchange "	29,700	
Interest "	1,677,039	
Barracks, &c.	1,822,090	
	3,832,460	46,427,711
Surplus without Railways and Extraordinary but non-productive works		2,860,989

Expenditure in England and in India for 1869-70.

<i>Budget Estimate.</i>	Expenditure.		Total.
	India.	In England (Net.)	
	£	£	£
Interest on Debt ...	2,794,770	1,504,250	4,299,020
Civil Departments ...	18,934,530	1,570,442	20,504,972
Military	12,850,000	3,302,061	16,052,061
Marine	473,390	409,837	883,227
Public Works—Ordinary	5,851,050	170,160	6,021,210
Total ...	40,930,740	6,856,750	47,760,490
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, less Net Traffic Receipts ...	.....	1,527,700	1,527,700
Public Works Extraordinary	40,903,740 2,253,800	8,384,450 1,312,000	49,288,190 3,565,800
Grand Total ...	43,157,540	9,696,450	52,853,990

An Account of the Gross Revenues in India, for the year 1897-98, with the Charges of Collection, and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the rates per cent, for which the Gross Receipts were collected; converted into Sterling Money, at the rate of 2 shillings the Rupee.

Revenues and Receipts.	Charges against Income.			Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries in India.	Stores from Eng-land.	Total Charges against Income.	Net Receipts.	Rate per cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.
	Net Receipts within the year, after deducting Re-payments.	Allow-ances and Assign-ments un-der Treas-uries and Engage-ments.	Charges of Collec-tion.	Allow-ances to District and Vil-lage Offi-cers, &c.	Total Charges in India against Income.	Total Charges against Income.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue, &c. ...	19,950,092	1,995,950	...	...	...	...	...	9.986
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	689,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Land Revenue, &c. ...	20,639,311	1,995,950	1,573,072	385,961	4,555,003	4,550,033	16,384,338	9.653
Forest ...	929,706	226,416	...	...	226,416	226,416	102,290	68.355
Abkaree (Excise) ...	2,233,494	303,534	...	...	303,534	303,534	1,939,960	5.95
License Tax ...	616,777	33,314	...	...	33,314	33,314	533,463	8.035
Customs ...	2,510,219	207,186	...	...	207,186	207,186	2,303,033	13.557
Salt ...	5,674,548	325,520	...	...	325,520	325,520	5,349,028	5.685
Opium ...	8,925,538	1,874,121	...	...	1,874,121	1,874,121	7,049,415	21.003
Stamps ...	2,146,000	92,950	...	...	92,950	92,950	2,053,050	6.51
Mint ...	120,252	99,386	...	...	99,386	99,386	20,866	128.544
Post Office ...	598,021	491,690	...	...	491,690	491,690	106,331	75.865
Telegraph ...	215,031	396,517	...	...	396,517	396,517	289,598	224.911
Law and Justice ...	700,410	...	...	...	...	...	700,410	...
Police ...	230,988	...	...	...	...	...	230,988	...
Marine ...	450,898	...	...	...	...	...	450,898	...
Education ...	73,787	...	...	...	...	...	73,787	...
Interest ...	211,975	...	...	...	...	...	211,975	...
Miscellaneous ...	1,082,360	...	...	...	...	...	1,082,360	...
Army—Miscellaneous ...	742,712	...	...	...	...	...	742,712	...
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	550,160	...	...	...	...	...	550,160	...
Grand Total ...	48,053,178	6,046,564	1,873,072	385,961	8,305,617	8,302,968	39,750,310	...

Excess charges.

Cash Transactions in 1867-68.

Cash Transactions of India for the year 1867-68 and as estimated for the year 1868-69.

	1867-68.	Estimate 1868-69.
Cash Balance in the several Indian Treasuries at the commencement of the year ...	£ 11,057,054	£ 11,899,233
RECEIPTS.		
Local Indian Surplus ...	6,782,697	6,412,350
Debt incurred ...	21,948,020	14,234,320
Supplies from London, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government ...	5,429,868	4,416,820
	45,217,639	36,962,723
PAYMENTS.		
Debt discharged ...	23,158,085	13,269,770
Supplies to London, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government ...	9,353,567	11,761,486
Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted Accounts) ...	806,754	14,006
Cash Balances in the several Indian Treasuries at the close of the year ...	11,899,233	11,917,473
	45,217,639	36,962,723

Total Revenues and Charges of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and as Estimated for the year 1868-69.

Revenues and Receipts.	1867-68.	Estimate 1868-69.
Land Revenue ...	£ 24,189	£ 26,900
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	58,101	74,100
Forest ...	7,963	9,000
Abkaree (Excise) ...	12,767	15,000
Assessed Taxes ...	21,112	13,400
Stamps ...	5,462	6,300
Mint ...	54,791	95,100
Post Office ...	659,679	687,600
Telegraph ...	215,031	218,700
Law and Justice ...	61,186	43,500
Police ...	113	100
Education ...	6,869	5,200
Interest ...	161,483	180,500
Miscellaneous ...	281,359	320,100
Army—Miscellaneous ...	396,952	420,200
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	7,800	28,400
	1,974,857	2,144,100
Deficit ..	10,886,252	11,215,244
	12,861,109	13,359,344

Total Revenues and Charges of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and as Estimated for the year 1868-69.

Expenditure.	1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	63,207	205,000
Land Revenue	12,247	13,365
Forest	4,843	5,800
Abkaree (Excise)	1,161	440
Stamps	265	290
Mint	45,685	44,040
Post Office	491,690	617,200
Telegraph	396,517	482,310
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	166,275	171,894
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Col- lection	1,181,890	1,540,339
Administration and Public Departments ...	320,506	324,708
Law and Justice	128,161	153,955
Police	9,448	9,795
Education, Science, and Art	161,248	186,220
Ecclesiastical	10,560	10,830
Medical Services	454	280
Stationery and Printing	55,406	77,094
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	75,673	64,545
Miscellaneous	126,244	153,700
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	217,763	185,018
Army	6,749,828	6,827,230
Public Works	426,986	520,000
Public Works { Loss by Exchange on Rail- way Transactions. ..	3,538	.....
Ordinary ... { Deduct Gain by Exchange on Railway Transactions	9,467,705	10,053,714
	.....	54,100
	9,467,705	9,999,614
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,709,972	2,684,200
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works	51,861	99,000
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	631,571	375,230
Public Works Extraordinary ... ..	.....	201,300
£	12,861,109	13,359,344

The Provincial Budgets.

Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency.

Revenues and Receipts.	1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£
Land Revenue	4,244,396	4,250,000
Tributes and Contributions from Na- tive States	344,643	344,600
Forest	42,966	43,000
Abkaree (Excise)	506,491	510,000
Assessed Taxes	88,695	63,300
Customs	251,902	280,000
Salt	1,093,802	1,101,000
Stamps	353,725	380,000
Mint	4,407	6,200
Law and Justice	73,568	91,100
Police	42,752	41,600
Marine	3,039	2,700
Education	6,148	5,800
Interest... ..	13,794	12,240
Miscellaneous	252,657	194,900
Army—Miscellaneous... ..	172,058	220,100
Public Works—Miscellaneous.	17,834	23,000
	£ 7,512,877	7,569,540

for the year 1867-68, and as estimated for the year 1868-69.

Expenditure.	1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	22,468	17,600
Land Revenue ...	399,438	416,800
Forest ...	29,019	30,620
Abkarree (Excise) ...	21,612	25,250
Assessed Taxes ...	2,716	2,000
Customs ...	16,640	17,580
Salt { Cost ...	98,075	107,100
{ Charges ...	36,749	48,680
Stamps ...	15,737	16,620
Mint ...	16,728	15,980
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	310,674	457,490
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. ...	35,852	40,000
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt Administration and Public Departments ...	1,005,708	1,195,720
Law and Justice ...	134,718	136,944
Police ...	405,928	412,962
Marine ...	389,394	388,610
Education, Science, and Art ...	23,239	22,520
Ecclesiastical ...	87,744	100,000
Medical Services ...	40,894	40,900
Stationery and Printing ...	66,310	75,200
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	37,919	38,600
Miscellaneous ...	11,419	10,190
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	79,643	93,720
Army ...	386,337	344,970
Public Works, Ordinary { Public Works ...	3,072,872	3,137,260
{ Supervision and cost of Land for Railways ...	820,009	770,000
{ Income Tax Grant ...	13,009	10,940
	1,972	...
	6,577,115	6,778,536
Deduct Gain by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	3,215	7,900
	6,573,900	6,770,636
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	76,089	86,580
Public Works, Extraordinary ...	81,319	150,000
Surplus	£ 6,731,308	7,007,216
	781,569	562,324
	£ 7,512,877	7,569,540

Revenues and Charges of the Bombay Presidency, including Sindh,

Revenues and Receipts.	1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£
Land Revenue	3,612,612	3,609,200
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	89,220	88,500
Forest	88,424	100,000
Abkaree (Excise)	415,311	435,000
Assessed Taxes	151,648	130,000
Customs	831,098	865,000
Salt	510,673	530,000
Opium	2,356,938	2,250,000
Stamps	450,890	485,000
Mint	61,054	62,000
Law and Justice	117,550	211,400
Police	11,477	12,000
Marine	157,957	416,300
Education	14,866	14,000
Interest	28,989	21,300
Miscellaneous	144,497	144,400
Army—Miscellaneous	173,702	189,100
Public Works—Miscellaneous	67,085	37,650
	£ 9,283,991	9,600,850

for the year 1867-68 and as estimated for the year 1868-69.

Expenditure.	1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	87,882	90,205
Land Revenue	373,094	383,310
Forest	54,714	55,642
Abkaree (Excise)	44,277	42,520
Assessed Taxes	7,767	5,000
Customs	86,565	86,085
Salt	31,052	33,248
Opium	4,230	3,385
Stamps	18,331	20,950
Mint	36,953	35,000
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	816,649	693,129
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. ...	342,438	347,130
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt and Opium	1,903,952	1,800,604
Administration and Public Departments	153,181	160,191
Law and Justice	432,208	444,100
Police	378,610	346,835
Marine	496,526	363,760
Education, Science, and Art	107,303	105,510
Ecclesiastical	31,609	31,910
Medical Services	92,377	79,370
Stationery and Printing	34,016	32,036
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	93,580	99,010
Miscellaneous	134,464	60,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	169,901	149,111
Army	2,780,767	2,838,730
Public Works	1,007,626	830,500
Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	64,767	137,800
Income Tax Grant	44,279	.....
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	37,578	45,500
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	104,139	109,390
Public Works, Extraordinary	448,959	570,000
	£ 8,520,692	8,204,057
Surplus	7,63,299	1,396,793
	£ 9,283,991	9,600,850

Revenues and Charges of the Government of Bengal for

Revenues and Receipts,				1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
				£	£
Land Revenue	...	...	...	3,797,735	3,885,100
Forest	...	...	...	5,604	15,000
Abkarree (Excise)	...	...	...	681,262	720,000
Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	178,639	137,000
Customs	...	...	...	1,123,184	1,150,000
Salt	...	...	...	2,688,486	2,440,000
Opium	...	...	...	6,565,248	6,634,200
Stamps	...	...	...	693,007	712,500
Law and Justice	...	...	...	193,894	410,000
Police	...	...	...	55,127	70,000
Marine	...	...	...	288,615	152,800
Education	...	...	...	33,280	38,000
Interest	...	...	...	6,310	16,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	420,744	54,400
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	36,785	46,800
				16,767,980	16,481,800

the year 1867-68, and as estimated for the year 1868-69.

Expenditure.	1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	143,112	141,280
Land Revenue	331,637	361,590
Forest	16,745	14,400
Abkaree (Excise)	159,912	138,440
Assessed Taxes	17,285	10,200
Customs	58,680	65,015
Salt	11,705	10,310
Opium ... { Cost	1,745,193	1,665,965
{ Charges	124,698	99,980
Stamps	26,423	29,260
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	212,078	230,450
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt and Opium	2,847,468	2,766,890
Administration and Public Departments	156,662	157,000
Law and Justice	649,930	790,000
Police	591,418	600,000
Marine	347,791	241,260
Education, Science, and Art	213,774	235,000
Ecclesiastical	27,641	26,300
Medical Services	77,684	86,620
Stationery and Printing	46,084	35,500
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	3,291	4,000
Miscellaneous	264,825	40,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	60,888	66,880
Public Works, { Public Works	813,438	910,000
Ordinary { Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	53,289	136,160
{ Income Tax Grant	49,654	...
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	2,308	6,390
Public Works, Extraordinary ... ..	...	262,500
	£ 6,206,145	6,364,440
Surplus	10,561,835	10,117,360
	£ 16,767,980	16,481,800

Revenues and Charges of the North-Western Provinces for

Revenues and Receipts.	1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£
Land Revenue ...	4,084,016	4,100,000
Tributes and Contributions from Na- tive States ...	170,373	158,600
Forest ...	51,805	66,200
Abkarree (Excise) ...	221,475	230,000
Assessed Taxes ...	100,780	80,000
Customs ...	71,233	60,000
Salt ...	464,817	480,000
Stamps ...	321,315	340,000
Law and Justice ...	82,100	100,000
Police ...	47,603	58,200
Education ...	6,516	7,000
Interest ...	234	200
Miscellaneous ...	14,557	25,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	244,891	300,650
	£ 5,881,715	6,005,850

1867-68 and as estimated for the year 1868-69.

Expenditure.	1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	24,098	18,895
Land Revenue ...	341,045	350,710
Forest ...	29,587	41,390
Abkaree (Excise) ...	35,885	35,540
Assessed Taxes ...	3,174	500
Salt ...	61,907	67,500
Stamps ...	16,424	15,950
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	81,201	86,130
Allowances to District and Village officers, &c. ...	4,924	6,530
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt ...	598,245	623,145
Administration and Public Departments	118,970	120,400
Law and Justice ...	381,393	404,390
Police ...	376,335	290,000
Education, Science, and Art ...	101,480	104,240
Ecclesiastical ...	17,758	19,070
Medical Services ...	45,249	51,970
Stationery and Printing ...	22,724	20,710
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	31,424	34,450
Miscellaneous ...	21,656	22,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	37,036	39,650
Public Works, { Public Works ...	725,644	902,500
Ordinary ... { Supervision and cost of Land for Railways ...	8,425	3,250
{ Income Tax Grant ...	12,900	.....
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	5,395	5,100
Public Works, Extraordinary ...	61,538	180,000
Surplus	£ 2,566,172	2,920,875
	... 3,315,543	3,084,975
	£ 5,881,715	6,005,850

Revenues and Charges of the Punjab Territories for the

Revenues and Receipts.	1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£
Land Revenue	1,928,182	1,905,000
Tributes and Contributions from Na- tive States	26,949	28,000
Forest	28,051	37,800
Abkaree (Excise)	87,548	90,000
Assessed Taxes	47,503	40,000
Customs	94,208	91,500
Salt	792,538	860,000
Opium	896	1,700
Stamps	171,285	190,000
Law and Justice	64,795	85,900
Police	37,707	40,300
Marine	1,239	1,800
Education	5,236	2,600
Interest	164	260
Miscellaneous	5,338	6,800
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	168,036	200,000
	3,459,675	3,581,660

year 1867-68, and as estimated for the year 1868-69.

Expenditure.	1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	15,446	10,550
Land Revenue ...	195,355	208,738
Forest ...	27,386	36,720
Abkarce (Excise) ...	6,671	6,790
Assessed Taxes ...	802	400
Customs ...	33,314	.....
Salt ...	33,560	68,952
Stamps ...	8,225	8,420
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	104,966	93,307
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. ...	1,990	2,430
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt ...	427,715	436,307
Administration and Public Departments ...	112,165	123,120
Law and Justice ...	190,454	223,050
Police ...	302,689	303,400
Marine ...	23,126	24,090
Education, Science, and Art ...	64,464	65,000
Ecclesiastical ...	16,835	19,280
Medical Services ...	31,782	40,770
Stationery and Printing ...	8,176	7,800
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	11,453	11,055
Miscellaneous ...	28,752	32,340
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	17,662	18,661
Public Works ...	786,417	800,000
Supervision and Cost of Land for Public Works, Ordinary ...	9,779	5,600
Railways ...	2,605	.....
Income Tax Grant ...	63,976	46,200
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	1,793	3,340
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	10,646	114,500
Public Works, Extraordinary ...	£ 2,110,489	2,274,523
Surplus ...	1,349,186	1,307,137
	£ 3,459,675	3,581,660

*Revenues and Charges of the Oudh Territory for the year
1867-68, and as estimated for the year 1868-69.*

Revenues and Receipts.	1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£
Land Revenue	1,216,064	1,250,000
Forest... ..	6,645	16,000
Abkarree (Excise)	88,869	95,000
Assessed Taxes	12,457	8,300
Salt	1,218	1,100
Stamps	69,725	85,700
Law and Justice	13,712	14,600
Police	12,871	13,000
Education	441	700
Miscellaneous	2,649	2,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous	1,841	1,700
	£ 1,426,502	1,488,100
Expenditure.		
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	4,190	3,110
Land Revenue	129,912	137,310
Forest	9,363	13,020
Abkarree (Excise)	8,387	9,100
Assessed	54	50
Salt	5,468	6,380
Stamps	3,738	4,300
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	85,032	94,440
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. ..	777	560
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt	246,921	268,270
Administration and Public Departments	45,964	44,401
Law and Justice	67,539	76,845
Police... ..	114,220	116,140
Education, Science, and Art	18,731	22,000
Ecclesiastical	4,345	4,150
Medical Services	11,025	12,840
Stationery and Printing	6,191	7,000
Miscellaneous	3,746	3,610
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	5,852	5,800
Public Works, { Public Works	214,393	215,000
Ordinary ... { Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	986	7,250
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	958	1,400
Public Works, Extraordinary ... ..	...	7,500
	£ 740,921	792,206
Surplus	685,581	695,894
	£ 1,426,502	1,488,100

Revenues and Charges of the Central Provinces for the year 1867-68, and as estimated for the year 1868-69.

Revenues and Receipts.		1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
		£	£
Land Revenue		494,003	604,000
Forest		34,949	46,600
Abkarree (Excise)		96,767	100,000
Assessed Taxes		42,123	40,000
Customs		6,806	7,000
Salt		165,237	188,000
Opium		486	500
Stamps		78,141	90,700
Law and Justice		23,937	40,500
Police		11,922	16,300
Interest... ..		11	.....
Miscellaneous		2,933	2,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous		8,047	10,000
	£	965,362	1,145,600
	£	48,813	.....
	£	1,014,175	1,145,600
Expenditure.			
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks		10,568	6,100
Land Revenue		129,009	119,537
Forest		21,711	36,528
Abkarree (Excise)		5,281	4,810
Assessed Taxes		836	1,500
Salt		46,424	47,000
Stamps		2,700	2,830
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements		96,197	80,930
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt		312,806	299,255
Administration and Public Departments		43,930	45,826
Law and Justice		87,025	89,688
Police		141,296	141,510
Education, Science, and Art		21,346	27,190
Ecclesiastical		4,191	4,320
Medical Services		16,080	19,060
Stationery and Printing		7,525	4,030
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services		503	470
Miscellaneous		10,673	6,630
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances		13,056	14,540
Public Works, { Public Works		348,736	455,000
Ordinary { Supervision and cost of Land for Railways		6,270	3,000
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts		838	1,400
Public Works, Extraordinary ... ..		...	...
	£	1,014,175	1,111,919
	£	...	33,681
	£	1,014,175	1,145,600

*Revenues and Charges of British Burmah for the year 1867-68, and
as estimated for the year 1868-69.*

Revenues and Receipts.				1867-68.	Estimate, 1868-69.
				£	£
Land Revenue	...	...	...	585,443	595,000
Forest	...	...	...	64,681	90,000
Abkarce (Excise)	...	...	...	128,441	115,000
Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	10,881	8,000
Customs	...	...	...	200,201	260,000
Salt	...	...	...	9,322	13,000
Stamps	...	...	...	42,659	50,000
Law and Justice	...	...	...	88,600	85,000
Police	...	...	...	12,400	35,000
Marine	...	...	...	4,240	5,000
Education	...	...	...	489	500
Interest	...	...	...	990	1,200
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,817	1,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,521	12,500
				£ 1,156,685	1,271,200
Expenditure.					
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	...	...	...	5,495	10,000
Land Revenue	...	...	...	84,123	85,000
Forest	...	...	...	33,048	36,130
Abkarce (Excise)	...	...	...	20,348	10,000
Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	680	400
Customs	...	...	...	11,987	14,800
Salt	...	...	...	590	600
Stamps	...	...	...	1,107	1,200
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt				157,378	158,130
Administration and Public Departments				33,350	35,620
Law and Justice	...	...	...	201,711	187,920
Police	...	...	...	130,715	140,000
Marine	...	...	...	35,857	30,000
Education, Science, and Art	...	...	...	7,370	10,000
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	4,874	6,000
Medical Services	...	...	...	11,355	10,600
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	4,688	6,000
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	...	...	...	14,458	13,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,089	4,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	...	...	...	2,761	2,500
Public Works, Ordinary	...	...	...	287,308	237,000
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	...	...	...	1,022	1,000
				£ 895,936	841,770
Surplus				260,749	429,430
				£ 1,156,685	1,271,200

The Currency.

In making his Financial Statement for 1869-70 Sir R. Temple remarked that the circulation had trebled, having reached to about one-third of the amount, 30 millions, which its founder, Mr. Wilson, contemplated as the possible limit to which paper currency in India might ultimately expand. It has established itself not only at the Presidency towns, but at the great centres of the interior of the country, such as Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, and Kurrachee. During the year, by purchasing $\frac{3}{4}$ million of public securities—virtually reducing the national debt by that amount—Government raised that portion of the reserve from $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions to 4 millions, the limit allowed by law. This measure was justified by the steady expansion of the circulation. The gross profits to the State from the Currency department amount to £17,000 annually. The Notes, too, are used by merchants to the value of some millions annually for purposes of remittance, whereby great convenience has accrued to trade.

The Currency Notes were first issued, through the Presidency Banks on 1st March 1862. The progress in pounds sterling in the 12 circles to March 1868 has been:—

Year.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Allaha- bad.	Lahore.	Calicut.
1862-63	... 2,42,30,000	41,35,714	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	... 2,49,50,000	66,50,000	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	... 2,80,55,141	60,41,667	3,22,83,334	11,39,468	7,81,033	61,755
1865-66	... 2,90,43,282	56,58,333	3,34,59,583	25,61,730	29,51,182	4,21,160
1866-67	... 2,83,91,438	60,51,654	4,69,74,592	25,93,184	25,00,558	5,54,549
1867-68	... 2,93,11,382	54,79,493	4,73,94,992	32,48,513	24,05,652	5,56,109

Year.	Trichi- nopoly.	Vizagapa- tam.	Nagpore.	Kurra- chee.	Total.	Increase.
1862-63	...	.....	.....	.....	4,41,94,285	.....
1863-64	...	.....	.....	.....	5,23,25,000	81,30,715
1864-65	... 84,843	55,251	3,17,624	.....	6,88,20,116	1,64,95,116
1865-66	... 2,72,859	3,75,811	16,65,322	9,08,721	7,72,57,983	84,37,867
1866-67	... 3,89,055	3,57,041	10,67,343	10,13,765	8,98,93,179	1,26,35,196
1867-68	... 4,38,742	3,01,163	21,23,969	15,90,835	9,28,50,848	29,58,952

Statement of the Amount of Notes in circulation throughout India, and of the Reserves against the circulation for each month from April 1862 to March 1868.

Last Day of the Month of		Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.			Silver Bullion Reserve.		Gold Coin & Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.			
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	
April	1862	4,10,00,000	2,47,98,220	9	0	1,22,00,000	0	....	40,00,779	7	0	0
May	"	4,13,00,000	2,85,51,138	9	0	92,00,000	0	....	43,48,861	7	0	0
June	"	4,21,00,000	2,70,51,138	9	0	99,00,000	0	....	43,48,861	7	0	0
July	"	4,26,00,000	2,72,51,138	9	0	1,10,00,000	0	....	43,48,861	7	0	0
August	"	4,28,00,000	2,99,51,138	9	0	85,00,000	0	....	43,48,861	7	0	0
September	"	4,29,00,000	3,47,51,138	9	0	38,00,000	0	....	43,48,861	7	0	0
October	"	4,58,00,000	3,32,51,138	9	0	82,00,000	0	....	43,48,861	7	0	0
November	"	4,49,00,000	3,01,51,138	9	0	79,00,000	0	....	68,48,861	7	0	0
December	"	4,52,00,000	3,04,51,138	9	0	79,00,000	0	....	68,48,861	7	0	0
January	1863	4,56,00,000	2,78,51,138	9	0	1,09,00,000	0	....	68,48,861	7	0	0
February	"	4,70,00,000	2,72,11,138	9	0	1,30,00,000	0	....	68,48,861	7	0	0
March	"	4,92,00,000	2,94,11,138	9	0	1,30,00,000	0	....	68,48,861	7	0	0
April	"	5,13,00,000	3,15,75,420	4	7	1,30,00,000	0	....	67,24,579	11	5	0
May	"	5,01,00,000	3,08,75,420	4	7	1,30,00,000	0	....	67,24,579	11	5	0
June	"	5,09,00,000	2,90,75,420	4	7	1,30,00,000	0	....	88,24,579	11	5	0
July	"	5,11,00,000	2,91,94,247	4	7	1,30,00,000	0	....	89,05,752	14	8	0
August	"	5,16,00,000	3,48,55,921	12	4	72,00,000	0	....	95,41,078	3	8	0
September	"	5,26,00,000	3,03,55,921	12	4	37,00,000	0	....	95,41,078	3	8	0
October	"	5,63,00,000	4,00,55,921	12	4	52,00,000	0	....	1,10,44,078	3	8	0
November	"	5,16,00,000	2,21,84,270	9	4	1,02,00,000	0	....	1,92,15,729	6	8	0
December	"	5,11,00,000	1,93,34,229	13	1	1,17,00,000	0	....	2,00,65,770	2	11	0
January	1864	5,15,00,000	1,97,34,229	13	1	1,17,00,000	0	....	2,00,65,770	2	11	0
February	"	5,08,00,000	2,50,31,229	13	1	77,00,000	0	....	2,00,65,770	2	11	0
March	"	5,35,00,000	2,09,27,212	9	2	77,00,000	0	....	2,48,72,787	6	0	0
April	"	5,68,00,000	1,90,83,013	11	2	1,07,00,000	0	....	2,70,16,988	4	10	0
May	"	5,90,10,890	2,08,24,848	14	10	92,00,000	0	....	3,03,95,011	1	2	0
June	"	5,90,25,890	2,12,30,678	14	10	83,00,000	0	....	3,03,95,011	1	2	0
July	"	6,31,02,740	2,74,07,738	14	10	53,00,000	0	....	3,03,95,011	1	2	0
August	"	6,33,56,530	3,04,61,518	14	10	28,00,000	0	....	3,03,95,011	1	2	0
September	"	6,47,05,730	2,40,00,718	14	10	1,04,00,000	0	....	3,03,95,011	1	2	0
October	"	7,09,70,590	2,70,75,578	14	10	1,34,00,000	0	....	3,03,95,011	1	2	0
November	"	7,11,35,040	2,78,00,028	14	10	1,31,00,000	0	....	3,03,95,011	1	2	0
December	"	7,47,91,310	3,46,06,328	14	10	97,00,000	0	....	3,03,95,011	1	2	0
January	1865	7,39,30,820	3,05,83,278	14	10	26,00,000	0	....	2,530,357,451	011	1	2
February	"	7,46,19,960	3,11,63,587	14	10	71,00,000	0	....	21,302,357,451	052	1	2
March	"	7,42,73,270	2,93,3,245	12	8	72,00,000	0	20 14 350	2,57,45,174	3	1	0
April	"	7,47,50,810	2,28,01,452	10	11	87,00,000	0	20,01,110	3,98,01,961	4	5	0
May	"	7,46,46,180	2,41,87,978	5	7	72,00,000	0	20,01,175	3,98,01,961	4	5	0
June	"	8,34,17,940	3,58,11,793	11	7	40,00,000	0	28,01,185	3,98,01,961	4	5	0
July	"	8,57,74,420	3,59,68,273	11	7	61,00,000	0	37,01,185	3,98,01,961	4	5	0
August	"	8,69,35,840	3,68,29,693	11	7	57,00,000	0	46,01,185	3,98,01,961	4	5	0
September	"	8,66,70,250	3,52,18,578	0	8	1,25,70,000	0	10,70,140	3,98,02,531	15	4	0
October	"	7,81,06,110	2,55,04,378	0	8	1,25,70,000	0	5,29,200	3,98,02,531	15	4	0
November	"	7,82,93,590	2,82,70,48	0	8	96,20,000	0	6,00,710	3,98,02,531	15	4	0
December	"	7,39,62,410	1,70,19,908	0	8	1,55,90,063	0	15,50,000	3,98,02,531	15	4	0
January	1866	6,90,55,860	1,80,13,128	0	9	1,11,90,000	0	50,00,000	3,98,02,531	15	4	0
February	"	6,87,48,020	1,81,75,318	0	8	1,07,70,000	0	170,398	3,98,02,531	15	4	0
March	"	6,89,84,810	1,91,12,063	0	8	7,00,70,000	0	213,398	3,98,02,531	15	4	0
April	"	7,02,02,540	2,68,99,793	0	8	35,00,000	0	2,53,398	3,98,02,531	15	4	0
May	"	7,87,18,970	3,47,13,873	0	8	42,00,000	0	2,566,398	3,98,02,531	15	4	0
June	"	8,60,18,150	4,36,09,353	0	8	34,00,000	0	2,616,398	3,98,02,531	15	4	0
July	"	8,67,18,330	4,18,78,121	12	8	30,00,000	0	2,376,888	37,833	3	4	0
August	"	8,44,42,240	4,38,84,873	0	8	38,23,046	14	2,185,317	32,135	1	4	0
September	"	9,28,18,560	5,16,01,103	0	8	45,42,878	7	2,12,186	3,64,63,303	8	4	0
October	"	10,16,00,690	5,70,25,137	0	8	73,42,878	7	2,12,166	3,64,63,303	8	4	0
November	"	10,10,50,960	5,68,66,542	0	8	83,42,878	7	2,12,190	3,64,63,303	8	4	0
December	"	9,85,94,590	5,07,10,172	0	8	62,42,878	7	2,12,190	3,64,63,303	8	4	0
January	1867	9,85,29,210	4,71,13,369	0	8	59,35,353	7	1,19,639	3,64,63,303	8	4	0
February	"	9,86,62,490	4,82,69,597	0	8	66,66,239	6	1,19,639	3,64,63,303	8	4	0
March	"	9,09,08,680	4,33,76,819	0	8	48,61,717	12	1,19,693	3,25,20,547	13	4	0
April	"	7,83,54,890	3,82,25,120	6	8	74,61,717	12	1,47,495	3,25,20,547	13	4	0
May	"	8,19,37,040	3,59,07,379	6	8	1,33,81,717	12	1,47,495	3,25,20,547	13	4	0
June	"	8,52,56,450	3,58,26,689	6	8	1,67,61,717	12	1,47,495	3,25,20,547	13	4	0
July	"	8,71,75,890	3,99,46,139	6	8	1,45,61,717	12	1,47,495	3,25,20,547	13	4	0
August	"	9,38,62,760	5,14,30,999	6	8	97,63,717	12	1,47,495	3,25,20,547	13	4	0
September	"	9,52,81,640	5,68,49,879	6	8	57,63,717	12	1,47,495	3,25,20,547	13	4	0
October	"	9,95,80,740	6,28,48,999	6	8	40,63,717	12	1,47,495	3,25,20,547	13	4	0
November	"	10,20,96,680	6,34,66,899	6	8	30,61,717	12	1,47,495	3,25,20,547	13	4	0
December	"	10,32,36,590	6,58,08,829	6	8	49,61,717	12	1,47,495	3,25,20,547	13	4	0
January	1868	10,11,20,310	6,31,90,519	6	8	52,61,717	12	1,47,495	3,25,20,547	13	4	0
February	"	9,56,11,510	5,78,81,749	6	8	2,61,717	12	1,47,495	3,25,20,547	13	4	0
March	"	9,06,95,690	5,27,65,999	6	8	52,61,717	13	1,47,495	3,25,20,547	13	4	0

Of the Presidency circles, the greatest development is in that of Bombay, where the circulation has risen from Rs. 1,58,28,571 in the first year to Rs. 4,73,94,992 in the last of the years above cited, and this was apparently in a great measure owing to the unsatisfactory position of many of the local Banks and mercantile Companies, since collapsed, which led to the withdrawal of deposits in them and their investment in Notes. In the Calcutta Circle the circulation has gradually increased from Rs. 2,42,30,000 to Rs. 2,93,11,382. In Madras the circulation for the first year was Rs. 41,35,714, and rose in the following year to Rs. 66,50,000, since which period there is exhibited a gradual decline down to Rs. 54,79,493 in 1867-68, though it is capable of large expansion, as its circulation in September 1863 had reached a maximum of Rs. 75,00,000. Of the branch circles, those at Allahabad and Lahore have put most Notes into circulation, and since the subordination of the Nagpore Circle in 1867-68 to Bombay, this circle has rapidly increased its Note circulation, so also has Kurrachee, which started only three years ago, in a country where the public scarcely understood what a Note was, or how it was a representative of coin.

On 14th January 1867 all Treasury Officers were directed to cash and exchange for the public Currency Notes to any extent, so far as their cash balances would permit. This last measure made the Notes more popular in the country beyond the Presidency and chief towns, where alone they were previously convertible into coin, and the effect of this tells favourably on the circulation. The simplicity of the design of the Notes induced forgery. Within four months after their first issue at Bombay, several attempts were made to forge Notes. In the first attempts the forgers altered Notes of Rs. 10 into Notes of higher value; they next attempted to lithograph Notes, but failed in passing them off, as they could not manage to put the water-mark on the paper; they then tried the water-mark itself, by passing a brush dipped in acid in a waving direction on paper previous to lithographing their value on them; these were easily detected at the Currency Offices. Lastly, they obtained water-marked paper (manufactured for judicial purposes) and forged Notes thereon. But that very simplicity rendered every attempt futile, for the high style of execution could never be approached in the slightest degree by any forger in India, so that there never was for an instant the slightest difficulty in detecting a forged Note at a glance. Further, the small amount of printing in the Note left the water-marked paper, the main safeguard, free for inspection. No loss has been sustained by the receipt of an

undetected forged Note at any of the Currency Offices, though some of the Banks have suffered in receiving forged Notes of the last description, which must have been through great carelessness. The pattern Notes, being very elaborately designed and printed in colours, actually present no greater difficulties to the forger, though they apparently do so by the intricacy of the pattern. Though there have as yet been no attempts to copy them, the Currency Commissioner thinks that when once the attempt is made, it will be much more successful than with the old Notes, because it is easier to attain a given amount of excellence in the new design than in the old one.

In July 1868, the Note circulation stood at Rs. 10,08,48,130 with a coin reserve of Rs. 5,61,73,961, or 55·7 per cent., being Rs. 2,35,57,918 beyond the limit of one-third considered safe by Mr. Wilson, and acted upon by the Bank of England. But if the investment be increased by the sum of Rs. 2,35,57,918, it will reach Rs. 5,61,22,873, or beyond the maximum of 4 crores allowed by law. The limit of 4 crores was fixed at a time when it was thought unsafe to assume a larger circulation than that allowed by the charters granted to the Presidency Banks of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay (to be issued by those Banks,) viz., Rs. 5,00,00,000, or a larger investment in Securities, allowed by the same charters than Rs. 3,75,00,000. The actual issues of the Banks at the time, however, did not exceed Rs. 3,31,70,000* whereas the issues of the Government Currency Notes have reached Rs. 10,08,48,130, and show an upward tendency. It therefore appears to the Currency Commissioner that the time, which was then foreseen by Mr. Laing, has come for consideration as to whether it has become necessary to amend the Currency Act so as to allow of larger investments in Government Securities.

As to lost Notes the practice of the Bank of England is followed. Down to March 1868, 735 cases had been disposed of by the Head Commissioner, and authority given for the payment of Rs. 1,38,220, representing the value of lost half or entire Notes. More than 50 per cent. of these Notes were lost in transit by post. One applicant submitted a ball of pulp stating that it represented certain Notes left in the pocket of his trousers which were sent to the wash. Eaten by a goat; eaten by rats; eaten by white-ants; eaten by mice; eaten by cockroaches; eaten by

	Rs.			
* Bengal	1,96,40,000
Madras	26,60,000
Bombay	1,08,70,000
				<hr/> 3,31,70,000

a baby—have all been given as causes of loss. Destroyed by fire; destroyed by being kept with coin; torn by a servant; torn by a dog; torn by a child; accidentally taken to light a cigar; lost from pockets while out walking; mislaid; left on a table; supposed to be paid away by mistake—are also represented as circumstances attending loss.

The Bank of Bengal cancelled its agreement with Government to act as agent in circulating the notes, and the Currency Department at Calcutta opened an Exchange Office on the 1st of January 1866. At Madras and Bombay the Exchange Offices were opened on the 1st March 1867, when, by effluxion of time, the agreements with the Banks had ceased. The amount paid to the Banks for their Agency commission has been Rs. 23,06,777. The Currency Department has since managed the circulation at less than one-tenth the rate paid to the Banks. In Calcutta, where the dealings with the public have assumed the largest proportions, the Notes issued in the year were 16,31,335 pieces, and those exchanged were 15,15,938 pieces, representing in value

... ..	Rs. 41,90,03,590
The aggregate issues of all the circles were	
73,34,884 pieces,	86,84,95,820
and receipts 57,87,364 pieces,	75,56,35,420

Making a total of Rs. 1,62,41,31,240

No one instance of loss has occurred from the erroneous receipt or issue of Notes. All Notes withdrawn from circulation are cancelled, and the cancelled Notes are kept in deposit in the Currency Head Offices for the sake of references. The Department has been at work over six years, and the number of Notes cancelled at the Head Offices are in—

Calcutta	... ..	11,83,853 pieces.
Madras	... ..	2,62,780 "
Bombay	... ..	10,47,725 "

The practice of the Bank of England is to destroy cancelled Notes after they have been in deposit ten years. Here no time has yet been determined upon regarding them.

The net result is a profit of Rs. 23,40,171-13-2. Out of the expenditure of Rs. 31,36,096-8-5, it must be borne in mind that Rs. 23,06,776-13-2 have been paid to the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay as commission for undertaking exchange transactions with the public. In the absence of the closed accounts of the

year 1867-8, the receipts of that year may fairly be estimated at not less than Rs. 10,50,000 more than the expenditure, which sum, added to the net profits Rs. 23,40,171, would exhibit a profit derived from the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, after paying for all expenses, of about Rs. 34, 00,000 in six years, and would have been Rs. 20,76,099 more had Government taken the exchange transactions under their direct control from the beginning. The greatest obstacle to the circulation of Notes outside the Presidency towns is the opposition of Bankers, European and Native. For this there appears to be no remedy.

Colonel Hyde remarks that the increasing wealth of the people, the facilities afforded by railways and education will all assist; but where the people are practical and think for themselves, as in the Punjab, the Paper Currency will be soonest understood and accepted. So soon as it is observed that a Paper Currency is appreciated by the masses, Government should supply Notes of value small enough to be used by them, which a 10-Rupee Note is not.

Coinage.

The sum imported into India, and retained, in the form of bullion, gold and silver is £311,131,000 from the year 1800 to the end of April 1867. The sum coined has been :—

Year ended 30 April.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1865 ..	95,671	4,124,651	none	644,828	none	5,716,386	10,581,536
1866 ...	17,662	6,571,173	none	544,994	none	7,390,912	14,524,741
1867 ...	27,717	3,471,148	none	148,079	none	2,563,441	6,210,385
Total from the Year 1800							£262,567,643

Savings Banks.

A Savings Bank was established in Calcutta in 1833 to accommodate the Army and the Christian population. The lowest deposit is one rupee, the highest Rs. 1,500 and the interest 3½ per cent. Similar banks exist in Bombay and Madras. No returns from the latter have been published. The latest returns from Calcutta and Bombay are as follows :—

Comparative Statement showing the number of accounts and amount of Deposits in Government Savings Bank when transferred to the Bank of Bengal in 1863, and on 30th April 1868.

Calcutta Depositors.	No. of accounts in 1863.	No. of acc-unts, April 1868.	Increase.	Amount of Deposits, 1863.			Amount of Deposits, April 1868.			Increase.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Presidency, European ...	3,725	4,144	419	5,95,693	4	5	9,27,552	2	63	31,858	14	1
Ditto Native	3,237	4,223	986	2,81,824	9	0	5,19,587	5	4	2,37,762	12	4
Mofussil, European and Native	704	838	134	1,11,234	0	0	1,79,290	0	5	68,056	4	5
Security Depositors principally composed of P. W. Department Officers	200	511	311	54,372	4	11	90,329	10	6	35,957	5	7
	7,866	9,716	1,850	10,43,124	2	4	17,16,759	2	9	6,73,635	0	5

Bombay Government Savings Bank.

Years.	No. of Deposits.			Amount of Deposits.			Interest.			Cost of Management.
	Euro-peans.	Na-tives.	Total.	Euro-peans.	Na-tives.	Total.	Euro-peans.	Na-tives.	Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64 ..	3,578	5,331	8,909	8,15,990	9,80,537	17,96,527	30,239	37,342	67,581	9,698
1864-65 ..	3,896	5,779	9,675	8,81,958	9,79,942	18,61,900	29,908	35,108	65,016	12,000
1865-66 ..	4,035	6,514	10,549	9,22,406	12,85,426	22,07,832	32,262	42,975	75,237	12,000
1866-67 ..	4,139	6,029	10,707	12,13,068	18,69,486	30,82,544	36,246	54,717	90,963	12,000
1867-68 ...	4,918	8,151	13,069	13,33,339	22,09,852	35,43,191	45,506	76,404	1,22,000	12,000

The result in April 1868 was :—

Savings Bank.	Classes.			Amount of Deposits.		
	Euro-peans.	Na-tives.	Total.	Euro-peans.	Na-tives.	Total.
Calcutta ...	5,216	4,500	9,716	£ 111,676	£ 60,000	£ 171,676
Bombay ...	4,918	8,151	13,069	133,334	220,985	354,319
	10,134	12,651	22,785	245,010	280,985	525,995

A plan for attaching a Savings Bank to every one of the 225 Treasuries of India, is under consideration.

The Money Order System.

Money Order Offices were established in Bengal in November 1862, and proved so useful and profitable to the State that they were extended to all India in 1867-68. No report of the working of the system in the other Provinces has yet appeared. In Bengal the transactions have been as follows. The number of offices there was 180, of which 114 were opened in 1867.

Year.	Total number of orders issued.	Amount.		Commission received.		Total number of orders paid.	Amount.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
1862-63	12,187	7,43,968	14	7,800	4	11,110	6,91,494	10
1863-64	28,032	15,61,897	6	17,959	4	28,849	15,62,261	2
1864-65	37,187	21,21,088	2	25,507	7	36,738	21,15,275	6
1865-66	39,145	20,59,303	15	22,181	8	38,482	20,80,714	13
1866-67	36,638	19,49,939	14	21,132	14	36,543	19,66,241	1
1867-68	44,228	26,66,671	2	29,604	14	54,354	31,65,322	8
Total transactions during five and a half years ...	197,417	1,11,02,869	5	1,24,186	3	206,076	1,15,81,309	8

CHAPTER. X.**AGRICULTURE AND REVENUE.****Indian Taxation.**

THE sources of the revenue, or taxation, of British India differ from those of all other countries, in two respects. Of the gross revenue of 48½ millions sterling in 1867-68 nearly a fifth, or about 9 millions, was derived from the opium monopoly, that is, was paid by the Chinese; and more than a half of the remainder, or about 20 millions, came from the land. The 153 Feudatory States, covering more than a third of all India and containing about a fourth of the whole population, pay nothing to the revenues of British India, except a sum of about three quarters of a million sterling of tribute from their Chiefs, and this is not sufficient to meet the cost of the ordinary political and administrative establishments required for these States. Omitting repayments, the opium revenue and miscellaneous receipts not of the nature of taxation, the 152½ millions of British India without the Feudatory States, paid in 1867-68 a gross revenue of £34,294,167, or 4s. 6d. per head, as follows :—

			<i>Net Receipts, deducting repayments.</i>
Land	...	...	£19,950,025
Forest	...	...	328,706
Excise	...	...	2,233,494
License-tax	...	...	616,777
Customs	...	...	2,510,219
Salt	...	...	5,674,548
Stamps	...	...	2,149,000
Law and Justice	...	...	700,410
Police	...	...	230,988
			<hr/>
			34,294,167

Except in the case of British Burmah it is difficult accurately to contrast the taxation per head in each Province. In Burmah alone there is a Capitation Tax, in addition to other burdens, and this makes the Burmese the most heavily taxed of all our Eastern subjects. But even their burden is trifling. No other civilised or semi-civilised country is so lightly taxed or receives so many advantages in return for its revenue, all of which may be said to be spent on the country except the dividends on the stock of the old East Indian Company, which will soon be paid off by a sinking fund. If the land revenue be considered not a tax but rent, then the taxation per head becomes reduced more than one-half. The rate of taxation per head in India may thus be contrasted with that in other countries.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Taxation per head.</i>		
		£	s.	d.
United States	1866-67	2	16	1
Great Britain and Ireland	1867-68	2	6	3
France	1866	1	19	1
Italy	1866	1	8	3
Prussia	1867	1	1	6
Austria (German)	1868		19	1
Russia	1867		18	11
Norway	1865-66		12	1
Sweden	1865-66		9	1
Turkey	1864-65		8	3
Switzerland	1866		6	1
India...	1867-68		4	6

Looking upon the Land Revenue as a tax, and not rent, we find the following result as to direct and indirect taxes and miscellaneous revenue taking the account of the gross revenues, after deducting repayments, as on page 320 :—

Taxes.	Direct.	Per cent.	Indirect.	Per cent.	Miscellaneous.	Per cent.
	£					
Land	19,950,025		...		.....
Forest	328,706		...		.....
Excise			2,233,494		.....
Assessed Taxes ...	616,777		...		.....
Customs			2,510,219		.....
Salt			5,674,548		.....
Stamps			2,149,000		.....
Law and Justice ...			..		700,410	
Police ... ..			...		230,988	
Mint ... ..			...		120,252	
Post Office			599,024		.....
Telegraph			215,031		.....
Marine ... ..			...		450,888	
Education ... ..			...		73,787	
Interest	£		...		211,975	
Miscellaneous ... ..			...		1,082,360	
Army do. ... ..			...		742,712	
Public Works do. ...			...		550,160	
Tribute ... ..			...		689,286	
Opium ... ..			...		8,923,536	
	20,895,508	43½	13,381,316	27½	13,776,354	28½

It may be doubted if the Post Office and Telegraph revenues should not be entered as "Miscellaneous." India is in respect of the character of its taxation in the very opposite position to that held by the United Kingdom, the indirect taxation of which is 81 per cent., the direct 16 and the miscellaneous 3. A prominent feature of the light taxation of India is, that it is paid by the mass of the peasantry from land, salt and excise, amounting to about 28 millions sterling, while the non-agricultural and upper classes pay some 5 millions from customs, assessed taxes and stamps.

Agriculture and the Land Revenue.

The land revenue has risen from 17½ millions in 1856-57 to about 20 millions in 1867-68 or 2¼ millions in 12 years, a period during which there has been no addition of territory. It is raised on four systems, according to the different Provinces—fee-simple; perpetual leases with fixed assessments; periodical, chiefly thirty years', leases with fluctuating assessments; and annual leases with assessments in some cases fluctuating, in others practically fixed.

A N N A L S
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
IN
1867-68.

ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
IN THE YEAR 1867-68.

FROM THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN 1868-69.

EDITED BY
GEORGE SMITH, LL.D.

VOLUME XIII.

SERAMPORE.

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1869.

PREFACE.

THE object of this annual volume is to present a uniform statistical picture of India. The Editor desires to supply a work of reference on the administration of India, British and Feudatory, in which all important facts may be found set forth in orderly array, for the use of officials and public writers no less than for the information of ordinary readers. Uniform results have been arrived at, with considerable accuracy, in the case of almost every branch of the administration except that which includes the Civil and Criminal Courts. A Committee, of which Sir George Couper, Bart., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, was President, has drawn up a series of uniform tables for the civil and criminal courts and police, and the forms have been referred to the Provincial Governments for report. The Government of India has issued uniform tables for the record of vital statistics among the civil population, and these are likely to come into use from the beginning of 1870. All previous statistics of Native births, deaths and marriages have been so imperfect as to be misleading, and they have been omitted in this volume. The Government of India has also set apart Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL.D., of the Bengal Civil Service, to superintend the preparation of Provincial Gazetteers on a uniform plan, to compile a Gazetteer of Bengal and finally to prepare a Gazetteer of all India. The Calcutta Statistical Committee has submitted to the Government of India uniform tables for the Census which it is proposed to take in 1871, and a table for the enumeration of agricultural stock. Since last year the rough results of the census of the Punjab have appeared; and while the last pages of this volume were passing through the press the general results of the census of Oudh were published. All the Provinces except Madras, Bombay and

Bengal have filled up the administrative tables drawn up by the Statistical Committee. When these tables have been adopted by all the Provincial Governments, when the topographical survey of the Feudatory States is complete and a report on each is published annually, and when the statistical machinery recently called into existence is perfected by the taking of a general census in 1871, more will be known of Indian administration and progress, and more accurately, than can be learned of any European State.

The year ending 31st March 1868, to which chiefly this Volume refers, was not affected by any extraordinary causes. Peace prevailed. The revenue and trade of India continued to increase. Material and social progress of all kinds steadily advanced and the people were generally prosperous.

SERAMPORE,

25th September, 1869.

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(a.) The power of purchasing the fee-simple of land was granted by Lord Canning in 1860, in the case of waste lands and lands suitable for European settlers. Under his rules lands have been taken up by Settlers in the tea districts of Assam and the Himalayas, and in Oudh, and by Natives in the Central Provinces. But the monetary difficulties which have prevailed since 1865 have checked the demand. The purchase money is devoted to the extinction of Debt.

(b.) The system of a permanent settlement was first applied to Bengal and Behar by Lord Cornwallis on 22nd March 1793, and it has been modified and upheld by subsequent legislation in 1812, by Act X. of 1859 intended to define the relations of their tenants to the zemindars, and in 1869 by an Act transferring the trial of rent suits from the revenue to the ordinary civil courts. The system was soon after extended to Benares, and in 1802 to the greater part of North Madras and a few portions of South Madras. In all these cases the settlement was made not with the hereditary cultivators or peasant-proprietors, but with zemindars who were either large landlords or had been collectors of the revenue under the Mussulmans.

(c.) The system of thirty years' leases exists in Orissa, and in the North-Western Provinces (except Benares) Central Provinces, Oudh, Punjab and Bombay. On the expiry of the settlement in each district, special commissioners and officers revise the assessment in every case and generally raise it so that the cultivating proprietor shall have half of the net assets, minus four or five per cent. as school, road and police cesses. It has been decided that wherever there is no prospect of the land being influenced by state irrigation works within the next twenty years, and where an estate has 80 per cent. of its culturable land under cultivation, the assessment may be permanently fixed. But there is little prospect that this will be done to any great extent, in the face of the large irrigation works recently projected or being carried out.

(d.) The system of annual leases is confined to the greater part of Madras, to Assam and British Burmah. In the first the assessment is practically, though not legally, fixed. In the two last it has been found difficult to induce the peasantry to accept leases for more than one year, fertile waste land being so abundant. In Madras the yearly settlement deals only with additions to ryots' holdings, or fields abandoned, in order that such changes may be entered in the lease. It recognizes failures in the working of Government works of irrigation by foregoing the

demand in such cases, and the opportunity is taken to deal with various matters of village economy. But no ryot who is not concerned in any such business need attend the settlement, and no *putta* or lease is altered unless for such purposes. Nor is it renewed, unless in case of loss or damage to the document itself. The land-tax in Madras is undergoing a general revision, to redress long standing inequalities and to reduce exceptionally high rates on soils originally overtaxed, and the revised assessment if not declared permanent will probably be fixed for thirty years. The land is regarded as the property of the ryot subject to a co-proprietary interest on the part of Government; the ryot sells, mortgages and bequeaths at pleasure. This is believed by many to be the original land tenure from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. The theory is that the interest of the feudal nobility, great and small of all denominations, is the *assigned interest* of the *sovereign*—not a true landlord's interest in the European sense, though the position, the hand of power, the opportunities of a disturbed state of society, and the absence of a complete guardianship of the law, have gone far to tread down the true proprietor into a hereditary tenant. It was not the sovereign or his nobles and gentry that found tenants for the land, but the land and its peasant-proprietors that found masters, as the growth of society developed a sovereign, a nobility and a class of large landlords. The land-tax takes half the net profits of the landholder i. e. one-fourth of the crop in the hands of the agricultural classes. Where the asset is low and the foreign demand for produce steady there are peasants who will come down voluntarily with their contribution for an irrigation work or bridge, of the need of which they have become sensible.

Looked at roughly the twenty millions sterling yielded by the land may be thus divided according to the system on which the revenue is raised

					£
Permanent Settlement	...	...	...	...	4,500,000
Thirty years'	„	...	...	...	11,500,000
Annual	„	...	...	...	4,000,000

Madras.

The total amount of Land Revenue collections was £4,239,705. The area under cultivation increased by 353,286 acres or two per cent., but the assessment thereon decreased by Rs. 2,12,391. This was the result chiefly of the want of rain.

Statement showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of Madras in 1867-68.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total 1867-68.		1866-67.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rupées.	Acres.	Rupées.	Acres.	Rupées.	Acres.	Rupées.
1. Ganjam	99,174	1,27,578	1,71,725	4,97,156	2,70,909	6,24,734	2,62,479	6,06,319
2. Vizagapatam	51,052	53,056	23,971	1,23,128	75,023	1,78,184	70,628	1,74,846
3. Godavary	2,68,876	5,80,394	2,04,991	5,85,230	4,71,867	11,65,644	4,33,003	10,82,987
4. Kistna	14,76,278	22,63,833	1,43,458	8,27,621	16,21,736	30,91,454	16,12,437	30,81,931
5. Nellore	5,37,541	7,33,364	1,53,450	7,13,622	6,92,991	14,48,986	6,70,648	15,01,959
6. Cuddapah	10,89,379	8,47,270	1,11,822	8,29,703	12,01,201	16,76,978	11,93,648	17,94,862
7. Bellary	20,95,192	14,13,715	1,33,421	5,90,478	22,28,613	20,04,193	21,20,874	20,53,912
8. Kurnool	11,57,569	11,27,915	23,437	1,95,871	11,83,006	13,23,786	11,75,225	13,45,561
9. Madras	1,53,269	2,65,300	2,13,215	8,88,431	3,96,424	11,53,731	3,64,827	12,21,088
10. North Arcot	3,87,900	5,65,171	1,69,267	9,85,776	5,48,167	15,50,947	5,51,399	16,97,595
11. South Arcot	1,80,774	13,30,712	2,51,541	13,73,655	10,63,381	29,06,367	10,36,322	29,27,691
12. Tanjore	8,02,180	7,48,038	7,12,055	35,45,583	8,92,829	37,94,747	8,86,666	37,60,425
13. Trichinopoly	5,98,734	8,05,837	1,26,685	5,83,979	9,25,865	13,32,017	8,86,704	13,03,705
14. Madura	8,52,338	7,01,413	2,25,233	5,85,897	7,24,260	13,91,674	6,82,476	13,25,316
15. Tinnevely	18,11,707	17,10,217	74,200	16,38,229	10,77,771	23,39,638	10,50,101	23,13,973
16. Coimbatore	10,04,914	12,92,617	70,241	5,22,956	18,85,967	23,03,173	19,07,063	23,01,598
17. Salem	.....	.....	.....	4,47,421	10,75,155	17,40,058	10,49,349	17,51,014
18. South Canara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Malabar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,33,76,857	150,15,591	29,31,245	150,10,707	1,63,08,105	3,00,23,301	159,54,819	302,38,692

The Collector has not forwarded the Cultivation Return.

Prices of Grain, Salt and Cotton, for six years.

Items.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice, 2nd sort, per garce ...	346	352	411	431	522	383
Paddy, do. do. ...	157	158	189	198	242	179
Cholum, per garce ...	201	214	227	260	334	214
Cumboo, do. ...	173	186	209	237	296	179
Raggy, do. ...	175	185	210	231	313	212
Veragoo, do. ...	139	132	161	164	208	158
Wheat, do. ...	415	553	668	700	800	616
Salt, do. ...	265	272	276	272	330	291
Cotton, per candy ...	159	270	227	151	166	124

The Cultivation of Cotton for ten years.

Years.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Area acres.
1858-59 ...	3,86,52,542	61,17,902	10,41,818
1859-60 ...	8,25,12,511	95,97,135	9,96,658
1860-61 ...	7,88,22,027	112,91,211	10,60,558
1861-62 ...	8,65,44,471	170,40,215	9,77,728
1862-63 ...	6,23,74,133	338,12,882	13,62,438
1863-64 ...	7,24,90,886	447,18,112	18,24,763
1864-65 ...	7,31,01,578	404,18,937	17,42,078
1865-66 ...	12,00,34,216	484,16,348	15,16,076
1866-67 (eleven months) ...	2,43,67,331	94,37,789	13,75,425
1867-68 ...	4,70,26,932	123,86,380	14,62,432

Experiments were continued in introducing exotic plants. Carolina paddy was successful in Salem, but the results were doubtful elsewhere. Ohio and Shiraz tobacco gave favourable results in the Godavery District. Carob beans, French honeysuckle, Pinus Maritima, and Indian Corn were also tried in different parts of the Presidency with varying success. The year was somewhat unfavourable to Cinchona cultivation, owing to the comparative failure of the two monsoons. More than 100 cwt. of Cinchona seed were given away, a quantity capable of producing 2,000,000 plants. A new and valuable variety of C. Calisaya was introduced. The total number of

plants on 31st March 1868, was 2,353,370 against 1,926,044 in the previous year. Mr. Broughton obtained highly satisfactory results from the analysis of the different species of barks. He was fortunate in discovering, in districts near the Neilgherries, certain economic products of great importance in reference to the question of alkaloid manufacture in India.

Survey.—Thirty acres of waste land were sold in Ganjam for Rs. 297, fifty-six on the Shevaroy Hills for Rs. 135, and 307 on the Neilgherries for Rs. 5,898. The Revenue Settlement Department conducted field operations in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Godavery, Nellore, and Kistna Districts. The settlement of Salem, and field operations in Kurnool were completed. The cost was Rs. 2,35,763 in the year. The Survey in Kistna, Salem, and Nellore, was completed. Revenue Survey operations were carried on also in Coimbatore, (Neilgherry Hills,) Kurnool, Cuddapah, Tinnevely, Madras, Ganjam, and Malabar (Wynaad.) The expenditure was Rs. 5,92,502. The Inam or rent free tenures Commission completed their work in Godavery, Kistna and Madras districts. The permanent addition to the annual revenue in the nine years during which the Commission has been at work is 9½ lacs of Rs. while the total cost does not exceed 11 lacs.

Bombay.

The land revenue of Bombay and Sindh amounted to £3,612,612, in 1867-68, of which £490,044 was paid by Sindh. The summary settlement of Inams or rent-free grants resulted in a profit of £29,988. Sunnuds guaranteeing a permanent and unrestricted title were issued to all holders of Terminable Inams who had accepted the settlement, which is stated to have given general satisfaction.

Cotton.—The area under cotton cultivation throughout the Presidency was about 3,741 acres in excess of the previous year. During 1867, 12,24,050 bales of cotton were exported from the Presidency, shewing an increase of 2,84,370½ bales, as compared with the number exported during the previous year. By the Cotton Frauds Department a sum of Rs. 2,42,243 was realized from fees and other sources showing an increase of Rs. 58,384 as compared with the receipts of the preceding year. The expenditure, exclusive of advances for the purchase of seed in experiments for the improvement of the staple, amounted to Rs. 2,26,530, leaving a balance from the year's receipts of Rs. 15,713. The fee levied is 3 annas a bale. Forty cases of offences against the Department were tried under the Cotton Frauds Act during the year, shewing an

increase of nine cases over the number tried in the preceding year. Four additional Steam Presses were licensed in Bombay; making a total of 135 Steam Presses. There were 1033 steam gins at work.

From the whole of India the amount of cotton annually exported direct to Europe and China is about 1,400,000 bales of 400lbs. each. Mr. H. Rivett Carnac, Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and Berar, gives the following statement showing the cotton-growing tracts of India the export from each and the port of export:—

District.		Quantity exported in Bales.	Port.
Berar.			
Omratoec	... }	200,000	Bombay.
Akote	... }		
The Central Provinces.			
Hingunghat	... }	50,000	
Khandesh.			
Ranking with Hingunghat and Omratoec		75,000	
Guzerat.			
Surat	... }	130,000	
Broach	... }		
Dhollera, Cutch, &c.			
Dhollera	...	325,000	
The Deccan and Nizam's Country.			
Barsee and Omratoec	...	50,000	
Central India	...	25,000	
Dharwar.			
Say-Ginned and Koombta	...	170,000	
Sindh.			
Sindh and Punjab Cotton	...	40,000	Kurrachee.
Tinnevelly.			
Tinnevelly	... }		Tuticorin.
Coimbatore	... }		Madras.
Madras.		170,000	
Western	...		
Northern Cotton	...		Madras.
Coconada	...		Coconada.
Punjab	...		See Kurrachee.
North Western Pro-	Bengal ..		
vinces		130,000	Calcutta.
Bengal, &c.			
Sundries, including Burmah, &c.	...	35,000	Burmese Ports.
Bales		1,400,000	

The highest rate of consumption in all Europe has been a little above four millions of bales a year, or 78,000 bales a week. The average consumption is 3,800,000 bales a year or 73,000 a week. Looking at Great Britain alone, we have the following result since the American war,

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
East Indian	...	986,600	1,072,439	1,223,700	1,399,500	1,266,525	1,847,768
American	...	1,841,600	71,766	131,900	197,800	461,937	1,162,743
Other kinds	...	207,500	300,863	576,600	989,800	1,026,869	738,553
Imports into Great Britain	...	3,035,700	1,445,068	1,932,200	2,587,100	2,755,321	3,749,058
Exports from Great Britain	..	677,220	564,900	660,500	732,280	890,830	136,565
Consumption in Great Britain	...	2,358,480	880,168	1,271,700	1,854,820	1,864,491	2,612,493
							2,485,731

In 1866 India sent just double the amount of cotton which she exported to Great Britain in 1861, or as much as America was sending before the war. On the other hand, though, in one year, 1862, the American export dropped from 1,841,600 to 71,766 bales it has steadily risen ever since, till in 1867 it amounted to 1,225,688 bales against India's 1,508,750. In 1868 the export of both countries was probably equal, and henceforth we must expect America to distance India. The "other kinds" entered in the table are supplied by Egypt and Brazil chiefly.

The *Revenue Survey* was at work in Tanna, Rutnagherry, Khandesh, Ahmednuggur, Bombay Island, Southern Maratha Country, Guzerat and Sindh.

Bengal.

The Rent Roll.—The following is the state rent-roll of Bengal. The figures for 1866-67 are for twelve months.

YEAR.	Number of estates.	Current Demand.	Total including Arrear Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1852-53 ...	182,540	3,63,35,073	4,05,43,577	3,61,62,554	5,00,260	38,80,763
1857-58 ...	182,153	3,67,21,286	4,00,73,051	3,63,31,028	2,77,162	32,57,861
1862-63 ...	193,472	3,71,89,135	4,05,27,146	3,71,15,827	1,30,158	32,72,161
1866-67 ...	228,681	3,78,80,896	3,97,81,492	3,64,58,029	1,27,332	31,96,131
1867-68 ...	229,140	3,79,96,642	4,12,51,495	3,72,10,624	98,544	39,42,327

The number of estates redeemed up to the close of the year was 15,243, paying a revenue of Rs. 8,317-1-1; the value paid for redemption amounted to Rs. 96,117-5-1. The rate of redemption is 20 years' purchase. The sum of £1,078,192 had been realised, up to the end of 1867-68, by the sale of proprietary rights in 4,900 whole and 314 shares of estates consisting of 954,073 acres yielding an annual revenue of £135,608 and with a Government demand of £114,547. The number of whole estates remaining for sale was 1,830, and of shares 37; the price expected from the former being Rs. 51,14,000, and from the latter about Rs. 2,70,000.

Waste Lands.—The number of grants made under the old rules up to the end of the year was 573, with an area of 1,268,663 acres, the present revenue received from them being Rs. 32,155, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 4,02,014. The number of these grants redeemed up to the end of the year was 98, with an area of 240,076 acres, for which the price of commutation already paid amounted to Rs. 2,79,592, and the unpaid balance to Rs. 3,40,135. The sales of waste lands during the year were very few, the number of lots sold being 3 only, with an area of 1,518 acres, the price already paid for which amounted to Rs. 2,183, while the balance remaining unpaid was Rs. 1,614. The total number of lots sold up to the close of the year was 398, having an area of 376,716 acres, the price already paid for which amounted to Rs. 7,93,933, and the price remain-

ing to be paid to Rs. 7,11,762. The number of acres relinquished was 72,806 and sold and subsequently relinquished 274,541. The number of cultivation leases taken up under the ordinary settlement rules of the several districts up to the end of the year was 826, with an area of 124,884 acres, of which the present income was Rs. 67,310 and the eventual maximum income Rs. 1,15,955. The waste land rules were considerably modified in favour of settlers. There were 722 estates sold for arrears; of these 417 estates were sold in Burdwan, Chittagong and Sylhet, bearing a Government demand of Rs. 9,638, and they fetched Rs. 1,46,741 or upwards of fifteen times the revenue.

The Rent Laws.—The number of suits instituted was 96,928 against 107,047 in the preceding year. Of the former 79,716 were suits for arrears of rent, 8,041 for leases, 3,549 for arrears and ejectment, 1,417 for distraint, 968 for illegal exaction, and 690 for abatement.

Settlement of Assam and Southalistan.—The annual assessment rates were raised to Re. 1 for garden land, 10 annas for low rice land and 8 annas for dry weather crop lands, per *beegah*. The peasantry objected to a ten years' settlement as they frequently change their lands. The land-tax is collected by *mouzahdars* who receive a Commission of 15 per cent. As the last settlement of the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was to expire on the 30th April 1868, a re-settlement of the country for 6 years was authorized based generally on the number of ploughs in each village.

The *Revenue Survey* completed 6,519 square miles, at an average cost of Rs. 57-1 each, in Assam, Cachar and Northern Bengal.

Tea Cultivation.—In Assam tea planting found occupation for 171 Europeans and above 35,000 native workmen. The average yield from each acre was 90 lbs., or one-fourth only of what it has been estimated to be capable of producing. The value of the tea manufactured is roughly estimated by the Commissioner at £400,000. No garden worth keeping up was abandoned. In Cachar there were 182 grants of 280,678 acres, of which 27,550 were under cultivation which produced 3,163,310 lbs. The money drawn from the Cachar Treasury during the year, for tea cultivation, was Rs. 19,69,073. In Sylhet the quantity of land held by the planters was about 29,000 acres, of which about 21,400 acres were Government waste lands, the rest being held from zemindars or on ordinary cultivation leases.

The outturn is estimated at 173,000lbs. In Darjeeling there were 40 gardens with 10,656 acres under cultivation yielding 586,640lbs. There were a few gardens in Dacca and Chittagong. In Chota Nagpore there were 5 plantations with 931 acres under cultivation yielding 33,000lbs. Excellent coffee was grown at Lohai Jugga. The aggregate quantity of tea exported from Calcutta during the year was 8,789,344 lbs., against 7,155,232 lbs.

Cinchona Cultivation.—The cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling has been attended with the most successful results. The area of ground planted with Cinchonas on the 31st March measured about 350 acres. There were 429,192 in permanent plantation and 1,558,878 plants, cuttings and seedlings. The number of Cinchona plants possessed by private companies and individuals in Darjeeling is estimated at nearly six hundred thousand, the area planted being about 170 acres. The Darjeeling Cinchona Association alone embraced 120 acres, and contained probably 500,000 plants.

Cattle discases of a severe type broke out during the year in Durrung in Assam, and Nuddea. The *gootee*, or cattle small-pox, occurs in this part of India epidemically, and is very fatal and highly contagious.

The Botanical Gardens.—The arrangement of plants according to their natural orders was completed during the year by the planting of the order *Rubiaceae*. The Cyclone of 1st November 1867 destroyed 757 trees, while the Cyclone of 1864 blew down 1010. The *ipecacuanha* plants continued to thrive.

North-Western Provinces.

Rent Roll.

Nature of Settlement.			Area in miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.
				Rs.
Settled in perpetuity,	...	...	13,320	56,42,613
Settled for 30 years or upwards,	...	...	58,175	2,88,90,968
Settled for 10 years or under 30,	...	...	5,938	16,24,816
Settled under 10 years,	...	...	799	1,67,768
Settlement in progress,	...	...	5,458	30,95,607
Total,	...	...	83,690	394,21,772
Settlement previously made, including full record of rights,			...	...
	...	...	24,873	99,86,876
Ditto, without such records,	...	...	342	4,84,350
Settlement during the year,	...	Detailed, Summary,	1,452	2,36,846

The harvest was good. The demand for the year on account of Land Revenue was £3,915,747, showing an excess of Rs. 83,000 over last year. The collections amounted to Rs. 388,38,806. The number of summonses, issued for the realization of the Land Revenue, decreased from 106,732 to 95,598; while of the severer processes, only 1 sale, 3 farms, 5 transfers, and 2 sequestrations of estates took place during the year;—a convincing proof, of the general prosperity of the agricultural community, and of the moderation of the Government demand. The rent suits fell from 64,935 in 1865-66 to 51,004, owing chiefly to the enhanced Stamp duty. There were 34,004 transfers of landed property against 35,278 in the previous year.

Settlement and Survey.—The new Settlement had been completed and was in progress in the following districts:—

<i>Completed.</i>	<i>In Progress.</i>	
1.—Goruckpore.	1.—Kumaon.	9.—Lullutpore.
2.—Bustee.	2.—Bijnour.	10.—Bareilly, with Phil- libhet.
3.—Jhansi.	3.—Budaon.	11.—Allahabad.
4.—Gurlwal.	4.—Shahjehanpore.	12.—Alygurh.
5.—Dehra.	5.—Meerut.	13.—Azimgurh.
6.—Saharunpore.	6.—Etah.	14.—Mynpoory.
7.—Mozuffernugger.	7.—Furruckabad.	15.—Ajmere.
8.—Boolundshuhur.	8.—Jaloun.	

Settlement operations were about to commence in Etawah, Cawnpore and Moradabad. The instructions of H. M.'s Government for the conclusion of a permanent settlement of the land revenue in all estates, the resources of which are sufficiently developed, are being carefully attended to. The condition which excludes estates in which there is room for future possible improvement from irrigation, resting as it does on contingencies of an uncertain nature, it is often difficult to apply satisfactorily, and the rules in this respect will occasion material delay in the completion and report of the settlement of the canal districts. But nothing shall be wanting on the part of the Government. The expenditure for settlement establishments was Rs. 6,36,182. The re-survey of the North-Western Provinces commenced in October 1866. Its immediate object is to supply detailed village maps for those districts of which the detailed surveys were lost in 1857:—

Districts.	Cultivated.				Un- Grazing lands.
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	
	By Government works.	By private in- dividuals.			
Dehra Doon	8,565	21,953	35,832	66,350	.....
Saharanpore	82,485	77,573	621,382	781,440	.....
Mozaffernugger	184,988	157,035	307,696	649,719	.....
Meerut	277,350	299,996	453,694	1,031,040	.....
Bulandshuhur	36,640	283,530	455,821	775,991	.....
Allypore	61,476	469,206	373,961	904,643	66,749
Kumaon	.....	.....	252,800	252,800	252,800
Gurhwal	.....	2,965	106,720	109,685	.....
Bijnour	1,655	31,303	541,850	574,808	.....
Moradabad	.....	.....	.....	806,930	11,695
Budaon	.....	4,469	824,971	829,440	.....
Barilly	84,885	259,777	768,263	1,112,925	.....
Shajehanpore	.....	343,934	344,549	688,483	6,120
Turai	.....	.....	.....	89,367	.....
Muttra	17,352	315,190	406,153	738,695	17,023
Agra	2,311	431,855	374,976	809,142	8,723
Farruckabad	23,647	255,442	337,190	616,279	.....
Mynpore	.....	.....	.....	563,008	.....
Etawah	85,636	154,737	307,467	547,840	295,680
Etah	1,634	210,188	355,277	567,099	.....
Jaloun	.....	12,740	590,323	603,069	.....
Jhansi	161	22,165	390,474	412,800	6,469
Lullutpore	.....	24,376	219,478	243,854	.....
Cawnpore	38,379	359,017	436,636	834,032	.....
Futtehpore	.....	234,160	304,592	538,752	.....
Bandah	.....	.....	.....	889,600	.....
Allahabad	50	345,574	644,594	990,218	.....
Humeerpore	700	10,665	742,687	754,052	19,829
Jounpore	.....	561,135	34,328	595,463	.....
Goruckpore	.....	907,272	684,237	1,591,509	.....
Bastee	.....	730,964	325,043	1,056,007	.....
Azingurh	.....	796,297	16,650	812,347	.....
Mirzapore	.....	198,823	614,658	813,481	.....
Benares	.....	238,971	202,818	441,789	.....
Ghazepore	.....	.....	.....	923,224	.....
Ajmere	36,646	30,325	94,309	161,280	42,240
Total	.....	.....	.....	24,177,161	727,828

Assessed Area in Acres.

cultivated.		Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross Amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
22,955	488,555	577,864	55,977	0 13 6	2 7 0	0 1 6
202,880	221,440	1,205,760	11,05,027	1 6 8	5 7 2	0 14 8
199,712	153,296	1,002,727	11,20,427	1 11 7	5 9 9	1 1 10
186,240	251,520	1,468,800	18,28,683	1 12 4	9 13 1	1 3 11
262,205	138,570	1,176,766	11,35,232	1 7 5	4 5 3	0 15 5
47,783	142,779	1,161,952	18,42,974	2 0 7	38 9 1	1 9 4
124,800	3,196,800	3,827,200	1,31,429	0 8 4	1 0 1	0 0 6
24,959	3,370,645	3,505,280	95,603	0 13 17	3 3 3	0 5 0
236,408	284,314	1,095,530	11,86,321	2 1 0	5 0 3	1 1 2
317,433	206,691	1,342,749	13,23,778	1 10 3	4 2 9	0-15 9
206,080	183,680	1,219,200	9,29,408	1 1 11	4 8 2	0 12 2
362,571	317,160	1,792,656	16,94,432	1 8 4	4 10 9	0 15 1
185,749	188,538	1,068,890	9,74,225	1 6 8	5 3 11	0 14 7
124,332	253,593	467,292	1,42,879	1 9 7	1 2 5	0 4 11
85,474	101,663	942,855	16,60,158	2 3 11	19 6 9	1 12 2
78,723	240,685	1,137,273	16,27,813	2 0 2	20 10 10	1 6 10
144,646	265,227	1,026,152	11,25,993	1 13 3	7 12 6	1 1 6
72,479	417,440	1,052,927	11,21,041	1 15 10	15 7 6	1 1 0
74,435	100,285	1,018,240	11,99,534	2 3 0	16 1 10	1 2 10
152,553	158,187	877,839	7,32,440	1 4 8	4 12 10	0 13 4
96,574	241,643	941,286	8,74,269	1 7 2	9 0 6	0 14 10
226,491	293,120	938,880	4,83,371	1 2 9	2 2 2	0 8 3
516,828	281,824	1,042,506	1,86,101	0 12 3	0 5 9	0 2 10
130,333	522,220	1,486,585	21,36,995	2 8 11	16 6 4	1 7 0
113,347	348,512	1,000,611	14,21,342	2 10 2	12 8 7	1 6 8
542,720	437,120	1,869,440	13,04,584	1 7 5	2 6 5	0 11 2
212,371	510,503	1,713,092	20,36,445	2 0 11	9 9 5	1 3 0
365,246	295,579	1,434,706	10,87,704	1 7 1	2 15 7	0 12 1
286,625	91,543	973,631	12,51,972	2 1 8	4 5 10	1 4 7
777,419	503,348	2,872,276	11,55,030	0 11 7	1 7 9	0 6 5
423,950	246,143	1,731,103	13,22,999	1 4 0	3 1 4	0 12 3
221,100	564,203	1,597,650	14,90,670	1 13 4	6 11 10	0 14 11
258,665	826,735	1,898,881	8,44,897	1 0 7	8 4 3	0 7 1
27,337	137,293	606,419	9,00,158	2 0 7	32 14 10	1 7 9
175,770	258,904	1,357,898	15,14,716	1 10 6	8 9 10	1 1 10
92,800	421,760	718,080	3,77,151	2 5 5	4 1 0	0 8 5
7,584,988	16,661,518	49,150,995	3,94,21,772	1 10 1	5 3 2	0 12 9

Cotton.—The estimated out-turn of the cotton crops in the districts of the North-Western Provinces during 1867-68, was only 7,27,469 maunds of cleaned cotton, against 10,38,130 in 1866-67. The large decrease was occasioned mainly by the fall in the market price. There was an increased demand for English cotton goods from their low price, and the demand for country cotton stuffs proportionately decreased. In some districts, complaints were made of the injury done to English longcloth by the glaze used in its manufacture.

Tea.—The more important of the Government Tea Plantations had passed into the hands of purchasers. The two small estates in Kumaon which still remained under Government control yielded 21,588 lbs. The whole of the tea plantations in the Himalayas suffered from want of water. Native merchants from Cabul and elsewhere purchased green teas largely for export.

The *Botanical Gardens*, at Saharunpore, yielded for distribution 33,953 Fruit-trees, 12,407 Flowering shrubs and timber trees, and 917 parcels of seeds. The camphor, Chinese varnish, and sweet-chestnut trees, are growing rapidly. The fallow tree has been largely planted at Chandunwalla, in Dehra Doon. A number of olive plants received through Dr. Forbes Watson are progressing satisfactorily, and the hemp plants imported ten years ago from China now seed freely; while at Chijouree, three miles from Mussoorie, the funeral cypress and the *Criptomeria Japonica* are also now yielding seeds abundantly. Russian flax was cultivated on a limited scale, to meet the demand for seeds. Several parties commenced the cultivation of the China grass-cloth plant in the Doon, for its fibre. A collection of upwards of six hundred vines was forwarded from France, by order of the Secretary of State for India, and reached the Gardens in excellent order. Cinchona cultivation at Chandunwalla, in the Doon advances slowly.

Value and distribution of Agricultural produce.—Attempts are made annually to estimate the value of the agricultural produce of each district and the share which falls to the peasant, the landlord and the State, Mr. W. A. Forbes reports from Meerut.

Cultivated Area in Acres.	Amount of Produce in Maunds of 80 lbs.	Value of Produce in Rupees.	Share of Government (jumpya.)	Share of Landlord (rent.)	Share of Cultivator.
1,059,032	7,925,751	11,174,066	1,829,408	23,26,951	70,17,706

Mr. R. G. Currie sends from Saharunpore a statement prepared with the greatest care and accuracy from the actual amount of land under each separate kind of crop in the year 1274 Fuslee (1867-68), by the aid of produce averages, adapted to the particular villages or set of villages, with reference to that year's harvest and the prices current. Money-rents obtain almost universally throughout the entire district, and where money-rents are not the custom, the payment is chiefly by appraisement, and not in kind. The produce averages applied to the areas of the different crops agree with those ordinarily recognised by the people themselves, and not those extraordinary results of produce per acre a *beegah* which are obtained by actual experiment on small areas by cutting, carrying, and weighing carefully, without loss of a single grain. The share of the cultivators includes all the expenses of cultivation, and does not pretend to be a representation of their profits; but is the difference between merely the actual rent paid by them to their landlords and the estimated value of produce. The other estimate for the entire district at the end of the statement, shows the relative proportion of the distribution of the *nett* value of the produce after deducting one-fourth, or 25 per cent., from the gross value, as the expenses of cultivation, by which it will be seen that the percentage of nett produce falling to the share of the cultivator is rather under 68½, whilst the remaining 31½ per cent. is thus distributed,—*viz.*, profits of zemindars rather over 16½ per cent., and Government revenue, including cesses for Road Fund, &c., just under 15 per cent. There are, however, Rs. 23,748 more to be credited to the zemindars, over and above 16½ per cent., of the nett produce, for *sayer* collections which have been omitted from all the previous accounts. The statement cannot fail to confirm the general opinion regarding this district, that the

jumma of the settlement just expired was very moderate and is now light, and that there is considerable room for enhancement of rent on the cultivators, as well as judicious increase of the Government revenue, without any undue pressure upon either the cultivators or proprietors.

Statement of Value and Distribution of Agricultural Produce in the Shahjhanpore District in 1867-68.

Gross.	Cultivated area in Acres.	Weight of produce.	Gross value of produce.	Share of Cultivator.	Share of Zemindar, viz, rent (including Government Revenue.)	Total Government Demand, viz, Revenue and Cesses.	Profits of Zemindar after payment of Revenue, &c.	Percentage of gross value of Produce falling to		
								Cultivator.	Government.	Zemindar.
Total of District ...	7,25,569 58,23,166		89,00,654 67,79,744 21,20,910 9,97,504 11,23,406 76					2	8 11 3	4 12 10 0
Nett.			Nett value of produce after deduction 25 per cent. for expenses of cultivation.	Share of cultivator after said deduction.				Percentage of nett value of produce (after deducting expenses of cultivation) falling to		
								Cultivator.	Government.	Zemindar.
Total of District	7,25,569 58,23,166		66,75,490 45,54,580 21,20,910 9,97,504 11,23,406 68					3	8 14 15	0 16 13 3

The Punjab.

The land revenue demand was £1,956,681 and the collections £1,944,979. The following is the rent-roll:—

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed. Rs.
Settled in perpetuity	174	1,39,230
“ for 30 years and upwards	26,710	1,15,16,942
“ for 10 years and under 30	40,166	63,37,017
“ under 10 years	18,328	28,05,706
“ in progress	10,390	9,07,162
Total	95,768	2,17,06,357
Settlement previously made including full record of rights	28,189	74,22,152
Do, without such record	25,013	73,53,625

During 1867-68, 97,52,165 acres of land were under cultivation for spring crops, and 92,50,245 acres for autumn crops. Of the spring crops upwards of 50 per cent was wheat, and 30 per cent other food grains; 4 per cent consisted of oil seeds, and less than 2 per cent of vegetables; 76,666 acres were under tobacco, 16,872 under poppy cultivation for opium, and 5,187 under tea. Of the autumn crops about 8 per cent was rice; about 7 per cent other food grains; about 4 per cent was sugar-cane; between 8 and 9 per cent cotton; 67,546 acres were under indigo, and 188,671 acres under oil seeds. Cotton is largely grown in almost every district; sugar-cane principally in the districts of the Amritsar and Jalandhur Divisions. Indigo is produced in large quantities only in the districts of Multan, Mozaffargurh, and Dera Ismail Khan. Tea is confined to the Kangra district, where its cultivation is carried on chiefly by European settlers or managers of estates owned by joint-stock companies. The number of estates managed by Europeans was 26, and the out-turn of tea was, in 1866-67, 180,000 lbs. The Kangra teas find a good local market, both among Natives and Europeans; they are supplied to the Commissariat, and some have found their way to the English markets; and there is a prospect of a new market for the teas in Yarkand, to which place consignments of tea were, for the first time, despatched this year. The experimental *Cinchona* plantation at Bawarna gave promise of success. The rates for skilled labour vary from 4 to 12 annas (6d. to 1s. 6d.) *per diem*, masons and carpenters being usually the best paid. The rates of unskilled labour range from 2 annas (3d) to 5 annas (7½d) *per diem*. There has been a considerable rise in rates in places affected by the railway and other public works, and labour in any shape commands higher remuneration than formerly; but as prices of the necessaries of life have risen in even a higher ratio, owing chiefly to the increased facilities for export, it may be doubted whether the position of the unskilled labouring classes has materially improved.

Statement of Surveyed and Assessed

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti-	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.
	By Government works.	By private individuals.				
Dellhi ...	1,16,698	81,257	3,07,690	5,08,645	1,56,174	12,044
Gurgaon ...	2,169	46,170	9,28,136	9,76,475	...	1,11,507
Karnaul ...	99,957	1,13,373	4,39,638	6,52,968	4,020	5,65,487
Hissar ...	58,273	22,273	12,69,773	13,50,319	41,547	7,43,515
Rohtak ...	1,25,518	19,533	7,62,372	9,07,423	5,057	1,51,887
Sirsa ...	...	63,110	7,99,823	8,62,933	...	9,67,247
Ambala ...	3,523	92,805	8,56,701	9,53,029	...	2,77,380
Ludiana ...	...	1,13,802	6,09,878	7,14,680	24,340	69,900
Simla ...	...	5,430	4,090	9,520	1,200	509
Jullundhur ...	...	1,64,192	4,32,746	5,96,938	...	49,302
Hoshiarpore ...	...	18,036	7,33,672	7,51,708	...	63,428
Kangra ...	...	1,45,602	4,12,140	5,57,742	...	71,613
Amritsar ...	1,00,762	1,75,918	6,46,931	9,23,611	5,275	1,77,783
Sylkote ...	...	3,94,227	4,25,410	8,19,663	2,07,746	75,369
Gurdaspore ...	29,091	51,481	5,33,875	6,14,443	4,531	56,795
Lahore ...	53,465	3,93,830	5,57,882	10,05,177	2,79,930	7,36,011
Ferozepore ...	...	76,120	10,45,032	11,21,152	2,53,418	2,33,156
Gujeranwala ...	...	4,91,497	1,09,172	6,00,669	...	7,62,784
Rawal Pindi ...	...	16,642	9,40,856	9,57,498	...	2,70,408
Jhelum ...	...	71,460	6,92,385	7,63,845	1,51,885	2,58,825
Gujerat ...	...	1,66,121	4,47,927	6,14,048	45,575	3,52,288
Shalipore ...	...	2,52,800	1,70,880	4,23,680	...	20,79,360
Multan ...	3,03,627	2,02,123	1,18,684	6,24,434	2,08,000	7,15,441
Jhung ...	...	1,75,108	65,642	2,40,750	15,08,654	9,85,413
Montgomery ...	66,494	1,58,700	3,13,045	5,38,240	...	6,04,160
Muzaffurgurh ...	1,82,589	1,69,384	11,920	3,63,889	2,82,537	1,39,235
D. I. Khan ...	...	4,28,604	1,13,309	5,41,913	3,64,864	13,29,796
D. G. Khan ...	80,792	90,398	62,540	2,33,730	...	7,71,212
Bunoo ...	...	1,99,145	2,51,374	4,50,519	4,14,607	58,562
Peshawar ...	...	2,49,144	4,56,661	7,05,805	...	2,19,155
Kohat ...	...	40,108	1,20,792	1,60,900	1,32,510	25,430
Hazara ...	...	32,690	1,78,691	2,11,381	...	6,815
Total ...	12,22,955	49,24,083	1,48,10,697	2,07,57,735	38,88,923	1,29,41,817

Area in Acres of the Punjab in 1867-68.

vated.		Assessment.				
Unculturable waste.	Total.	Total area assessed.	Gross Amount.	Rate per acre on cul- tivation.	Rate per acre on cul- turable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,08,623	2,76,841	7,85,486	9,17,870	1 12 10	1 5 8	1 2 8
2,02,176	3,13,683	12,90,158	11,19,514	1 2 4	1 0 6	0 13 10
2,82,696	8,52,203	15,65,171	8,78,685	1 5 6	0 11 6	0 9 4
1,27,047	9,15,109	22,65,428	4,31,429	0 5 1	0 3 4	0 3 0
1,02,488	2,59,432	11,66,855	9,05,453	0 15 11	0 13 8	0 12 5
1,63,944	1,13,191	19,94,124	1,82,249	0 3 5	0 1 9	0 1 7
4,51,416	7,28,796	16,81,825	13,60,025	1 5 9	1 0 10	0 12 4
60,867	1,55,107	8,69,787	9,63,213	1 5 7	1 3 8	1 1 9
205	1,914	11,434	14,169	1 7 8	1 4 1	1 3 9
2,06,852	2,56,154	8,53,092	12,91,131	2 2 7	1 15 11	1 8 2
5,20,110	5,83,538	13,35,246	13,69,412	1 13 2	1 10 10	1 0 4
11,79,502	12,51,115	18,08,857	8,15,639	1 7 4	1 4 9	0 7 2
1,96,519	3,79,577	13,03,188	12,73,029	1 6 0	1 2 5	0 15 8
1,51,351	4,34,466	12,54,133	12,16,735	1 7 8	1 5 9	0 15 6
1,82,769	2,44,095	8,58,542	9,15,851	1 7 10	1 5 10	1 1 0
2,98,437	13,14,378	23,19,555	5,78,336	0 9 2	0 5 4	0 4 0
1,15,250	6,01,824	17,22,976	5,91,200	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 5 7
3,36,823	10,99,607	17,00,276	5,61,131	0 14 11	0 6 7	0 5 3
27,50,101	30,20,509	39,78,007	7,31,744	0 12 2	0 6 6	0 2 11
13,27,735	17,38,445	25,02,290	6,19,027	0 12 11	0 9 8	0 3 11
1,30,770	5,28,633	11,42,681	6,48,817	1 0 11	0 10 10	0 9 1
5,03,680	25,83,040	30,06,720	3,92,711	0 14 10	0 2 6	0 2 1
24,22,260	31,39,754	37,64,188	5,29,540	0 13 6	0 6 4	0 2 3
9,20,886	34,14,953	36,55,703	2,81,933	1 2 9	0 3 9	0 1 3
24,26,880	30,31,040	35,69,280	3,23,734	0 9 7	0 4 6	0 1 5
11,48,515	15,70,287	19,34,176	5,12,214	1 6 6	1 0 3	0 4 3
23,05,227	39,99,887	45,41,800	3,63,981	0 10 9	0 3 1	0 1 3
4,79,390	12,50,602	14,84,332	3,31,175	1 6 8	0 5 3	0 3 7
10,92,493	15,65,662	20,16,181	4,09,004	0 14 5	0 12 9	0 3 0
3,09,514	5,28,669	12,34,474	7,86,193	1 1 10	0 13 8	0 11 7
14,97,760	16,55,700	18,16,600	1,75,409	1 1 6	0 15 0	0 1 7
17,01,804	17,08,619	19,20,000	2,13,161	1 0 2	0 15 8	0 1 9
2,37,04,090	4,05,34,830	6,12,92,565	2,17,06,357	1 0 9	0 10 4	0 5 8

Rent Roll.—

Oudh.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity ...	400	1,02,579	.....	To pay punctually Government Revenue, and the wages of putwaries and chokidars ; to assist the police in keeping orders ; to level all forts ; to give up arms ; and to act loyally.
" For 30 years or upwards	13,033.90	1,06,09,887	Between the years 1895 and 1898.	
" For 10 years and under 30	3.10	173	Do. 1877 and 1879.	
" Under 10 years	33	28,583	Various.	
" In progress	6,607	7,23,707	.....
Total ...	20,077	1,14,65,129	.....
Settlement previously made including full record of rights ...	141	23,42,585		
Do. without such record ...	15,478	81,53,716		
Settlement during } Detailed ...	1,458	9,68,828		
the year } Summary...	.....	.....

Surveyed and Assessed area in acres.

Surrey and Assessed area in acres.

DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Assessment.					
	Irrigated.		Grazing land culturable.	Unculturable waste.	Gross amount.					
By private individuals.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.					
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.				
Lucknow,	2,09,754	2,72,108	4,81,862	1,84,995	2,11,325	6,66,557	11,70,157	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Oonao, ...	2,09,629	2,39,151	4,48,780	1,85,953	2,28,929	6,34,736	10,62,992	5 10 9	1 15 1	1 15 1
Barabanki,	1,54,646	3,72,565	5,27,211	1,03,666	1,92,134	6,39,577	12,26,160	2 6 2	1 2 6	1 2 6
Seetapoor,	83,712	3,33,795	4,17,507	1,41,084	95,408	5,58,531	6,44,620	1 8 8	1 3 3	1 3 3
Hurdai,	2,58,213	5,86,338	8,44,551	3,52,167	2,70,396	11,96,718	14,43,850	1 11 4	0 15 4	0 15 4
Kheree,	14,397	48,442	62,839	29,855	11,261	92,724	89,277	1 6 9	1 9 6	1 9 6
Fyzabad,	3,53,847	9,77,065	6,30,912	1,71,906	3,31,440	8,02,812	12,82,256	2 6 7	1 10 2	1 10 2
Baraich,	35,345	6,45,929	2,81,274	2,10,785	69,246	4,92,059	4,18,329	0 0 0	0 13 7	0 13 7
Gondah,	3,08,624	1,19,742	4,28,366	2,03,697	2,32,323	6,32,093	10,38,615	2 10 1	1 9 4	1 9 4
Roy Bareilly,	3,54,604	1,02,836	4,57,540	1,71,401	2,92,380	6,28,941	9,97,543	3 3 3	1 10 11	1 10 11
Sultanpore,	4,09,303	1,24,970	5,34,274	1,63,676	4,03,195	6,97,949	11,77,209	2 0 11	1 17 11	1 17 11
Pertabgarh,										
Total and average rates, ...	23,92,074	27,93,041	51,15,115	19,13,212	23,40,928	70,34,327	1,05,46,048	2 0 11	1 17 11	1 17 11

The following shows the *tenures* held directly from Government:—

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Under law of primogeniture	22	22,80,999	1,03,681	1,12,630	1 1 8	1 1 6
Under ordinary law	32	3,26,284	10,196	1,23,113	1 14 5	1 4 5
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 5,000 Revenue.						
Under law of primogeniture	215	25,17,662	11,710	16,061	1 1 7	1 0 8
Under ordinary law	115	12,37,127	10,931	16,761	1 13 1	1 5 8
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities	1,685	15,77,209	9,360	1,215	1 5 4	1 4 2
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	2,737	24,51,337	8,956	990	1 4 1	1 2 5
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100	342	1,48,264	433	350	0 14 6	0 14 5
Holders of revenue free tenures.						
In perpetuity and for life	767	2,40,398	313	..	..	..
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	21	3,914	188	..	..	..
Purchasers of waste land.						
Grants	70	93,017	1,329	..	..	..
Purchasers	68	47,062	827	..	..	..
Total	6,064	1,09,44,287	1,804	..	..	..

The report embraces the year ending 30th September 1867. The land revenue demand amounted to £1,161,338 and the collections to £1,144,165. There were 25,228 summary rent suits against 31,319 the previous year. There were 4,356 regular revenue suits. The Revenue Survey surveyed 2,180 square miles and the Field Survey, 2,268,872 acres at a cost of Rs 48-1 per 1,000 acres.

Waste Lands.—There were 16 grants sold during the year, of 29,210 acres, and yielded Rs. 1,32,553. The acres sold in previous years numbered 760,114 yielding Rs. 8,92,667. The grantees by no means found their speculation as profitable as they expected. There is great difficulty in getting people to settle owing to the unhealthiness of some of the grants. Where settling has been attempted by Europeans on a considerable scale, it has been attended with considerable loss of life and the abandonment of the lands by the people. The natives, who have attempted it on a much smaller scale, have been more successful.

Crops cultivated, in acres, actual or approximate.

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oilseeds.	Sugr.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.
Lucknow, ...	32,251	1,15,591	3,11,982	11,997	8,757	1,113	775	47	243	1,443	4,688
Oonao, ...	42,376	1,16,805	3,11,021	16,693	3,269	2,808	451	811	677	1,038	3,360
Barabanksee, ...	99,415	1,77,942	2,31,982	.....	11,228	1,266	1,604	90	425	4,298	4,606
Sectapore, ...	1,69,586	1,70,492	4,21,768	29,671	14,257	2,431	861	5	2,548	5,427	6,864
Hurdai, ...	36,397	3,32,565	3,73,647	12,443	18,220	8,819	6,490	916	3,554	12,467	15,590
Kheree, ...	1,66,811	1,35,081	10,51,133	29,380	41,065	6,739	.....	.....	419	5,965	6,644
Fyzabad, ...	1,28,175	1,68,526	4,43,108	11,535	44,920	3,634	6,943	453	2,277	5,816	7,528
Baraich, ...	46,691	37,444	2,75,129	10,225	1,484	1,307	316	20	2,250	242	600
Gondah, ...	4,29,260	2,14,640	2,14,640	57,860	6,995	1,446	11,372	100	603	1,206	1,206
Roy Bareilly, ...	69,236	1,31,936	2,27,166	1,110	2,631	2,827	298	97	.....	1,051	10,736
Sultanpoor, ...	1,54,771	1,44,321	1,96,391	3,250	4,583	6,295	2,150	605	1,290	4,384	2,932
Pertabgurh, ...	1,13,787	1,45,882	2,06,534	800	5,029	550	636	7,456	425	930	909
Total,	14,88,776	18,91,225	43,54,501	1,84,364	1,62,138	36,929	32,093	10,598	14,711	43,567	65,663

The Stock is thus given :—

Cows and bullocks	... 3,779,862	Figs ...	... 314,246
Horses	... 15,919	Carts ...	... 31,402
Ponies	... 68,499	Ploughs	... 958,799
Donkeys	... 34,838	Boats...	... 1,564
Sheep and Goats	... 899,518		

In the fifteen years from the annexation of Oudh to September 1868, the land-tax of Oudh, excluding Gondah, has risen 32 per cent, or from £798,023 to £1,054,605 excluding cesses. Including these the assessment amounts to £1,081,204. This falls at the rate of Rs. 2-0-11 on each cultivated acre and Rs. 1-7-11 on each assessed acre.

The Central Provinces.

The demand for the year on account of land revenue was £435,493 of which £434,067 was collected, against £646,170 in the previous year. The only districts undergoing re-settlement were Mundla, Nimar, Chanda, Raepore, and Belaspore. Compared with the previous year there were fewer cases brought before the Revenue Courts under the rent laws. Of 5,751, the total number 4,631 were instituted by landlord against tenant, and 714 by tenant against landlord. The bulk of the cases were, however, of the nature of petty claims by landlords for arrears.

Rent Roll :—

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed. Rs.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled for 30 years and upwards ...	32,254	48,11,379	30th June 1897.	
.. for 10 years and under 30 ...	7,158	2,83,100	31st May 1887.	
.. under 10 years ...	619	3,930	31st May 1870.	Zemindaree wastes settled for 3 years.
.. in progress	21,006	9,48,467	...	
Total...	*61,067	60,46,876	...	* Village area.
Settlements during the year ...	Detailed 14,538	5,34,600	...	{ Portions of Mundla, Chanda, Raepore, Belaspore, Upper Godavery and Nimar Districts.
Summary ...	5,632	75,612	...	{ Extension of present summary settlement of the Simulpore District.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of villages.	No. of holders or share holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average rate per acre.	R. A. P.
Great Zemindars paying more than { Held by individuals under law of primogeniture Rupees 50,000 revenue. {	15	2,177	2,437,656	1,741,118	16,812	0 2 0
Large Zemindars paying more than { Under law of primogeniture Rupees 50,000 revenue. {	42	1,339,233	55,900,133	2,049	359	0 3 2
Small Zemindars other than those of cultivating communities ...	13,480	16,714	27,604,185	6.0	308	0 4 7
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	7	83	4,411	54	20-9-0	0 6 0
Proprietary cultivators paying separately; including all estates paying less than Rupees 100	27,406	3,478	1,418,481	213		
{ In perpetuity	4,785	1,784	380,329	213		
{ For life	4,923	7,231	691,931	140		
Holders of revenue free tenures	176	2,441	2,845,000	1,244		
Holders of quit rent tenures	266	4.9	379,912	1,428		
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	103		104,388	1,013		
Purchasers of waste lands						
Total	45,193	56,302	93,553	34,638	481	720

Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rate per holding.	Average rate per acre.	R. A. P.
Intermediate holders between Zemindars and Ryots	3735	402	186	0	0 7 4
{ On permanent tenure	2,258	320	163	0	0 8 8
{ On farming leases					
Ryots holding at fixed rates	277,438	144	10	12	6 0 12 1
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates	462,359	134	12	6	6 0 13 4
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights	46,340	94	2	4	0 10 10
Holders of service grants					
Total	792,832	153	10	1	0 10 4

Surveyed and Assessed area in Acres.

District.	Cultivated acres.		Total.	Uncultivated acres.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.		
	Irrigated	Unirrigated.		Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
Nagore ...	13,196	1,112,909	1,126,005	101,850	280,149	534,902	2,042,906	8,77,863	0 12 50	8 8
Bhindara ...	15,083	803,639	818,722	30,845	619,755	646,644	2,113,966	4,08,942	0 8 90	5 4
Chandah ...	13,025	686,352	699,377	...	2,553,676	1,930,161	3,183,214	2,64,583	0 8 60	3 10
Wardah ...	6,218	863,874	870,092	...	261,379	284,907	1,416,318	5,05,749	0 10 30	7 10
Balaghat ...	912	217,165	218,077	65,340	65,339	170,704	519,460	68,072	0 5 00	3 10
Jubbulpore ...	4,996	879,744	884,740	...	754,209	735,935	2,374,884	6,20,347	0 10 110	5 8
Saugor ...	7,079	679,116	686,195	231,363	612,603	424,523	1,954,834	4,65,950	0 10 110	5 4
Dunoh ...	1,745	385,651	387,396	139,541	222,596	326,873	1,096,806	2,69,487	0 10 100	5 6
Mudla ...	1,821	148,795	150,616	...	232,548	237,409	620,573	52,170	0 5 60	2 2
Seonee ...	67,280	578,073	645,286	...	458,060	512,416	1,615,762	2,22,809	0 6 10	3 2
Hoshungabad ...	2,166	887,941	890,187	279,619	232,558	236,030	1,638,334	4,45,354	0 9 60	5 6
Baitool ...	14,750	651,026	665,776	...	141,141	407,730	1,214,647	1,90,457	0 4 70	2 7
Nursingpore ...	3,819	567,349	571,168	...	186,447	305,481	1,063,096	4,21,594	0 12 30	9 4
Nimar ...	8,522	273,277	283,799	...	153,300	15,186	452,285	1,58,217	0 9 100	6 1
Chindwara ...	7,732	483,434	491,156	827,766	308,324	57,029	1,684,275	2,21,581	0 7 20	2 3
Raepore ...	6,523	1,590,400	1,605,923	...	1,280,727	361,587	3,248,236	5,26,655	0 5 30	3 0
Belaspore ...	6,716	1,330,767	1,337,483	788,649	788,650	2,305,785	5,220,567	2,94,077	0 4 60	2 3
Stunulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavery ...	12,467	33,930	46,397	...	91,454	59,777	197,598	32,669	0 11 60	4 0
Total	1,94,050	12,184,165	123,78,215	2,484,973	9,242,824	9,553,099	33,639,111	60,46,876	0 8 60	4 8

Districts,	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	All other crops not included in the above.
Nagore	26,126	203,886	586,419	114,039	1,100	77,024	141	...	768	1,088	7,744	2,924
Bhondara	550,801	77,806	138,187	23,978	8,950	35	...	3	177	570	3,218	...
Chanda	145,898	80,969	265,926	51,723	4,798	40,477	...	...	155	492	439	...
Wardah	...	180,511	346,672	95,011	351	159,675	639	...	...	1,292	...	9,666
Balaghat	188,312	585	8,770	3,436	505	...	...	...	100	638	90	16
Jubbulpore	148,617	374,589	457,835	43,071	2,911	29,482	413	...	1,082	505	2,404	226
Saugor	11,312	467,274	160,392	12,834	8,337	30,907	9	7	1,123	340	1,399	1,177
Dumoh	28,878	214,113	129,340	14,459	1,016	16,200	353	21	700	1,660	465	2,046
Mundla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seonee	193,251	237,826	149,203	16,039	3,224	5,451	81	...	906	113	217	181
Hoshungabad	19,172	450,460	232,367	23,033	1,430	14,688	820	...	1,014	2,986	3,190	...
Baitool	16,300	215,399	399,348	65,170	7,906	1,357	2,431	...	5,085	942	1,145	...
Nursingpore	27,246	249,764	290,807	5,017	6,360	75,450	13	105	1,188	333	575	1,120
Nimar	4,750	6,931	205,718	18,180	135	30,321	103	...	559	534	1,382	...
Chindwara	1,464	166,134	231,423	33,241	6,175	41,632	719	...	376	502	1,227	1,550
Raepore	967,656	221,532	487,156	136,395	3,007	70,238	363	...	1,071	3,251	12,294	...
Belaspore	587,802	58,391	151,988	37,753	4,989	50,453	82	...	...	1,922	12,888	...
Sumbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavery	12,385	407	25,965	1,721	25	631	...	...	...	929	1,182	2,386
Total	2,532,328	3,313,677	4,197,516	697,100	56,228	644,271	6,147	136	14,304	17,497	49,859	21,142

The *Stock* consisted of the following :—

Cows and bullocks, ...	4,759,590	Pigs, ...	60,722
Horses, ...	16,158	Carts, ...	199,487
Ponies, ...	60,216	Ploughs, ...	616,714
Donkies, ...	22,698	Boats, ...	1,222
Sheep and Goats, ...	384,438		

Waste Lands.—Of the large area available for sale on fee-simple 104,388 acres in 103 plots were sold during the year for £22,745 or at the average rate of 4s. 4½d. per acre. A French settler of capital bought 25,192 of these acres in the uplands of Mundla.

Cotton.—Particulars of the export are given under “Bombay.” The number of acres sown with cotton was 552,520 against 611,722 in 1866-67. Presses were generally introduced, and there was a great improvement in the traffic management of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

British Burmah.

Rent Roll.—The Land Revenue demand amounted to £309,609

Nature of Settlement	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.
Settled in perpetuity ...	.....	.....	.....
„ for 30 years or upwards ...	.....	.....	.....
„ for 10 years and under 30 ...	224	231,044	1st May 1870 1871/1872 1873/1874 & 1877.
„ under 10 years ...	515	427,066	1st May 1868 1870/1871 & 1872.
„ in progress ...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	739	658,110	.....
Settlement previously made including full record of rights ...	...	...	...
Ditto without such record ...	739	658,110	As above
Settlements during the year ...	341	388,829	1st April 1872 „ 1874 „ 1879

Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.		Total.	Uncultivated.		Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Unirrigated.	Irrigated. By Private Individuals.		Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
Akyab ...	294,097	.....	294,097	279,173	6,329,325	294,097	5,50,612	2 1/2 to 1/8	2/8 to 1/8	1/14
Ramree ...	85,089	.....	85,089	197,120	2,323,840	85,089	1,17,608	1/14 to 1/4	1/14 to 1/4	1/6
Sandoway ...	36,337	.....	36,337	Not given.	.....	36,337	46,941	1/10 to 1/4	1/10 to 1/4	1/4
Rangoon ...	402,136	.....	402,136	2,520	Not given.	404,836	810,034	8 as. to 3 Rs.	2 as.	0/12 to Rs. 2/8
Bassein ...	203,369	.....	203,369	25,263	5,006,057	228,632	348,289	8 as. to 2 Rs.	2 as.	4 as. to 2 Rs.
Myanong ...	235,818	179	235,997	3,701	Not given.	239,698	374,391	4 as. to 2 Rs.	2 as.	4 as. to 2 Rs.
Prome ...	264,310	.....	264,310	531	.....	264,861	281,003	8 as. to Rs. 1/8	2 as.	4 as. to Rs. 1/8
Toungoo ...	32,554	1,730	34,284	555	.....	34,839	30,977	8 as. to Rs. 1/8	2 as.	4 as. to Rs. 1/4
Amherst ...	200,944	.....	200,944	3,169,152	.....	194,447	336,075	8 as. to Rs. 5	2 as.	.....
Tavoy ...	62,525	.....	62,525	2,277,996	.....	60,652	92,767	6 as. to Rs. 2/8	2 as.	.....
Mergui ...	37,805	.....	37,805	1,919,586	.....	37,493	53,169	6 as. to Rs. 2/8	2 as.	.....
Shwegyeen ...	76,509	.....	76,500	3,688,761	.....	75,543	54,249	8 as. to 1 Re.	2 as.	.....
Total ...	1,931,493	1,909	1,933,402	11,564,678	13,659,222	1,956,644	30,96,088			

Varieties of tenures held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Ave. age Area of each Estate.	Average as- essment of Rate per each Estate.	Revenue per Acre.	Supposed net profit per Acre.
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	76,520	1,646	76,520	368,135	5	7 Rs.	2 as. 10 Rs. 2/8	3 Rs.
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100	100,847	10,817	333,325	1,563,002	2,253	2 4	5 as. 10 2/8	19 Rs.
Total	186,385	12,467	410,063	1,932,433	2,177	...	.....	...

Crops cultivated, in acres, actual or approximate, during the year 1867-68.

Name of District.	Rice.	Oil Seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Cocoanut.	Bottlenut.	Pan Vine.	Dumree.	Plantains.	Chillies.	Ham-p.	Pepper.	Mulberry.	Dorians.	Jack Fruit.	Mixed Fruit.	Mixed Products.	Toungyas.	Custard Apples.			
Akyab	2,698,014	35	20	27+3	4	1,490	1,682	403	769	423	7,413	1,653	2,066	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramree	75,843	1,652	1,652	1,64	1,149	1,490	1,682	173	92	132	2,084	419	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway	30,493	684	87	42+7	1,490	1,490	1,715	84	11	51	1,495	419	355	20	237	46	319	51	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	3,79,299	98	138	138	20	153	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassalia	1,93,713	42	412	132	20	153	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanung.	1,98,907	1,056	30	1,531	18	2,354	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	1,98,578	59	30	4,976	129	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo.	1,27,541	76	67	138	69	1-14	7,132	1,083	2,300	1,333	4,083	633	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amurest	1,62,789	1,055	771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	47,932	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergut	30,288	2	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegreen	67,716	2	...	27+2	0-1+8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16,82,110	2,055	3,463	3,431	192	0-00-18	19,293	1,950	9,599	2,302	21,243	70,092	2,451	125	46	237	46	319	51	1,601	13	45,108	26,627	17,103	675

The statistics of *Stock* are :—

Cows and Bullocks,...	388,190	Pigs, ...	... 54,030
Buffaloes, ...	432,229	Carts, ...	... 115,145
Horses, ...	129	Ploughs, ...	... 255,373
Ponies, ...	6,141	Boats, ...	... 58,730
Donkies, ...	4	Elephants, ...	... 931
Sheep and Goats, ...	7,753		

Berar.

The Land Revenue, £436,872, was realized from a population in which the agricultural class numbers at most 450,000 souls in adult males, without the issue of a single distraint. The land under cultivation was 4,851,551 acres. The proportion of cultivated area to waste was 100 to 125 acres, or 44·4 per cent. Large as the revenue demand at first glance seems, its average falls considerably short of one Rupee for each acre under cultivation. Mr. Saunders remarks that, strongly as these satisfactory results tell in favour of direct collections and small tenures, one or two facts deserve careful record this year on the *per contra* side. It is remarked by Mr. Lyall, that “the main difficulty in managing a tenantry paying rent immediately to the State is how to give them the ample time which they require for selling their crops to the best advantage without risking the security of the Government Revenue. When a peasant-proprietor gets into difficulties, he has only his crop to meet demands, public or private, and if the public creditor does not assert his lien on the crop, the private creditor will do so. This is the reason why the Government demands cannot be postponed until the time when the cultivator can have sold his produce, although the earlier demand often forces a ruinous sale; and in fact, the rent is still too often advanced on heavy interest by the banker to the peasant, because the Government cannot wait.” The distribution of the crops is thus calculated for the whole Province :—Cotton occupied 27 per cent.; Jowarree and other cereals, dry crops, and oil seeds, 71 per cent.; Garden cultivation, 2 per cent. When the expenses for village officers, and Putwarries are added to the account with the Educational, Road, and police cesses, 20 per cent. must be added to the Survey assessment before the real incidence of the Land Tax on the cultivator is fairly stated. But even with this addition, it does not exceed a rent of Rupees 1-2-0 (2s. 3d.) per acre.

Cotton.—New Orleans seed yielded in the Woon district 94 lbs. per acre, and the plants grew to a height of three feet; whereas plants from Berar seed attained a height of three and half feet, and yielded 100 lbs. to the acre. The export consisted of 204,000 full pressed bales of 3½ cwt.

Mysore is situated between $11^{\circ}36'$ and $15^{\circ}0'$ north latitude, and $74^{\circ}42'$ and $78^{\circ}37'$ east longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south is 190 miles. Its area is 27,004 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay Collectorate of Dharwar and the Madras Collectorate of Bellary; on the south by the Districts of Salem and Coimbatore, both in the Madras Presidency; on the east by those of Cuddapa and North Arcot, also of Madras; on the west by Coorg and the Western Ghats which shut out Mysore from Malabar and Canara on the West Coast. The province was surveyed for revenue purposes during the administration of Poorniah between 1800 and 1810, and a topographical survey was carried out by Colonel Mackenzie in the years 1800-1807. A Revenue Survey on the Bombay system, including the classification and assessment of the land, is in progress.

1. *Area—Cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.*

District.	Total Area in square miles.			Unappropriated culturable Waste in acres.		Communications—		
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Made Roads—1st, 2nd & 3rd Classes
		Culturable.	Unculturable.					
Bangalore ..	1427½	250½	11.17	2795	246,424	18,560	227,864	351
Cholar ..	1026	589	920	2335	112,239	0	112,239	241
Tumkooor ..	925	846½	10.69	2840½	208,120	973	207,147	313
Mysore ..	1518	282½	12.6½	3064	192,000	20,365	171,635	315
Hassan ..	778½	67½	78.5½	163½	47,495	81,35	39,360	330
Shimoga ..	596	657½	33.62	461½	422,460	77.40	114,720	301
Cudoor ..	291	149½	64.80	692½	102,484	68.29	95,655	176
Chitaldroog ..	1217½	976½	608	2802	1,637,392	133,610	1,503,780	245
Total	7780	43619	415,605½	27,004	2,968,614	196,212	2,772,400	2272
								48½

* This information and the 4 tables following were received too late to appear in their proper place at page 115, Chapter I.

† Approximate.

The Government of the Province is administered by a Chief Commissioner in the name of the Maharajah. This Officer was nominated in 1834 as sole Commissioner in supersession of the Joint Commissioners originally appointed in 1831-32. In 1843 the duties of Resident were superadded, that office as a separate post being abolished. An English Officer is guardian of the young Maharajah.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Division.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	No of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of do.	No. of Police.	Total Cost of salaries and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Remarks.		
													Land.	Gross.			
Nunddroog	Bangalore..	13	2,795	619,196	Bangalore ... 39,794 Davenhully .. 5,492 Dodd Bullapoor 9,121 Chennapatam ... 3,968	5,508			21	57	1,061	6,67,847	2 7	10,48,365	13 6	18,19,641	7 1
	Colar ..	11	2,335	453,107	Colar ... 10,253 Chota Bullapoor 7,063	5,550	83		22	7	959	2,06,505	4 7	11,46,467	5 10	13,21,956	6 10
	Toomkoor...	10	2,840	473,002	Toomkoor ... 10,435 Seera ... 4,996	4,996		248	4	866		2,16,353	0 0	9,12,149	11 6	12,07,606	11 6
	Mysore ..	13	3,064	746,568	Mysore ... 64,313	4,740	59	43	22	1,424		4,10,235	5 5	9,78,443	3 11	15,74,733	13 6
	Hasan ..	10	1,631	583,357	Hasan ... 4,200	5,174		34	17	866		2,03,100	9 6	10,37,356	0 6	12,62,169	6 1
Nugur	Shimoga ...	9	4,615	431,781	Shimoga ... 15,132 Including towns .. 15,630	4,019		27	19	924		2,90,014	10 0	11,15,888	6 11	17,85,946	10 11
	Cudoor ..	7	6,920	265,654	do. ... 23,140	3,050	62	22	13	630		1,47,141	12 8	6,26,169	12 10	9,55,661	14 1
	Chittdroog	10	202	367,693	do. ... 23,140	2,148		0	0	767		1,78,127	10 7	7,34,214	4 9	9,92,111	15 1
Total ..	8	83	27,004	3,940,447		35,215	204	205				23,10,306	7 4	75,99,054	11 9	1,09,69,917	5 1

Return of population approximate.

Population.

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.				Classification of Population.								Occupation.		
	No. of dwellings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Total.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	No. per Sq. Mile.	Christians.				Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Parsons, Hinduists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
				Men.	Women.			Male.	Female.									
										European.	East Indian & other mixed classes.							Native.
Bangalore...	1,145	130,296	131,441	226,013	189,497	107,480	96,295	5,332	1,436			2,352	500,330	46,585	0	1,030	2,330		78,286	540,909
Coar	75	140,438	140,513	164,098	141,450	81,496	66,093	8	20	473	433,150	19,076	0	380	0	71,668	373,147	
Toomkoor...	22	124,937	124,959	259,571	146,712	88,342	78,467	57	21	86	455,314	18,014	0	1,600	0	75,163	397,929	
Mysore	2,187	170,867	173,044	249,318	231,559	141,919	123,779	146	309	1,432	707,210	33,826	50	1,460	145	114,101	632,467	
Hassan	92	123,161	123,253	195,692	165,096	120,409	102,160	50	40	2,047	564,425	13,574	0	2,021	0	88,457	236,181	
Shimoga	15	100,705	100,720	140,538	124,613	92,293	74,427	36	396	478	405,181	21,775	0	4,205	0	76,501	128,812	
Cudoor	0	67,344	67,344	84,459	69,499	55,712	44,954	34	10	146	256,141	8,295	0	1,031	0	47,331	64,229	
Chitaldroog	0	87,558	87,558	121,045	106,570	75,575	64,503	8	17	45	356,030	10,960	0	633	0	51,246	121,225	
Total...	3,386	944,346	947,852	1,240,757	1,156,996	763,136	650,558	5,568	1,889	6,939	3,737,781	172,405	50	13,340	2,475	598,753	2,495,299	

The Brahmans in Mysore are of the three great classes, Sree Vaishnava, Vaishnava and Smattha. The first named are, as a class, ambitious and exhibit considerable force of character.

The Mussulmans are of the Chaik and Sred tribes. They are, it is believed, decreasing in numbers. With but few exceptions they show little aptitude for the more responsible posts under Government, although every encouragement has been offered to them.

Lingayets. These are strict Shervats, and carry the Linga tied to their necks. They are numerous, and are chiefly grain merchants, very thrifty, industrious and abstemious.

The Mysore Ryots or cultivators are Shudras. They are also called "Wotigars," and "Koonbies." They are careful farmers, contented, peaceable and healthy.

The other castes are Komaties or Soncars.

Bédurs. The followers of the old Poligars, fond of hunting, athletic.

Lambanias. These are wandering tribes, and are added to the commission of dacoities, robberies and other lawless acts. The Lambanias are Waddars. grain carriers

Korarnets. Besides the above, there are the various classes of artisans and manufacturers as in other provinces.

Settlement and Land Revenue.—The particulars of the settlement will not appear till a subsequent year. The land revenue demand was £759,895 of which £698,670 was collected.

Crops.—The returns are approximate :—

<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>		
Rice, ...	...	391,777	Opium, ...	...	1,550
Wheat, ...	...	20,222	Fibres, ...	...	3,661
Other Food Grains, ...	...	3,148,645	Tobacco, ...	...	22,475
Oil Seeds, ...	...	68,787	Coffee, ...	...	106,070
Sugar Cane, ...	...	18,076	Vegetables, ...	...	34,381
Cotton, ...	...	30,800	Mulberry, ...	...	18,441
			Cocoa and Areca-nuts, ...	...	180,285

Stock.

Cows and Bullocks ...	...	2,345,185	Sheep and Goats ...	...	1,980,643
Horses ...	...	8,263	Pigs ...	...	45,764
Ponies ...	...	17,298	Carts ...	...	66,222
Donkeys ...	...	48,512	Ploughs ...	...	567,230
			Boats ...	...	113

Coffee.—The coffee producing districts are in the Ashtagram and Nugur divisions. There are in Mysore 216 European, and 19,030 native owners of coffee estates. Europeans cultivated 31,467 acres, and natives 67,758 acres. There is a cinchona plantation, at Kulhutti on the Bababooden Hills in the Nugur division. There is another cinchona plantation on the Bilikul-rungun Hills, in one of the south-eastern talooks of the Mysore district.

Coorg.

The land revenue demand was £17,409 of which the coffee assessment yielded £6,570 from 58,682 acres. Of the 72,207 acres taken up for coffee 47,572 were held by Europeans, and 24,638 by natives. The number of acres under assessment respectively was 38,760 and 19,926. The cinchona plantation continued to prosper. The trees were planted in 1863, and the highest tree was 17 feet and 8 inches high, having grown 2 feet and 8 inches during the year. Mr. Broughton considered the gross yield of alkaloids a very considerable one.

Opium.

The next great source of Indian revenue is the Opium monopoly. The Mogul Government sold this monopoly to a contractor. The East India Company followed this practice till the year 1785, when the contract was put up to auction and regulations were made protecting the cultivators. The Company first assumed the monopoly in 1773. In 1797-98 the Behar Agency was established and placed, as at present, under a covenanted civil servant. Special Deputy Agents superintended the cultivation till 1822-23, when it was put under the Collectors of Districts. In 1839, the cultivation, which had been rapidly extended, was restricted in consequence of the state of the China trade. Since 1841-42 the produce has continued steadily to advance. The 3,733 chests of 1797-98 and 107½ of 1841-42 have become 47,999 chests in 1867-68 and the number fixed for sale every year henceforth is 48,000. This refers only to *Bengal* and the North-Western Provinces, where the poppy is grown on a system of advances by the State, by whom it is manufactured, despatched to Calcutta and sold by auction every month. In *Bombay* the excise system prevails. The cultivation is unchecked in Central India, Guzerat and the districts which export through Bombay save by a heavy pass duty levied on each chest at a rate corresponding to the price realized in Calcutta. The gross Opium revenue varies from 6 to 9 millions sterling a year :—

<i>All India.</i>	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven months.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sale of Behar Opium ..	2,439,945	2,617,563	2,998,331	5,107,617 {	3,602,210	2,800,470
Sale of Benares Opium ..	1,403,635	2,074,781	2,193,543		2,703,090	2,036,571
Sale of Opium to Ab- karee Department ..	77,182	116,869	146,535	120,130	82,519	101,485
Bombay Pass Fees ..	2,444,141	3,242,500	1,483,140	2,105,400	2,127,300	1,852,140
Confiscations ..	927	415	1,118	463	628	2,056
Miscellaneous ..	3,440	3,349	9,332	18,795	2,457	6,619
Accrue on Opium ..	....	...	....	....	....	1,066
Total ..	6,359,270	8,055,476	6,831,999	7,361,405	8,518,264	6,803,413

In 1867-68 the revenue amounted to £8,923,536. This fickleness is so embarrassing to the finances that it has been recently proposed to create a reserve fund.

Bengal.—The history and growth of the Opium Revenue in Bengal will be seen from the following table :—

Seasons.	Quantity of land cultivated.	Total amount of expenditure exclusive of Presidency charges.	Total number of Chests manufactured.	Number of Provisions Chests sold by Auction at Calcutta.	Average selling price of each provision Chest.	Net profit derived to Government. Rs.
1797-98	46,000 0 0	6,48,973 7 3	3,733	3,65	401 0 1 0	8,16,710 8 9
1798-99	46,000 0 0	6,11,556 15 11	3,607	3,540	735 3 0 1	20,26,423 0 1
1799-1800	46,000 0 0	6,60,846 7 1	3,918	3,866	676 1 2 17	19,52,871 8 11
1800-1	44,977 0 0	5,74,197 7 5	3,351	3,203	792 0 4 0	19,62,650 8 7
1801-2	44,899 0 0	4,87,950 8 9	2,773	2,772	1,305 0 7 0	31,29,603 7 3
1802-3	44,344 0 0	4,24,968 5 11	2,427	2,425	1,313 3 6 0	27,59,592 10 1
1803-4	44,318 0 0	4,55,340 12 6	2,394	2,580	1,828 9 1 16	42,82,489 8 1
1804-5	42,473 0 0	5,30,022 12 9	3,217	3,034	1,541 1 5 10	41,52,087 1 10
1805-6	44,031 0 0	5,91,340 5 0	3,511	3,321	1,004 4 9 10	27,71,066 10 9
1806-7	45,584 12 0	6,60,854 5 4	3,890	3,679	1,523 6 0 3	49,06,996 12 8
1807-8	45,577 12 0	5,96,906 8 3	3,473	3,421	1,220 5 0 15	36,38,814 3 9
1808-9	45,736 7 0	6,72,298 1 4	3,851	.....	.....	.....
1809-10	45,540 6 0	6,90,710 7 5	3,974	.....	.....	.....
1810-11	45,537 7 0	6,81,335 3 0	3,920	.....	.....	.....
1811-12	45,358 1 0	6,90,224 11 8	3,967	3,950	1,276 0 0 0	53,62,400 4 4
1812-13	46,320 15 0	6,71,933 7 5	3,847	3,844	1,871 0 0 0	65,20,626 8 7
1813-14	46,737 3 0	5,39,466 15 8	3,026	3,024	2,463 0 0 0	69,08,778 0 4
1814-15	46,177 0 0	5,99,983 12 10	3,411	3,381	2,139 0 0 0	67,43,306 3 2
1815-16	46,498 2 0	6,85,459 2 7	3,836	3,820	1,975 0 0 0	68,60,266 13 5
1816-17	46,518 19 0	5,56,929 8 8	2,889	2,885	2,191 0 0 0	56,66,015 9 4
1817-18	46,510 16 0	5,52,012 4 10	2,872	2,862	1,796 0 0 0	45,89,692 11 2
1818-19	46,482 8 0	6,24,313 8 8	3,355	3,344	2,062 0 0 0	62,71,849 7 4
1819-20	46,207 16 14	6,24,995 8 0	3,423	.....	.....	.....
1820-21	49,301 6 4	5,13,878 12 6	2,795	2,785	4,258 0 0 0	1,04,92,714 7 6
1821-22	48,474 17 16	5,04,729 1 4	3,355	2,931	3,106 0 0 0	85,40,651 14 8
1822-23	52,247 4 4	5,46,347 1 9	2,667	2,661	1,556 0 0 0	46,60,262 14 2
1823-24	51,701 16 34	10,61,237 6 9	4,404	4,405	1,345 0 0 0	48,53,011 9 2
1824-25	58,869 0 5	8,69,340 5 9	2,959	3,054	1,724 0 0 0	48,97,319 10 2
1825-26	62,392 2 12	12,16,936 0 2	4,994	4,982	1,238 0 0 0	49,53,723 15 9
1826-27	69,011 7 0	13,42,925 0 1	4,983	4,698	1,724 0 0 0	68,57,394 15 11
1827-28	70,439 14 12	16,25,257 7 11	5,662	5,287	1,271 0 0 0	52,54,365 8 0
1828-29	8,349 0 4	18,69,607 4 0	6,013	6,140	1,201 0 0 0	61,17,367 12 0
1829-30	94,354 14 9	15,50,347 5 11	5,178	5,101	1,662 0 0 0	74,47,508 10 1
1830-31	97,668 5 11	16,07,885 7 5	5,513	5,219	1,492 0 0 0	63,70,900 8 7
1831-32	1,01,873 15 3	21,59,046 3 6	7,699	7,251	1,174 0 0 0	66,31,970 12 6
1832-33	1,18,850 5 11	24,52,852 11 9	8,609	8,391	962 0 0 0	57,86,488 4 3
1833-34	1,36,412 17 19	25,49,970 2 11	8,694	8,380	1,057 0 0 0	63,72,002 13 1
1834-35	1,38,877 16 19	28,02,351 1 2	9,905	9,696	1,225 0 0 0	99,55,427 0 5
1835-36	1,52,425 13 17	33,13,242 3 5	11,412	Excess.	.....	.....
1836-37	1,63,723 0 4	36,70,078 11 4	12,551	11,861	1,451 0 0 0	1,52,11,151 5 7
1837-38	1,73,613 9 11	37,71,707 2 5	12,975	12,369	783 0 0 0	60,85,377 12 8
1838-39	1,80,442 7 12	35,40,224 9 4	11,629	12,845	538 12 10 0	32,17,093 13 9
1839-40	1,72,934 18 3	37,97,109 12 11	12,880	11,269	557 7 5 0	28,82,444 16 6
1840-41	1,68,405 16 9	39,77,358 15 11	13,363	12,640	727 11 11 0	55,84,985 9 9
1841-42	1,65,778 16 0	30,08,328 12 2	10,074	13,014	819 9 9 0	69,74,326 2 0
1842-43	1,84,173 0 11	38,31,940 3 5	12,893	9,635	1,399 5 6 0	1,08,97,719 4 4
1843-44	1,92,749 19 1	44,77,455 4 5	15,233	12,544	1,365 8 11 0	1,37,71,485 5 1
1844-45	2,12,034 11 14	46,78,398 5 0	16,054	14,799	1,379 5 6 0	1,63,92,045 10 1
1845-46	2,34,358 1 1	47,35,296 3 7	16,204	15,576	1,291 15 10 0	1,60,88,134 8 1
1846-47	2,53,954 3 18	48,77,346 15 5	25,441	15,205	1,301 4 4 0	1,63,48,881 0 2
1847-48	2,86,880 2 5	75,76,401 3 3	27,537	21,461	890 14 7 0	1,36,13,745 9 5
1848-49	2,80,220 13 11	73,33,763 9 8	26,252	20,627	968 2 0 0	1,00,80,453 4 8
1849-50	2,90,328 8 16	71,77,202 4 4	24,546	24,999	999 4 1 0	1,79,05,708 12 3
1850-51	3,07,918 0 3	87,71,022 14 7	24,556	23,754	948 7 9 0	1,61,03,049 9 9
1851-52	3,57,395 9 16	74,86,739 2 9	27,180	23,012	1,109 4 5 0	1,37,47,386 5 4
1852-53	3,97,200 19 12	97,06,538 6 10	35,210	26,464	970 8 5 0	1,88,95,549 7 13
1853-54	4,50,129 13 11	1,04,06,973 11 2	37,651	34,273	755 2 7 0	1,68,80,916 13 9
1854-55	4,41,747 14 14	90,04,166 5 5	33,530	34,147	740 5 5 0	1,60,30,726 0 5
1855-56	4,29,353 17 13	81,84,909 11 2	32,183	31,600	935 13 1 0	2,18,34,925 9 1
1856-57	4,13,991 3 14	63,22,884 5 8	23,468	30,498	1,004 3 8 0	2,70,23,538 11 10
1857-58	3,44,653 0 0	.....	.....	22,016	1,436 4 7 0	2,73,69,591 2 9

In 1867-68 the gross yield of Opium, that is, inclusive of miscellaneous receipts on account of opium supplied for Excise and Medicinal purposes, &c., was Rs. 6,54,36,983, and the gross charges Rs. 1,86,99,950, leaving the net revenue, at Rs. 4,67,37,033, the highest amount ever realized from the cultivation of opium in Bengal. This shows an increase of £881,671 on the previous year. The number of chests was 24,900 Behar and 23,099 Benares, or 47,999 in all. The land under cultivation in Behar was 461,674 *beegahs* and in Benares 261,948, or 723,622 against 702,076 the previous year. The maximum area is 750,000 *beegahs*. The average sale per chest was £133 while the estimate was £115 per chest. Opium is smuggled from the cultivators, by boat and railway, into Calcutta, and from the Himalayan States into the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. The following shows the gross and net receipts from Bengal Opium in a series of years in £ sterling.

Year.			Gross.	Charges.	Net.
1851-52	...	...	3,115,840	1,116,943	1,998,897
1861-62	...	...	3,914,860	1,444,028	2,470,132
1865-66	...	...	6,390,239	1,891,012	4,499,227
1867-68	...	...	6,543,698	1,869,995	4,673,703

Bombay.—The sum of £2,352,960 was realised by pass fees on 39,216 chests against £1,852,140 for 30,869 in the previous year. The number of chests which passed the Bombay Custom House for export to China during the last ten years is as follows:—

In 1858-59	...	...	...	36,111½
„ 1859-60	...	...	...	33,506½
„ 1860-61	...	...	...	45,072
„ 1861-62	...	...	...	38,667
„ 1862-63	...	...	...	51,745
„ 1863-64	...	...	...	24,733½
„ 1864-65	...	...	...	35,090
„ 1865-66	...	...	...	36,200
„ 1866-67	...	...	...	30,869
„ 1867-68	...	...	...	39,216

Of the revenue of £2,352,960 the sum of £179,940 was paid on chests at Ahmedabad for Guzerat, and the rest at Indore for Malwa and Central India.

China.—Her Majesty's Consuls in China have frequently of late expressed the opinion that Indian Opium is sold at so high a rate in China as to encourage the cultivation of the indigenous poppy, notwithstanding an Imperial decree prohibiting it. Mr. D. B. Robertson, C. B., Canton, reported on 1st May 1869 that the indigenous drug has been steadily improving in quality and quantity, till now it is equal to Malwa though weaker in flavour. In Canton the opium-smoking shops mix 3-10ths of the native drug with 7-10ths of the Indian. In the interior the native is chiefly used from its cheapness. If Indian seed were imported into China, the native drug would equal the best Indian. The value of the import into China has ranged from 6 millions sterling in 1863 to 11½ in 1866 and 9 in 1868.

Salt.

The Mahomedans taxed salt by imposts on the manufacture and transit duties. In 1765 Lord Clive attempted to check the private trade to which the underpaid servants of the Company looked for an income, by establishing a monopoly of the traffic. The sum of £100,000 was to be paid to the Company, and the rest of the profits was to be divided among its servants in proportion. After two years the manufacture was farmed in five years' leases up till 1780, when Warren Hastings introduced the plan of manufacture by the Company's servants as Agents. The salt was sold at fixed prices, but after thirteen years Lord Cornwallis put it up to auction and this continued till 1836 when the old system was reverted to. In recent years the import of Cheshire salt into Calcutta so increased, and it was so preferred by the consumers, that the Civilian Agencies in Bengal were abolished about 1863. Still more recently however, a fear has been expressed that, in the event of war, the Liverpool trade might be stopped, and a salt famine might be threatened. Government is accordingly encouraging the opening of private salt-works. The principal supplies of salt in India itself are the whole extent of coast, the lakes of Rajpootana, the saline tracts 30 miles south of Delhi, and the Salt Range of the Punjab. So imminent does Mr. Hume, the Commissioner of Inland Customs, consider a dearth of salt to be, that he wrote as follows in his report for 1867-68. "Imposing the heavy duty that we do on salt, and thereby not only largely increasing the price of the article to the consumer, but also interfering, to a certain extent, to prevent the regular operation of the ordinary laws of supply and demand, we are bound, it seems to me, in the case of such a necessary as salt is, to provide that there shall, to a certainty, always be a regular and sufficient supply, at prices as little above

our duty rates as possible. We force trade out of its natural into unnatural channels, and we are bound to see that these do not fail." Mr. Hume gives an example of a dearth at Saugor so great that even smuggled salt was sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, and remarks that a similar dearth, and similar extravagant prices, might easily, from no very dissimilar causes, affect far wider areas and for longer periods. Nowhere, except perhaps at Bombay, do large stocks appear to be kept. Calcutta has sometimes little more than a single quarter's supply in hand : of our great up-country staples, the stocks, at the works, at the close of the past official year, were only as follows :—

Bhurtpore	...	...	2,77,803
Sooltanpore	...	...	46,417
Sambhur Lake	...	...	7,82,000
Deedwana	...	...	38,000
Puchbuddra	...	...	25,000
Noh	...	...	3,94,158

It is clear that we are only living from hand to mouth : the sudden failure of any one great source of supply, would place our people in the most painful position, and then, not only (as a rule) would other sources be unable to supply the deficiency, but even if their stocks should, by chance, permit of this, it would take many months to enlarge, to any great extent, the available means of carriage along any given route. The mere delivery of the $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of maunds of Sambhur, at marts close to our Line during the past year, continuously employed between 28,000 and 30,000 bullocks (pack, and in carts) and camels. It is probable that, under existing circumstances, the whole strength of our administration would be insufficient to get an *extra* $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs delivered, say within 6 months, at the Line, and if even this could be accomplished, the salt would cost a fabulous price." The duty varies from Rs. 3-4 a maund of 80 lbs. in Bengal to Rs. 1-8 in other Provinces, and this has led Government to discuss the advantage of equalizing the duties at Rs. 2-8 a maund all over India. Hence Government is about to sanction branch railways around Delhi to utilise the salt deposits there. One of the richest salt sources in India, is those vast natural deposits in Sindh, which yield what is usually known as the Seergunda Salt. The salt has to be dug out, carried to boats, and brought down by river to Kurrachee. If it be true that *any amount* of this salt can be shipped at Kurrachee for from 2 annas to 3 annas a maund, it may hereafter become one of our leading staples, Mr. Hume remarks. He shows that the con-

The Salt Monopoly.

consumption of the population inside the Customs Line, amounted, during 1867-68, to $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per head, infants and adults, at the very lowest estimate; the consumption of the population outside the Line, during the same period, probably reached $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The total revenue from Salt in 1867-68 was £5,674,548. That of the previous years beginning 1861-62 was as follows:—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven months.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duty on Salt ..	2,479,682	2,880,407	2,853,025	5,407,293	2,653,838	2,823,563
Proceeds of Sale of Salt ..	1,688,291	1,921,914	1,683,159		1,797,352	2,155,939
Excise Duty on Salt ..	358,079	386,309	440,322		870,888	350,905
Miscellaneous ...	37,252	55,376	59,579	28,374	20,071	15,502
Total ...	4,563,307	5,244,146	5,036,085	5,523,667	5,342,149	5,345,909

Madras.—There was a decrease in the sale as Salt began to find its way from Bombay through Central India.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67 11 months.	1867-68.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Home consumption ...	29,74,214	32,36,772	33,30,837	30,99,750	33,67,710
Inland do. ...	31,25,278	37,09,269	33,50,364	32,11,132	32,86,245
Total ...	60,99,492	69,46,041	66,81,201	63,10,882	66,53,955
Exportation ...	3,03,127	5,32,018	12,86,965	5,04,733	1,95,176
Grand Total ...	64,02,619	74,78,059	79,68,166	68,15,615	68,49,131
	R s. A. P.	R s. A. P.	R s. A. P.	R s. A. P.	R s. A. P.
Government price for Salt per Indian Md.	1 8 0	1 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 8 \ 0 \\ 1 \ 11 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	1 11 0	1 11 0

Bombay.—There were 3,147,206 maunds of 80lbs. removed from the pans on payment of duty against 2,268,303 in the previous year. The following exhibits the sums realized under the various heads:—

	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise duty on salt removed from the pans ...	33,71,125	46,43,685
Ditto on salt imported by sea ...	43,589	50,634
Ditto ditto by land ...	2,41,199	2,42,633
Proprietary right of the Government salt pans ...	53,938	59,435
Ground rent from salt pans ...	18,697	22,341
Sale proceeds of smuggled salt... ..	5,170	6,804
Total Rupees	37,33,718	50,23,532
1866-67 ... ..	.....	37,33,718
Increase in 1867-68 ... ..	.....	12,89,814

Bengal.—The net revenue was £2,504,574 or £135,816 less than in the previous year. The following shows the growth of the consumption since 1846-47 :—

Year.	Government Salt.	Excise Salt.	Imported Salt.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1846-47 ...	4,707,158	...	1,466,744	6,173,902
1856-57 ...	3,771,239	37,000	3,845,372	7,653,611
1866-67, including April 1866 ...	2,154,749	2,054	5,767,437	7,924,240
1867-68 ...	1,710,877	12,013	6,165,351	7,888,241

The balance of Government Salt in store at the end of the year amounted to 750,585 maunds. The following shews the growth of the consumption and revenue since 1790.

Year.	Maunds.	Net Revenue.
1790	3,109,000	£—
1793-4	3,566,231	806,782
1800	3,227,693	672,842
1810	4,539,906	1,146,342
1820	4,888,219	1,232,759
1830	5,268,898	1,368,577
1840	5,797,324	1,452,800

The import of Salt did not begin till 1819, when it amounted to 24,652 maunds. In 1840 the import was 921,798 maunds.

The course of the salt trade in the other Provinces will be found under the Chapter on Trade, at page 295.

Customs.

The Customs Revenue stood at the exceptionally high figure of £2,851,909 in 1861-62, when the high duties caused by the financial pressure of that year were in force. The gross amount was £3,464,366 in 1862-63; £2,384,061 in 1863-64; £2,296,929 in 1864-65; £2,279,857 in 1865-66 and £2,030,864 in the eleven months of 1866-67. In 1867-68 the amount rose to £2,578,632. The great increase in the value of the export trade and import bullion trade, caused by the American War, did not affect the revenue. In 1868-69 the revenue was expected to be as high as in 1861-62, although the duties had been reduced from 20 and 10 to 7½ and 5 per cent. and at least 130 articles had been relieved of duty. The cost of collecting the Customs in 1867-68 was £207,186.

Excise.

The revenue rises steadily every year, from duty and license fees for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs and the sale of Government opium. The gross revenue was £1,786,158 in 1861-62; £1,951,080 in 1862-63; £2,060,270 in 1863-64; £2,224,063 in 1864-65; £2,244,874 in 1865-66 and £2,119,789 in the eleven months of 1866-67. In 1867-68 it stood at £2,233,497, the slight check being caused probably by the effects of famine and scarcity. The charges of collecting this revenue, including the cost of Government opium, were £303,534. In Madras and Bombay the right to distil and sell is sold by auction periodically. In the rest of India the Sudder Distillery system prevails, under which there are one or two Distilleries for each district at which alone duty is paid. There is practically no check on the number of licenses. The proportion in which the revenue is paid by the different Provinces will be seen from the following :—

			Excise Revenue.	Population.	Per Head.
			£		s. d.
Madras	...	...	506,491	26,539,052	0 4½
Bombay	...	...	415,311	13,533,912	0 7½
Bengal	...	...	681,262	38,501,283	0 4½
N. W. Provinces	...	...	221,475	30,110,615	0 1½
Punjab	...	...	87,548	17,593,946	0 1½
Oudh	...	...	88,869	8,464,382	0 2½
Central	...	...	96,769	9,104,511	0 2½
British Burmah	...	...	128,441	2,231,565	1 1½

British Burmah and Bombay are thus the largest consumers of spirits and drugs in India. The former contains a mixed, semi-Chinese and large seafaring population. The latter obtained much wealth during the cotton years. The Punjab is the most abstemious, as it is one of the newest, of our Provinces.

The proportion in which liquors and drugs of various kinds are consumed by the people of India may be gathered from the following return for Bengal :—

Article.	1866-67. (11 months.)	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country Spirits ...	9,02,481	12,73,313	3,70,832	...
Rum ...	5,38,059	5,85,290	47,231	...
Imported Liquors ...	58,511	58,243	...	268
Tari ...	5,13,393	5,17,570	4,177	...
Pachwai ...	82,081	1,03,794	21,713	...
Charas ...	5,365	4,606	...	759
Siddhi, Subzi, &c. ...	6,587	6,811	224	...
Majum ...	2,362	2,161	...	201
Madad ...	58,968	58,735	...	233
Chandu ...	9,013	9,709	696	...
Spirits used in Arts, &c. ...	2,027	1,725	...	302
Ganja ...	8,84,014	9,71,269	87,255	...
Opium ...	20,31,628	21,25,197	93,569	...
Miscellaneous ...	3,985	6,655	2,670	...
Total ...	50,98,474	57,25,078	6,26,604	...
Deduct charges ...	4,01,889	3,89,853	...	12,036
Net Revenue ...	46,96,585	53,35,255	6,38,640	...

In the Punjab there were 112 Sudder Distilleries, 813 shops for retailing Native liquor and 146 shops for English liquor. There were 237 persons prosecuted and 163 punished for breach of Excise rules.

Stamps.

Since 1862-63 the Stamp revenue has been gradually increased by extending the duties from judicial to commercial documents as in England, and by increasing the rates. The revenue does not include Postage or Telegraph stamps. It has increased from £1,489,638 in 1862-63; £1,735,216 in 1863-64, £1,972,098 in 1864-65, £1,994,632 in 1865-66, and £1,803,773 in the 11 months of 1866-67 to £2,149,000 in 1867-68. The cost of collection was £92,950 in the last year.

The Income Tax.

Income Tax.

The Income-tax imposed on the advice of Mr. Wilson in August 1860 ceased after five years, or in July 1865. It yielded 8½ millions sterling although the rate and area of incidence were reduced in 1862 :—

	£
1860-61 (half)	882,345
1861-62	2,054,696
1862-63	1,882,212
1863-64	1,486,622
1864-65	1,281,817
1865-66 (half) "	692,241
1866-67 (balances)	22,126

8,299,059

The experience of 1866-67 shewed the injustice and inexpediency of relieving the capitalist and trading classes from taxation and the necessity for replenishing the Treasury. In 1867-68 a License-tax was imposed on the advice of Mr. Massey, but it worked so unfairly that a Certificate-tax took its place in 1868-69. That also proved to be so unfruitful that the Income-tax was reimposed, on the advice of Sir R. Temple who had been Mr. James Wilson's Secretary, from 1st April 1869 and met with no opposition. Returns are not called for, but the Collector of each district classifies all incomes above Rs. 500 a year in certain grades, leaving it to complainants to justify their appeal by the production of evidence. The tax falls on all nett income and profits in India at the rate of only 1 per cent.

In 1867-68 the License-tax yielded £653,848, and in 1868-69 the Certificate-Tax was estimated to yield £520,000. Both fell at the rate of one per cent, but exempted profit from land and funds. The only detailed return for the License-tax refers to Bengal from which we learn that of 355 persons in all Bengal, assessed on profits of Rs. 25,000 and upwards, 190 were residents of Calcutta; and in the second class, with profits from Rs. 10,000 to 25,000, 522 lived in Calcutta out of a total of 931. The sum of £170,130 was paid by 194,110 persons and £5995 was deducted from official salaries. The net revenue was £132,304 collected at a cost of 12·8 per cent.

Capitation Tax.

A Capitation or Poll Tax is peculiar to British Burmah, where it is not unpopular. It takes the place there of the poll tax paid indirectly in India proper in the shape of heavy salt duties, British Burmah having cheap salt. Sir A. Phayre shewed, in

1867, that a married coolie with a family in Arracan pays Rs. 2-5 a year less than he would do in Bengal, in consequence of the cheapness of salt. Every man and woman between the ages of eighteen and sixty, who has lived for five years in the Province, pays a direct tax of five rupees a year. The sum used to be four. Such an impost is very rare in the fiscal history of any modern country. When attempted in England by Richard II., in the form of three groats on every person above fifteen years of age, it led to a revolution, although the law provided that the wealthy should relieve the poor by an equitable compensation. The State of Massachusetts for a long time levied a poll tax. The objection has been brought against the Capitation Tax that it prevents labour from flowing into British Burmah and checks the increase of population, yet there has been, and is, a very large increase of inhabitants during our administration of the Province. In Pegu, and especially in towns, the tax is commuted for an assessment on building areas. The revenue from this source increases steadily with the population. It has risen from £116,243 in 1855-56 to £210,201 in 1865-66 or has nearly doubled in ten years; and the number who paid it has increased from 338,841 to about half a million. In 1866-67 the Tax, and land assessment in lieu of it, yielded £215,120, and in 1867-68 £220,242. The Salt tax yielded only £8,753 in 1867-68, when the population amounted to 2,392,312, cultivating 1,956,636 acres. British Burmah, remarks General Fytche, the Chief Commissioner, pays an average of taxation per head of 4.84 Rs. or 9s. 7½d.; allowing 5 persons to each family this gives an average taxation of Rs. 24-1 or £2. 8s. 1½d. per family, which is a higher rate than prevails in any other Province in British India.

CHAPTER XI.

PUBLIC WORKS AND FORESTS.

Organization.

THE Public Works Department in India consisted, in December 1868, of 783 Engineers with large subordinate establishments. The number in January 1864 was only 555. Of the 783 there were 201 Royal Engineer officers, 110 other Military officers, 436 European Civil Engineers and 36 Native Civil Engineers. The actual expenditure of the Department from Imperial funds rose from £4,613,242 in 1864-65 to £4,650,702 in

1865-66, £5,138,022 in 1866-67 and £6,351,375 in 1867-68. The expenditure of ten millions on new Barracks to spread over the five years ending 1870-71, and of some thirty millions on Irrigation Works during the next twenty years, has rendered necessary a further large increase of the Engineer establishment, and the creation of the two special Offices of Inspector General of Irrigation Works and Inspector General of Military Works. There is also an Inspector General of Forests.

Expenditure.

The sum of 15½ millions sterling was spent on Public Works and Railways in India in 1867-68. Of this £8,006,115 was spent on Public Works, and £7,413,235 was advanced to guaranteed Railway Companies in India and England. The operations of the Department were restricted by an inadequate staff of engineers. Famine, also, pressed heavily on several provinces. The expenditure from Imperial Funds amounted to £6,351,375, against an aggregate grant of £7,319,604, thus showing a short outlay of £968,229, or 13·2 per cent. Adding the expenditure in England for stores, of £76,044, we have an outlay from Imperial funds of £6,427,419. The sum of £553,618 was expended from Local funds and of £53,295 from contributions, making £7,034,332 in all. The total Public Works expenditure in all India in 1867-68 is thus seen

	£
By Officers of the Public Works Department ...	7,034,332
By Civil Officers from Local Funds ...	741,091
From Endowatory Funds ...	230,692
<hr/>	
Expenditure on all Works other than Railways	8,006,115
Advances in India to Guaranteed Railway Companies ...	3,150,932
Advances in England to ditto ...	4,262,303
<hr/>	
	£15,419,350

The Budget grants or *estimated* expenditure on Public Works and Railways in India from all sources since 1864-65, have been as follows :—

Year.	£
1864-65 ...	14,671,915
1865-66 ...	15,414,134
1866-67 ...	17,972,105
1867-68 ...	18,543,870
1868-69 ...	16,852,570
1869-70 ...	18,441,347

The expenditure of £6,351,375 from Imperial funds, with which chiefly we have to do, was divided as follows:—Military Works, £1,740,932; Agricultural Works Ordinary, £448,257; Agricultural Works Extraordinary, £219,256; Other Services £3,241,269; Bombay Special Fund, £382,613; State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways, £156,525; Loss by Railway Exchange, £50,520; Punjab Northern State Railway, £593; Income-tax grant, £111,410. These sums were expended by the local Governments as follows:—Madras, £914,338; Bombay, £1,521,252; Bengal, £866,727; North-Western Provinces, £683,863; Punjab, £806,842; Central Provinces, £355,006; British Burmah, £287,308; Oudh, £215,378; Hyderabad, £81,101; Rajpootana, £111,745; Central India, £331,782; Coorg, £14,103. The outlay on Establishment was £1,005,523, and the percentage of actual charge to total outlay was 16·92, whereas the Budget-Estimate contemplated that it should only amount to 15·5 per cent. The following table compares the total outlay on Public Works with that on establishment for the last five years:—

Year,	Total outlay, excluding expenditure on guaranteed and aided Irrigation works and Railways.	Outlay on Establishment.	Percentage which outlay on Establishment bears to total outlay.
	£.	£.	£.
1862-63. ..	3,479,926	743,735	21·3
1863-64. ...	4,232,842	738,655	17·4
1864-65. ...	4,518,301	768,168	17·
1865-66. ..	4,674,625	891,293	19·06
1866-67 (11 months.)	5,086,795	887,997	17·47
1867-68. ...	6,351,375	1,000,553	16·92

Military Works,

In 1863 Lord Elgin's Government resolved to build new and permanent barracks for British soldiers, on strategical and sanitary principles, in place of the buildings which existed before the revolt of 1857 or were improvised after that time. Colonel Crommelin was appointed to the special duty. It was

determined, as a general rule, to construct double-storeyed buildings, the upper-floors of which were to be used as dormitories, and the lower-floors as day-rooms for the men, and also for other regimental purposes. The general principles to be followed in barrack and hospital construction were fully discussed and decided in communication with Local Governments and all the principal sanitary, medical, and military authorities in the country. Rest-houses, buildings for the recreation and devotion of the soldiers, the improvement of cantonments, projects for lighting stations with coal or oil gas and for water-supply, new hill stations, fortified places of refuge, defences for the great ports, new Powder Factories and Arsenals, and plans for officers' quarters and Sepoy lines, were all included in the scheme. The whole was to cost 10 millions sterling. The sum spent on these buildings and improvements up to the end of 1867-68 was 3½ millions sterling. By the end of 1868 one-half of the whole scheme was completed.

The expenditure on Military Works in 1867-68 was £1,740,932. Of this £1,507,992 was spent upon original works and £232,940 upon repairs. The expenditure in the different Provinces was:—Madras, £119,475; Bombay including Special Fund, £435,591, excluding Special Fund, £342,410; Bengal, £134,223; North-Western Provinces, excluding six Divisions transferred to Central India, £218,571; Punjab, £360,897; Central Provinces, £102,398; British Burmah, £57,984; Oudh, £101,486; Hyderabad, £69,520; Rajpootana, £58,121; Central India including six Divisions transferred from North Western Provinces, £175,803; and Coorg, £44.

Madras.—At Bellary several additions were made to the European barracks and satisfactory progress was made in improving the water-supply to the cantonment. The Roman Catholic place of worship at Bellary, and the building for the performance of Divine worship at Ramandroog, were completed; the construction of a Protestant place of worship at the same station was very near completion. A Fives and Racket Court in Fort St. George was built. The lines for Native Infantry at Perambore were improved by drainage. Progress was made in the erection of a new female hospital and family quarters at St. Thomas' Mount. The Bangalore Cantonment race-course was improved and a block of Artillery Barracks completed, with two additional blocks for Infantry. Good progress was made with the Lawrence Asylum buildings. The married quarters at Cannanore were completed, and considerable progress was made with the Artillery Barracks.

Bombay.—The Bombay Harbour defences made no progress. Several important works were carried out at Aden, among others the scarpment of the Southern Range for 3,300 feet, and the completion of the battery at Seerā Molc. Three and a half miles of the Shaik Othman Canal were completed. A lock hospital was built at Belgaum, and works were going on for the supply of the Cantonments of Poona, Kirkee, Sholapore and Ahmednuggur with water. A military road was constructed up the Parpoolee Ghaut. Rest-houses were hurriedly constructed on Butcher's Island for the use of troops arriving and departing by the new steam transports. A considerable expenditure was incurred in constructing temporary buildings for the accommodation of the troops stationed at Poona. In all eighteen temporary Barracks were erected, at a total cost of Rs. 3,88,980. The hospital at the Mount Abou sanitarium was roofed in.

Bengal.—No commencement was made in the construction of the new barracks for European troops, except at Barrackpore. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited Darjeeling and gave his opinion in favour of the Julpahar Hill as the best site for a cantonment. A design for the barracks by Major Perkins, R. E. was approved by Government.

North-Western Provinces.—The chief works were a double-storied barrack for artillery at Agra, completed in December, and another for infantry in the Fort. The new barracks at Allahabad were well advanced and the artillery barracks were in progress. The site for barracks for a regiment was fixed at the new hill station of Chukrata, and for the Convalescent Depot at Kailana.

Punjab.—The military works of this province were both numerous and important. Barracks were being constructed at Delhi, Umballa, Dugshai, Subathu, Kussoylie, Jullunder, Dalhousie, Ferozepore and Rawulpindee, with minor works at other stations. The general project for the new Fort at Multan was approved. The masonry in the barracks forming No. 1 side of the new fortified enclosure at Peshawur was nearly complete up to roof level, and on the second side was completed throughout the lower storey, and to the level of the verandah roofs on the upper storey.

Oudh.—The expenditure on original works and repairs amounted to Rs. 10,14,867, exceeding considerably the cost—Rs. 6,45,280—of military works in 1866-67. The most important work in progress during the year was the erection of new permanent barracks for troops at Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Seeta-poor. At Lucknow a fortified post enclosing the Charbagh Fort

railway station was constructed, and an esplanade extending 800 yards from the ramparts was cleared around it.

Central Provinces.—The Jubbulpore Cantonment was realigned in consequence of the alteration effected in its position by the Railway. Barracks for Europeans were being built at Jubbulpore, Nagpore and Seetabuldee and rest-houses for European troops at Khundwa. At Kamptee the works made no progress, in consequence of doubts having arisen regarding the eligibility of the site.

British Burmah.—The Arsenal position on the great Pagoda platform at Rangoon was in course of fortification. Monkey Point Battery was protected against the erosive action of the tide. General schemes for defensive works both for the Harbour and the military position in Rangoon Cantonment were prepared.

Berur.—Halting barracks or rest-houses for troops were constructed at Akola.

Irrigation and Roads.

After a prolonged correspondence with the Secretary of State, the policy urged by the Government of India has been finally accepted in its fullest sense, of extending irrigation to every part of India liable to seasons of drought; of carrying out the necessary works by the direct agency of the Government; and of providing, by means of loans, all sums which may be required to meet the outlay, in excess of what can be granted from the surplus revenues. Colonel R. Strachey was the first Inspector of Irrigation Works. He was succeeded by Colonel Anderson early in 1869.

In 1867-68 the expenditure upon ordinary agricultural works was £148,257, or £13,557 in excess of the grant: that on extraordinary agricultural works £219,256, or £449,644 short of the sanctioned estimate. This short outlay is explained by the fact that the details of construction of the Ganges, Barce Doab and Western Jumna Canals and irrigation works in the Central Provinces and other plans were not matured. The outlay in the different Provinces upon ordinary and extraordinary irrigation works and roads combined was as follows: In Madras £242,594; Bombay £108,718; Bengal £63,490; North-Western Provinces £95,604; Punjab £49,102; Central Provinces £41; British Burmah £55,824; Oudh £37; and Coorg £20. To these must be added an extra grant of £37,500 to Madras.

Madras.—The most important works in the Godavery, on which Rs. 77,426 was expended, the Kistna Canals Rs. 2,09,802, the Pennair Canals Rs. 62,363, the Madras Water Supply Project Rs. 2,85,153, and the improvement of the Cauvery

Rs. 28,309. The more important communications in progress were a road from Aska to Pippelpunka in the Ganjam district, a canal from Chilka lake to Ganjam river, and the bridge over the Cooum Bar at the Presidency. Roads were being constructed in most of the districts. Good progress was made in the Cocnoor Ghaut trace. The upper portion of the new Goodalpre Ghaut for upwards of two miles through the Cinchona plantations, was opened for cart traffic. The Carcoor Ghaut was opened out to a width of seven yards. On the Tambracherry Ghaut good progress was made. Progress was made in cutting off the inner angle of the reef channel at Paumben.

Bombay.—The extraordinary irrigation works were the Jamda Canal on the Girna River, the Krishna, Yerla and Lakh irrigation projects, Palkair on the Kudwa River, Bhatodde and Ekrookh Tank project, the Thur Canal in the direction of Oomerkote, and the Mitrow Canal. In addition to these there were a canal with aqueduct from the Mulduck Tank and the Moota Irrigation Scheme. During the working season a special irrigation survey was completed for the Roree and Hyderabad Canal, of the Sabarmuttee and principal streams in Gujerat, of the country between the Girna and the Boree, both flowing into the Taptee, of the Ahmednuggur, Poona, Sholapore and Sattara collectorates and in Belgaum and Dharwar.

Bengal.—The only Extraordinary work in Bengal was the Soane Irrigation project, on which Rs. 4,50,000 were expended. The embankment of the Selye in the Midnapore district and the utilization of its waters was considered. The capital cost of the scheme was estimated at 94 lakhs, and a revenue of Rs. 1,82,400 was expected. The works will irrigate 51,200 acres of rice and 22,400 of cold weather crops. The construction of a canal 100 miles long from the Damoodah at Raneegunge to the Hooghly at Biddybatty was put in hand. The canal will convey water during the monsoon months to 200,000 acres and in the cold weather to about 40,000. The returns from the traffic in coal alone is estimated at 10 per cent. on the outlay. The other projects taken up were, a system of canals from the Gunduck for the benefit of Chumparun, Sarun and Tirhoot, and the survey for the construction of a navigation canal from Rajmahal on the Ganges to Calcutta. A loan of £120,000 was made to the East India Irrigation and Canal Company to enable it to prosecute certain works which would also give relief to the people in the distressed districts. The expenditure upon communications was Rs. 2,29,500.

North-Western Provinces.—The following table shows the expenditure and receipts of canals for irrigation :—

Name of large Works, or class of minor Works.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING 1867-68.						Remarks showing the present condition and prospects of the Works.
	Capital expended by British Government in previous year.	Gross Income received in cash.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Repairs and maintenance.	Interest of Capital at 5 per cent.	Net Surplus or Deficit.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
IMPERIAL.							
Ganges Canal, ...	2,23,06,265	14,25,000	3,29,004	3,59,188	11,15,313	Deficit, 3,78,505	Hopeful.
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	18,01,928	4,82,816	64,237	52,616	90,051	Surplus, 2,75,912	Satisfactory.
Doon Canals, ...	5,40,157	39,100	9,404	9,384	27,008	Deficit, 6,756	Improving.
Rohilkhand Canals, ...	2,77,201	15,651	19,890	13,305	13,860	" 31,404	Requires remodel- ing.
Agra and Bhurtpore Irrigation Works, ...	2,19,890	.....	3,284	599	10,995	" 14,878	Works closed.
Jhansi Irrigation Works, ...	Not known.	265	768	.....	.....	" 503	Fair.
Bijnour Canals, ...	69,966	2,640	1,215	6,062	3,498	" 8,135	Good.
Humeerpore Irrigation Works, ...	Not known.	1,170	1,297	2,032	.....	" 2,159	Fair.
Total, Imperial, Rs. ...	2,52,14,507	19,66,642	4,29,159	4,43,186	12,60,725	Net Deficit, 1,66,428	

The Ganges Canal consisted of 650 miles of main canal, and 3,000 miles of *rajbutha* or distribution channels. The Canal was divided into seven executive charges. The area irrigated was estimated at 516,000 acres. The length of the Eastern Jumna Canal 130 miles, and of its *rajbuthas*, 596 miles, remained unaltered. The area irrigated was 182,361 acres. The Doon Canals still consisted of five small canals in the Dehra Doon, and ten miles of *rajbuthas*. The Rohilkhand Canals consist of the East Bygool water-courses, 108 miles in length; the Kitcha Dhora group, 32 miles; the Paha Canal, 13 miles; and the Khyas Canal, into which water had not been admitted. The total area irrigated was 30,274 acres, of which

19,761 were irrigated during the *khureef* or autumn, and 10,513 during the *rubbee* or spring crop. The canals in Bijnour district are the Nugeena and Nelitore, under the Collector of Bijnour. The total area irrigated by them was 1,656 acres,—*viz.*, 1,002·5 during the autumn, and 653·5 in the spring crop.

Punjab.—In this Province, also, surveys for irrigation works were taken in hand. The work done on the Western Jumna Canal composed several projects for making drainage channels to relieve the country from floods, and the collection of information with regard to a proposed alteration of the upper line of the canal where it runs through low ground. Operations on the right bank of the Sutlej were commenced for the purpose of deciding on improvement to be made on the Inundation Canals, by which this portion of the country is intersected. A new canal was proposed for the irrigation of the lower part of the Baree Doab. With respect to the Sirhind Canal, for the irrigation of the country between the Sutlej, the Guggur, and Surusootti rivers, the position of the head of the canal at Roopur was decided on. The channel was lined out as far as the point where the Puttiala Branch will leave the main line. The survey of the trial line for the Puttiala feeder was carried on for a length of 80 miles. There were in the Province 1,147 miles of made metalled roads and 1827 unmetalled, of which 18 and 49 miles respectively were completed during the year.

Oudh.—During 1867-68 a commencement was made towards the introduction of irrigation works. A staff of engineers surveyed the country, and prepared a project for canals from the Sarda river. The expenditure on communications from imperial funds amounted to Rs. 3,93,800, of which Rs. 2,71,311 were devoted to original works and Rs. 1,22,849 to repairs.

Central Provinces.—The superior qualifications of the Pench and Wurdah valleys as fields for irrigation were recognised. Plans and estimates for works on these rivers were being prepared.

British Burmah.—The Kyangheen embankment on the right bank of the Irrawaddy river in the Myan Oung District, and the raising of the Patashin embankment, were completed. The great embankment extending from Myan Oung down to Henzadah, 57 miles, made rapid progress. The embankment works completed to the end of the previous year were maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,062.

Berar.—In addition to operations on roads conducted by the Public Works Department, considerable sums were spent from Local Funds, and much improvement was effected on the village fair-weather roads. The Road Cess brought in an income of Rs.

71,048, and a sum of Rs. 93,155 was laid out by the civil authorities. The total expenditure in both Departments was Rs. 3,37,756. A stone dam was thrown across the river Morna just above Akola, as a model for more works of the same kind, which can be turned to profit by irrigation.

Mysore—The chief work of the year was the re-construction of the Srirarnadevara dam on the Hemavutty river in the Hassan district. The great works in the Chituldroog division, that is the Mari Kaniwe, the Kumbar Kutte, the Goonoor Kutte, and the Kumbar Mardegere projects, were only in an incipient state, but the prosperity of that part of Mysore is mainly dependent on the execution of these works. The sum expended on original communications was Rs. 3,09,792, and on repairs Rs. 3,28,161, aggregating Rs. 6,37,953.

Other Public Works.

The sum expended on Civil Buildings was £161,885 or £407,015 less than the grant. The details of Provinces, including original works and repairs, were:—*Madras* £108,309; *Bombay* including Special Fund £329,653 and excluding Special Fund £266,444; *Bengal* 164,489; *North-Western Provinces* 92,951; *Punjab* £43,847; *Central Provinces* £48,193; *British Burmah* £56,549; *Oudh* £41,306; *Berar* £1,964; *Rajpootana* £8,371; *Central India* £14,971 and *Coorg* £1,206. A sum of £152,964 was spent upon original works of public improvement and £11,595 on repairs.

Forests.

The Forest Department was reorganized under an Inspector-General in 1864. In some Provinces a considerable share in the management of the forests has been allotted to the civil officers; in others, the control is mainly vested in the officer of the Forest Department. Attempts to introduce a regular plan of operations in order to regulate the annual yield of the forests, in accordance with the amount produced either by natural reproduction, or by cultivation, have been made in several Provinces. Such a plan of operations has been actually established and followed for the last 12 years in the Teak forests of British Burmah. For one division of the Oudh State Forests also, a regular plan of operations has just been sanctioned for the next two years. In the Punjab, also, endeavours have been made to determine the annual yield of several Forest Districts in accordance with the quantity of growing material, and the rate of reproduction. In 1866, the expediency of introducing men who had undergone a special professional training, was recogniz-

ed. Several practical Foresters from Scotland were sent for, and two Forest officers from Germany, who had served some time in the State Forests of Hanover and the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. Permission was also granted to forest officers on leave in Europe to study Forestry during their time of furlough. In February 1868 seven young men were selected in England, and sent to the Forest schools of the continent of Europe, to go through a course of professional training previous to being sent out to India. In 1869 the Department was opened to all Natives as well as Europeans who should prove their special fitness for its duties. The object is to make the practice of rational forest management ultimately as generally understood by the Natives as that of agriculture and the breeding of cattle.

The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the department for a series of years:—

			Receipts. Rs.	Charges. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1864-65	Actuals	...	35,02,022	18,62,461	16,39,561
1865-66	"	...	35,63,382	21,36,387	14,26,995
1866-67	"	...	30,44,183	20,51,145	9,93,038
1867-68	"	...	33,15,884	22,44,564	10,71,320
1868-69	Regular Estimate		39,98,281	26,73,977	13,24,304

Dr. Brandis, the Inspector General of Forests, reports that in those State Forest Departments of Europe which are organized in the most efficient manner, the average area of executive forest charges varies from 8 to 30 square miles. But the yield of the forests in India must increase considerably before the area of executive charges can be reduced to this extent. In France, where Forestry has been carried out for more than half a century, the forest area is 1,088,966 hectares, equal to 2,722,000 acres, or about 4,259 square miles. The gross receipts, including the produce of the extraordinary cuttings, and the contributions of the communes and public institutions to cover the cost of the administration of their forests (£52,000,) are estimated for the current year at nearly 43 millions of francs, or £1,720,000. This gives about 12s. 3d. per acre, if the contribution of the communes is deducted. The charges, including extraordinary grants for the planting of barren hill sides and forest roads, are estimated at 13 millions of francs, or £520,000. Of this expenditure the establishment charges amount to £212,000. During the current year, 1869-70, the State forests in the Provinces under the Government of India, including those of Mysore and Berar, but excluding Madras and Bombay, are expected to yield a gross revenue of £305,000 against

an outlay of £200,000, of which £75,600 will be expended on establishments. When fully demarcated, the forests in these Provinces will probably equal in area the state and communal forests of France. Comparing the forest revenues of both countries, the strength of the controlling establishments is proportionally larger in India than in France, but the revenue will grow.

CHAPTER XII.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The Post Office.

LORD DALHOUSIE appointed a Committee to enquire into the working of the Postal department, the result of which was a reduction of the rates on letters to half an anna or $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per half *tola* for any distance. The reform was effected by Act XVII. of 1854. The impetus given to correspondence by this reduction is seen in the fact that, while the number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in 1853-54 was 19,082,676, it rose to 64,235,357 or an increase of 336 per cent. in 1866-67, and to 67,978,365 or 356 per cent. in 1867-68. The progress of purely postal revenue is thus shewn :—

	Percentage.
1853-54 last complete year of former rates	128
1855-56 first complete year	100
1864-65 tenth ditto	214
1865-66 eleventh ditto	222
1866-67 twelfth ditto	230
1866-67 „ ditto (exclusive of Straits Settlements)	227
1867-68 thirteenth ditto	237

From the beginning of 1869-70 the weight of letter that may be sent for half an anna and upwards was doubled, so that India has the cheapest letter post in the world.

The most important events of 1867-68 were, a new postal contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the enhancement of the postage on Overland letters, the revision of the higher grades of the Department and the establishment of local posts in Calcutta and Bombay. In Calcutta this latter experiment proved a failure. Sea-sorting on the Bombay and Suez line was introduced experimentally for one year. Weekly communication with Burmah was established, and a monthly mail to the

Straits. The growing use of currency notes for remittances through the Post Office led to the suggestion of compulsory registration on the English system, and of a charge of a double registration fee, on delivery, on all such covers containing money and other valuables dropped into the letter box without registration. Official correspondence was treated almost as in England.

Four hundred and sixty-seven post offices and 134 letter-boxes were opened during the year, chiefly in the Bombay circle. The total length in miles of postal lines was 3,988 by railway, 5,140½ by mail-cart and horse, 34,930 by runners and 5,613 by sea, or 43,671½ in all. The abstract results of the correspondence returns are as follows:—

Year.	Letters.	News-papers.	Parcels.	Books.	Total.
1866-67 (exclusive of Straits Settlements)	58,901,162	5,217,825	613,575	439,750	65,172,312
1867-68 ...	62,567,255	5,411,119	651,426	525,056	69,154,847
Increase ...	3,666,093	193,285	37,851	85,306	3,982,535
Increase percentage ...	6.22	3.70	6.16	19.39	6.11

These returns show the increase of the parcel traffic and the number of book-parcels, due to the removal of restrictions on the descriptions of articles sent by this post. The returns may be still further analyzed:—

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Registered.	Total.
1866-67 (exclusive of Straits Settlements)	28,226,906	21,553,887	7,924,221	1,196,148	58,901,162
1867-68 ...	34,995,281	22,321,703	3,983,830	1,266,441	62,567,255
Increase ...	6,768,375	767,816	.....	70,293	3,666,093
Decrease ..	.....	.....	3,940,391	.....	.....
Percentage { Increase ...	23.97	3.56	.....	5.87	6.22
Decrease ...	.....	.....	49.72	.....	.....

Seventeen per cent. of the correspondence was retained for re-issue, an increase due to the creation of branch offices. There were 1,779,248 letters sent to the Dead Letter Office. During the

eleven months of 1866-67 there were 67,745 letters, papers, or parcels missent; in 1867-68 there were 71,812. The increase in the gross value of stamps sold in 1867-68 as compared with 1866-67 (deducting the sales in the Straits Settlements,) was 4.78 per cent. The gross value of service stamps sold was Rs. 3,18,169, against Rs. 3,03,031.

The *District Post* consists of lines of communication connecting the head quarters of each district with the interior police and revenue stations, and is maintained primarily for the purpose of conveying official correspondence, the expense being met in some parts of the country from the proceeds of a special cess levied for the purpose, and in other places forming a charge on the general revenues. Originally, this post was managed by district officers or other local officials independently of the imperial post, but within the last few years its management was transferred in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces to the Post Office Department, and experimental transfers were also made in Madras and Bengal. Of 5,070,693 covers sent to the district post for delivery 540,685 were undelivered. The number received from the district post was 3,129,661.

Complaints.—The number of complaints increased to 2,186 for 1867-68, or 14 per cent. The number of cases in which punishment was inflicted on Post Office employes increased from 87 in the previous year (equivalent to 98 for a year of 12 months) to 126, while the proportion of legal convictions obtained fell from 71 per cent. to 64 per cent. The number of robberies committed in feudatory territory fell from 36 in 1865-66 to 26 in 1866-67, and to 19 in 1867-68, and in British territory, from 17 to 11.

The number of persons in permanent employ in the Post Office amounted to 21,280.

The non-postal branches of the Department consist of a bullock train in Bengal, connecting Darjeeling with the East Indian Railway, the military van dāk in the Punjab, and the passenger service by mail-cart or parcel van on the various mail-cart lines. These branches yielded a net profit of £2,212 against a deficit in the previous year.

The financial results of the Post Office continued to be satisfactory. The revenue from private correspondence showed a considerably larger increase than during either of the two preceding years:—

	1866-67. Estimate 12 months, exclu- sive of Straits Settlements.		1867-68.		Percent- age.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Receipts, including official post- age	65,01,003	6 5	60,84,447	0 6	Decrease. 6'40
Do., excluding official post- age and sale proceeds of service stamps	36,11,245	5 10	37,74,607	4 6	Increase. 4'52
Disbursements	43,75,067	11 10	47,54,940	6 5	Increase. 8'68
Net Revenue, including official postage and sale proceeds of service stamps	21,25,935	10 7	13,29,506	10 1	Decrease. 37'46
Net deficit if official postage and sale proceeds of service stamps, &c., be excluded	7,63,822	6 0	9,80,333	1 11	Increase. 28'34

	Revenue from pri- vate correspon- dence.	Increase over pre- vious year.
	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	35,59,268	1,42,689
1866-67 for 12 months, including the Straits Settlements	36,71,578	1,12,310
Excluding the Straits Settlements	36,11,245	.....
1867-68	37,74,607	1,63,362

There are items of free service rendered to the Post Office which have never been noticed in the accounts. The chief of these are :—

Railway free Service	Rs. 2,00,000
Steam Services	7,12,332
Discount on sale of Stamps	1,24,805
English Stores	31,680
Printing in Bengal and Madras (say)	40,000
Total	Rs. 11,08,817

Taking all these items into account, and allowing for a prospective increase of expenditure, the Director General thinks it may be safely stated that the Post Office will continue to show a considerable surplus of receipts. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the amount of official postage brought to account there was a surplus of Rs. 13,29,506.

deductions above mentioned to Rs. 2,20,689. The official postage revenue is considerably understated, owing to the temporary exclusion from account of the official correspondence passing within the limits of the same district, and not addressed to or sent by a privileged office. The inclusion of this item would have raised the surplus to about £140,000.

The Telegraph.

In the five years ending 1868 the efficiency of the Telegraph Department was greatly increased. It should be remembered that from Calcutta to Benares it is as far as from London to Edinburgh; that from Bombay to Kurrachee is farther than from Paris to Warsaw; that from Kurrachee to Calcutta is farther than from London to Constantinople; and a telegram from Galle to Peshawur is actually transmitted over a distance equivalent to one-eighth of the circumference of our Globe.

On 31st December 1863 the length of lines was 11,350 miles. On the 1st of December 1868 it was 13,875½. There were 10,650½ miles on Hamilton's whole, ¾, ½, and Persian pattern Standards, 220½ on stone pillars, 184½ on brick pillars, 2,577½ on wooden supports, and 242 on G. I. P. Railway supports. Of the mileage there were—

2 miles, 1½ Fgs. with 12 wires.				
6	"	4	"	9
179	"	3	"	6
5	"	5	"	5
953	"	4	"	4
4,935	"	3	"	2
7,793	"	0½	"	1 wire.

Wherever new trunk roads or railways have been opened, or are about to be opened, or extended, the telegraph lines have been shifted or will be shifted on to them.

From 1st January 1866 the Government of India carried out a reorganization of the Department devised by Colonel Robinson, R. E., the Director General. Salaries have been raised, establishments increased, checks instituted, signalling improved, stamps introduced, the system of accounts improved and charges reduced since that date. On 30th April 1868 the separation of construction from maintenance and working was effected. As a further means for improving the knowledge of the Department in modern telegraphy, four of the most intelligent of the administrative staff are sent home annually to study in the best practical and theoretical school. Arrangements have been made for instructing European soldiers in practical telegraphy, and sappers and miners in practical construction, so that, in the event of a campaign, it may always be pos-

sible to provide soldier signallers for field Telegraphs, if such be required.

On 1st October 1868, a new tariff of one rupee for ten words for all India was introduced. This has been supplemented by stamps, and the payment on Indian Telegrams is now the cheapest and simplest in the world. From the 1st January 1869, the Ceylon lines came under the Government of India, the result of which was a reduction in the tariff. Messages were sent to and from India and Ceylon. The administrative result of these improvements is, that there are now so few resignations and so many applications for employment and re-employment, that there is not only no difficulty in obtaining Signallers, but the Department is able to select, and can now afford to reject, all but superior lads.

The following table shews the number of Messages sent in the twelve months ending October 1868, and the percentage of errors in the Indian and Indo-European Messages, as discovered by actual examination of all messages in the Complaint and Check Office:—

<i>Telegraph Messages</i>		Total number of Messages transmitted.	Number of Errors.			Percentage of Errors.		
			Trivial.	Serious.	Total.	Trivial.	Serious.	Total.
Nov. 1867	Indian ...	30,464	296	34	330	97	11	108
	Indo-European ...	2,006	64	7	71	319	34	353
Dec. "	Indian ...	29,039	269	31	300	92	10	102
	Indo-European ...	2,215	61	11	72	275	49	324
Jan. 1868	Indian ...	28,666	319	30	349	111	11	122
	Indo-European ...	2,700	93	5	98	344	18	362
Feb. "	Indian ...	34,301	254	29	283	74	08	82
	Indo-European ...	3,282	96	3	99	292	09	301
March "	Indian ...	31,421	315	54	369	1	17	117
	Indo-European ...	3,047	62	14	76	203	46	249
April "	Indian ...	31,042	279	42	321	89	13	102
	Indo-European ...	2,357	68	13	81	288	55	343
May "	Indian ...	31,488	318	38	356	1	12	112
	Indo-European ...	3,495	109	23	132	311	65	376
June "	Indian ...	26,493	32	44	365	121	16	137
	Indo-European ...	2,422	73	25	98	31	103	133
July "	Indian ...	26,739	248	33	281	92	12	104
	Indo-European ...	2,045	73	12	85	356	58	414
Aug. "	Indian ...	24,803	229	34	263	92	13	105
	Indo-European ...	2,096	64	14	78	305	66	371
Sept. "	Indian ...	28,712	295	57	352	102	19	121
	Indo-European ...	2,172	66	13	79	303	59	362
Oct. "	Indian ...	33,012	228	37	265	69	11	80
	Indo-European ...	2,220	59	10	69	265	45	310

In 1867-68 the value of Service messages was £17,870 and of Private messages £95,744, or £113,614 in all. The revenue in 1860-61 was only £62,520 so that it has nearly doubled in eight years. The capital sum spent on the construction and maintenance of Indian Telegraphs from 1851-52 to 1866-67 inclusive, was £1,031,676 and the net loss on working in that period was £502,962. Since 1865-66 there has been a small profit.

CHAPTER XIII.

*THE MILITARY, MARINE AND MEDICAL
ESTABLISHMENTS.*

'Strength and Cost. of the Army.

THE nominal strength of the Army in India in 1867, including effectives, non-effectives and the depots in England, was 190,000, of whom 64,000 were British and 126,000 Native troops. The real effective strength in India, as reported on by the three Sanitary Commissioners of the Governments of India, Madras and Bombay, was 171,991 of whom 56,942 were British and 114,949 were Native troops, as follows :—

	<i>Government of India.</i>	<i>Madras.</i>	<i>Bombay.</i>
British Troops	34,603	10,928	11,411
Native Troops			
<i>Regular</i>	45,500	29,650	26,452
<i>Irregular, or Central India Horse &</i>	4,212	... ..	.....
Punjab Frontier Force ...	9,135	.....	.....
TOTAL in 1867 ...	93,450	40,578	37,863

In the year before the Mutiny, 1856-57, the nominal strength of the British troops was 45,000 and of the Native force 256,115.

The whole cost of the Army in India, English and Native, is about sixteen millions sterling a year, or a third of the revenue. Of this $12\frac{3}{4}$ is spent in India and $3\frac{1}{4}$ in England. The cost since the year before the Mutiny has been :—

Year.	In India.	In England.*	Total.
1856-57 ...	10,858,963	. . . . .	. . . . .
1857-58 ...	14,746,737	. . . . .	. . . . .
1858-59 ...	21,000,000	3,750,000	24,750,000
1859-60 ...	20,909,307	3,750,000	24,659,000
1860-61 ...	15,838,980	2,750,000	18,588,980
1861-62 ...	13,681,900	2,539,802	16,221,702
1862-63 ...	12,764,325	2,144,737	14,909,062
1863-64 ...	12,697,069	2,075,935	14,773,004
1864-65 ...	13,494,467	2,292,683	15,787,150
1865-66 ...	14,360,338	2,432,968	16,793,306
1866-67† ...	12,440,383	3,385,408	15,825,791
1867-68 ...	12,603,467	3,499,828	16,103,295
1868-69 ...	12,990,288	3,293,905	16,284,193
<i>Estimate.</i>			
1869-70 ...	12,850,000	. . . . .	. . . . .

The military expenditure is likely to go on increasing every year owing to the gradually growing proportion of the higher grades of Indian officers and cost of the Staff Corps. The cost of the English and Native Armies in India in 1867-68 was thus divided :—

* Up to 1861-62 in round numbers.

† Eleven months.

	Govt. of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	
	£	£	£	£
<i>Effective Services.—I.</i>				
Army and Garrison Staff ...	242,232	123,893	130,347	
Administrative Staff ...	102,286	51,815	49,900	
Regimental Pay and Allowances	3,761,439	1,535,797	1,380,368	
Commissariat ...	1,216,343	469,729	473,118	
Stud and Remount...	178,395	51,199	20,171	
Clothing ...	49,764	30,985	29,621	
Barrack ...	222,127	50,327	87,850	
Martial Law ...	19,464	14,931	9,649	
Medical... ..	221,151	113,576	106,720	
Ordnance ...	254,719	116,050	198,605	
Ecclesiastical ...	12,779	4,719	4,997	
Education ...	26,858	2,845	11,818	
Sea Transport ...	70,787	57,686	32,718	
Miscellaneous ...	125,018	165,063	121,837	
Volunteer Corps ...	1,829	1,997	613	
<i>Non-Effective Services.—II.</i>				
Rewards ...	10,898	4,702	1,963	
Retired Officers ...	7,024	8,818	1,836	
Pensions to Officers	214,898	259,874	110,657	
Pensions to Widows and Orphans	4,039	3,274	2,525	
Civil Pensions and Gratuities ...	7,748	5,592	5,454	
Total Army charges in India	6,749,828	3,072,872	2,780,767	12,603,467

Health of the Army.

If we start from 1860 we find, from the data of eight years, that gradual and solid improvement has taken place, notwithstanding the frequency and the increasing ferocity of cholera epidemics before which man has hitherto proved powerless. Taking the statistics only from 1860 to 1865 inclusive, Dr. Logan, the Director General of the Army Medical Department, remarks upon the progressive amelioration in the health of the English garrison of India. In that period the Army fluctuated from 57,000 to 67,000, but 63,000 may be taken as its mean. The admissions to hospital fell in the six years from 124,000 to 94,000. The number of men constantly non-effective from sickness, fell from 71 to 59 per thousand. The number of deaths, fell from 35 to 28 per thousand of mean strength. These facts will be found to be more than borne out by the following table to the close of 1867. A mortality of 28 per 1000 is still too high, but what a vast improvement on the facts revealed by Lord Herbert's Commission. Sir Ranald Martin has declared that the mortality among the white troops in India might yet be diminished to ten per thousand. But no one will share his expectation, who has observed that, so far from mastering such epide-

mics as cholera, medical observers lament that the mortality from such causes is increasing under modern treatment. Nor in these calculations is any allowance made for the larger number now invalided, not indeed for discharge from the service but for change of climate. Whereas formerly a sickly man was allowed to remain in India till he died, he is now shipped to England where he once more becomes effective. We have compiled the following table from the successive Sanitary Reports. The rates are per thousand :—

Year.	Strength.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.	
		Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.
1860	97,882	84.	36.77	.	29.1	66.9	
1861	72,791	82	45.93	.	21.3	63.7	
1862	71,069	76	28.11	.	25.5	62.8	
1863	64,902	69	25.08	69.3	13.8	57.7	17.4
1864	63,284	62	21.10	59.3	15.9	66.7	18.6
1865	64,405	60	24.24	56.4	35.1	64.3	21.4
1866	59,941	58	20.11	59.5	12.7	68.1	21.9
1867	56,942	53	30.95	58.7	19.3	60.4	18.12
Mean of 8 years ...	68,902	68	28.91	60.6	21.6	63.7	19.7

Whether we look at sickness or mortality, Bengal is the worst of the three old Presidencies, having an average of 68 daily sick and 28.91 deaths per thousand against 60.6 and 21.6 in Bombay and 63.7 and 19.7 in Madras respectively. If we look at sickness alone Bombay is slightly the healthiest, but if we consider mortality, Madras vindicates its position as the healthiest of the Presidencies for troops. A mean mortality of 19½ per thousand, against 21½ in Bombay and nearly 29 in Bengal, is remarkable. The causes of the greater healthiness of both Madras and Bombay are doubtless their exposure to the influences of the sea and the monsoons, and the comparative absence of that cholera which is endemic in the valley of the Ganges. But the hygienic progress is almost entirely confined to the worst Presidency, Bengal; it is less in Bombay and it would seem to have been non-existent in Madras.

The English Army under the Government of India.

The Army was thus distributed on 28th June 1867, when it was 34,665 strong:—

ARTILLERY.	Station.	Strength.	INFANTRY.	Station.	Strength.
A. Horse Brigade A. Bat.	Meerut	136	3rd Regiment, 1st Bat.	Meerut	709
B. "	Mean Meer	134	5th " 1st "	Ferozapore	688
C. "	Lucknow	125	7th " 1st "	Saugor	478
D. "	Meerut	129	" " "	Nowgong	200
E. "	Umballa	134	11th " 1st "	Fyzabad	770
C. Horse Brigade F.	Benares	120	12th " 2nd "	Seetapore	427
F. Horse Brigade A.	Umballa	124	" " "	Rae Bareilly	390
B. "	Sealkote	118	19th " 1st "	Nowshera	783
C. "	Morar	116	23rd " 1st "	Jubbulpore	499
D. "	Rawul Pindoo	122	" " "	Nagode	214
E. "	Peshawur	123	27th " "	Dum-Dum	455
F. "	Peshawur	111	" " "	Barrackpore	107
8th Brigade B. Battery	Lucknow	144	" " "	Berhampore	128
C. "	Fyzabad	146	35th " "	Mooltan	567
D. "	Seetapore	146	" " "	Dera I. Khan	191
11th Brigade D. "	Agra	122	36th " "	Moradabad	306
E. "	Morar	119	" " "	Shahjehan-	
F. "	Bareilly	122	" " "	pore	465
G. "	Cawnpore	118	37th " "	Bareilly	611
16th Brigade A. Battery	Hazareebaugh	115	38th " "	Sealkote	779
B. "	Meerut	118	" " "	Govindghur	73
C. "	Barrackpore	146	" " "	Fort Lahore	110
D. "	Barrackpore	127	41st " "	Agra	787
E. "	Saugor	131	42nd " "	Peshawur	902
F. "	Dinapore	134	46th " "	Lucknow	893
G. "	Jubbulpore	116	56th " "	Lucknow	883
19th Brigade A. Battery	Ferozapore	140	58th " "	Darjeeling	479
B. "	Rawul Pindoo	124	" " "	Benares	315
C. "	Meerut	125	77th " "	Peshawur	601
D. "	Mooltan	134	" " "	Attock	109
E. "	Peshawur	114	" " "	Roorkee	300
F. "	Mean Meer	124	79th " "	Delhi	290
G. "	Jullundur	139	" " "	Jullundur	653
22nd Brigade A. Battery	Allahabad	127	82nd " "	Philloury	72
B. "	Jhansi	105	" " "	Kangra	67
3. "	Lucknow	67	" " "	Rawul Pindoo	420
4. "	Peshawur	56	88th " "	Murree Hills	393
5. "	Morar	63	" " "	Subathoo	788
6. "	Fort Lahore	54	90th " "	Hazareebaugh	761
7. "	Agra	55	91st " "	Jhansi	489
24th Brigade 1. Battery	Mooltan	59	93rd " "	Seepree	149
2. "	Mean Meer	63	" " "	Umballa	648
3. "	Meerut	62	94th " "	Cawnpore	520
4. "	Allahabad	65	101st " "	Futteeagur	297
5. "	Morar	51	" " "	" " "	"
6. "	Govindghur	63	103rd " "	Morar	514
25th Brigade 1. "	Saugor	58	" " "	Fort Gwalior	220
2. "	Delhi	63	104th " "	Dugshade	802
3. "	Fort William	62	105th " "	Dinapore	764
4. "	Attock	57	106th " "	Mean Meer	799
5. "	Darjeeling	66	107th " "	Allahabad	774
Sappers and Miners	Roorkee	44	2nd Bat Rifle Brigade	Fort William	662
			3rd " "	Rawul Pindoo	669
			" " "	Murree Hills	256
CAVALRY.			Convalescent Depots.		
			" " "	Darjeeling	147
2nd Dragoon Guards	Muttra	402	" " "	Parasnath	32
5th Lancers	Lucknow	440	" " "	Nynco Tal	347
7th Dragoon Guards	Benares	207	" " "	Landour	208
" "	Cawnpore	130	" " "	Kusowlie	346
7th Hussars	Sealkote	405	" " "	Dhumsala	110
19th Hussars	Meerut	379	" " "	Nundote, &c.	56
20th Hussars	Campbellpore	300	" " "	Family Camps	
" "	Sydn Holee	109	Presidency Depot.	Murree	281
21st Hussars	Umballa	393	" " "	Chinsurah	31

As during November and December 1867 upwards of 6000 men were withdrawn for the Abyssinian expedition, Dr. Bryden founds his vital statistics for 1867 on the average strength of 10 months, or 34,603.

The average number daily under treatment was 1,803, the daily proportion per 1,000 having been 53. This ratio fluctuated between a minimum of 46·7 in December, and a maximum of 61·8 in September. The total admissions into hospital amounted to 48,876 or a ratio of 1,412 per 1,000. In October the rate of admissions was at its maximum or 169 per 1,000; in February at its minimum of 86 per 1,000. These results are more favourable than any in the previous eight years. From 1859 to 1867 the average number out of every 1,000 British soldiers who were sick daily had fallen from 90 to 58. In 1867 it was only 53. In the same way the number admitted per 1,000 had fallen gradually and steadily from 2,228 to 1,501. In 1867 it was only 1,412. Taken merely with reference to the amount of sickness, the returns of the year are very favourable and satisfactory. But viewed in relation to mortality the result is very different. During 1866 the death rate was only 20·11 per 1,000—the most favourable ratio attained. Between 1859 and 1866 it had varied from 45·93 in 1861 to 20·11 in 1866. In 1867 the deaths were in the proportion of 30·95 per 1,000—a greater loss of life than has occurred in any year since 1861. This high death rate was due, just as it was in 1861, to a wide-spread and virulent epidemic of cholera over Northern India owing to the great Hurdwar Fair. Of 1,071 deaths 479 were due to cholera; or out of the total death rate of 30·95 per thousand 13·84 was due to this cause. In 1866 the death rate from this disease was only 1·37; on the other hand in 1861 the deaths were 23·73, and in the epidemic of 1856, which attracted comparatively little attention, cholera was fatal to no less than 33·05 per 1,000.

The following table shews in detail the causes of death and invaliding :—

Total Loss of the Army of the Bengal Presidency by Death and Invaliding, 2707. Per 1,000 of average Strength 78.23.

Loss of the Army by Death 1,071.		Loss of the Army by Invaliding 1,636.		
Causes of Death.	Died per 1,000 Strength.	Causes of Invaliding.	Invalided for Discharge from the Service.	Invalided for Change of Climate.
Cholera	13.81	febris intermittens	9	89
Varicella	12	" Remittens et Continua	3	8
Pyæmia		Ophthalmia	7	8
Erysipelas		Dysentery	5	57
febris intermittens	2.63	Diarthra	2	23
" Remittens		Rheumatismus	42	84
" Continua		Syphilis Secundaria	23	65
Dysentery Acuta	1.97	Iritis Syphilitica	1	7
Chronica	.40	Stricture Urethra	4	1
Diarrhoea		Scorbutus	1	1
Rheumatismus		Ebricitas	1	43
Syphilis Secundaria		Anæmia	8	1
Hydrophobia		Carcinoma	...	1
Purpura		Lupus	...	1
Ebricitas		Scrofula	7	9
Anæmia		Phthisis Pulmonalis	45	56
Anasarca		Hæmoptysis	1	6
Scirrhus		Abscessus Psoanus	1	15
Tumor (nature not specified)		Insensatio	3	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1.36	Encephalitis	18	1
Hæmoptysis		Epilepsia	...	1
Morbus Coxæ		Chorea	12	1
Tuberculosis Mesenterica		Paralysis	3	2
Monogitis		Mania	11	1
Encephalitis		Tremor	2	2
Epilepsia		Ostitis	4	4
Apoplexia	2.46	Dyssecta	3	4
Delirium Tremens		Cecitas	1	3
Pericarditis	.40	Neuralgia	5	19
Morbus Cordis		Cephalæa	...	1
Aneurisma	1.16	Pericarditis	61	66
Bronchitis		Morbus i ordis	2	2
Pleuritis		Aneurisma	...	1
Empyema	.87	Angina Pectoris	...	1
Pneumonia		Palpitatio	...	5
Asthma		Phlebitis	...	1
Pharyngitis		Epistaxis	...	1
Gastritis		Varix	11	3
		Syncope	1	...
				3.70

Influence of Age, Marriage and Temperance.—Of married men 32 per cent. of the total were under 30 years of age, and 68 per cent. exceeded 30; of unmarried men 72 per cent. of the total were under 30 years of age, and 28 per cent. above 30. Irrespective of the fact of men being married or unmarried the death rate (exclusive of cholera) was as follows :—

25,790 men below 30, gave 318 deaths=12·33 per 1,000
10,857 men above 30, gave 285 deaths=26·25 per 1,000

This statement cannot be viewed apart from the fact of two-thirds of the married class belonging to the later group, and the same proportion of the unmarried to the first group. As might have been expected the ratio of mortality is higher for the married than for the unmarried class, although the difference is less than might have been anticipated from the contrast in the ages of the two groups.

3,012 Married men gave 110 deaths=36·52 per 1,000 inclusive of cholera deaths.
or 58 deaths=19·26 per 1,000 exclusive of cholera deaths.
30,892 Unmarried men gave 868 deaths=28·09 per 1,000 inclusive of cholera deaths.
or 499 deaths=16·10 per 1,000 exclusive of cholera deaths.

The admission rate of 87·68 per cent. in the case of the married against 138·13 in the case of unmarried, is affected by the item of venereal alone to the extent of 16·50 per cent. And the same cause determines a great diminution in hospital residence in the case of the married men. During 1867, on the average, each unmarried man spent eighteen days in Hospital, while the married men spent each nine days only. As to Temperance, of 31,51,536 reported on 647 were abstainers, 29,293 temperate and 1,596 intemperate. Of the first 2·7 per cent. were sick and 2·3 died; of the second 4·7 were sick and 2·9 died; of the third 5·4 were sick and 3·8 died. According to the effect on discipline and character the results were as follow :—

	Strength	Cases punished by Commanding Officer.	Cases tried by Court Martial.	Character.			
				Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
Total Abstainers ..	617	54	4	636	9	..	647
Temperate ...	29,723	16,706	1,099	26,925	1,820	548	29,293
Intemperate ...	1,596	4,782	894	225	723	648	1,596

Different meanings attach to the words temperate and intemperate; not unfrequently it is to be feared the soldier who drinks in secret and whose character may to all outward appearance be good, is the man who suffers most in health by the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors.

Women and Children.—Among women out of an average strength of 3,008, there were 4,088 admissions, and of these 139 died, the ratios being respectively 135·90 and 46·21. The ratio of admissions does not represent the total sickness, as many trifling cases are treated in quarters. In 1866, the death-rate

among women was only 20·40 per 1,000, but in no previous year had it been less than 42. During the four years ending 1853-54, the average was 44·5 and during the four years ending with 1863, it was 49·6. High, therefore, as was the death-rate in 1867, it is rather under the average. Of the total mortality of 46·21, the proportion due to cholera was 19·28. Among children the ratios of admissions and deaths were both very high. The former amounted to 969, and the latter to 104·9 per 1,000. In 1865, the ratios were 757 and 83·15. In 1866, they were 804 and 75·11. Here again cholera contributed largely to the mortality, 94 children having died of that disease during the year.

The Native Army under the Government of India.

The strength of the regular Native Army actually present throughout the year, was 39,114. The average strength of the year is taken at 45,500. The vital statistics are not so reliable for purposes of comparison as those of the English Army from two causes. Sepoys obtain leave to visit their homes on account of ill-health, this leave representing invaliding. The number was 955 in 1867. And certain outposts and detachments, which are included in the strength, furnish no records of sickness. The death-rate was 16·77 per 1,000 or slightly higher than it was in 1864, but less than that shewn in any other of the six years previous. Taking the men who were present with their Regiments the average number of daily sick was 1834, or 46 per 1,000. The maximum sick-rate was in October when it amounted to 71, and the minimum in May when it was 37 per 1,000. The Native soldiers enjoyed remarkable immunity from cholera during 1867 as in former years. The houses in which Native soldiers live are indiscriminately termed "huts," but it appears that three-fourths of the lines, now in use in this Presidency, really consist of barracks large enough to contain a subdivision or section of a company in each. The above figures refer to the *Regular* Native Army only. The death rate of the Central India Irregular Force, 4816 full strength, was 8·92, and the daily sick rate of the average strength of 4212 was 3·56. The death rate of the Punjab Frontier Force, 12,000 full strength, was 15·50 and the daily sick rate of the average strength of 9,135 was 3·64.

The English Army in Madras.

The names and stations of regiments and batteries are not given. The strength of the English force, in stations, was 10,928. The strength of the British troops exclusively was 10,793. The ratio per thousand of the former strength was deaths 18·11, constantly sick 60·45, admissions to Hospital 1358·2. The ratios per mille of strength afforded by these figures upon an approximate mean strength of 10,843 are, deaths 20·84 and invaliding 62·71 :—

Return shewing the loss to H. M.'s British Troops serving in the Madras Presidency by Deaths and Invaliding during the year 1867.

Diseases.	Died in and out of Hos- pital.	Deaths per 1,000 to Strength.	Diseases.	Invalided for change of climate.		Invalided for dis- charge from the Service.	Invalided per 1,000 of Strength.		Total.
				Total.	For change of climate.		For discharge from the Service.		
Varicella	1	0.05	Opthalmia	6	3	9	0.5	0.2	0.8
Erysipelas	1	0.05	Dysentery Acuta...	5	2	7	0.4	0.1	0.6
Dysentery Acuta	34	3.1	Do. Chronica	51	2	53	4.7	0.1	4.9
Do. Chronica	5	0.6	Diarrhoea	3	1	4	0.3	0.05	0.3
Diarrhoea	5	0.4	Febris Intermittens	15	1	16	1.3	0.05	1.4
Cholera Biliosa	1	0.05	Rheumatismus	39	3	42	3.6	0.2	3.8
Do. Spasmodica	6	0.5	Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Febris Intermittens	4	0.3	Syphilis	41	5	46	3.7	0.4	4.2
Do. Remittens	3	0.2	Cachexia Syphilitoides	5	...	5	0.4	...	0.4
Do. Typhoid	2	0.1	Stricture Urethra	3	...	3	0.2	...	0.2
Do. Typhus	2	0.1	Bubo	3	...	3	0.2	...	0.2
Do. Continua	6	0.5	Lepra	...	1	1	...	0.05	0.05
Rheumatismus	1	0.05	Anemia	7	...	7	0.6	...	0.6
Syphilis Secundaria	1	0.05	Anasarca	2	1	3	0.1	0.05	0.2
Erysipelas	1	0.1	Lumbago	1	...	1	0.05	...	0.05
Phthisis Pulmonalis	24	2.2	Phthisis Pulmonalis	32	20	52	2.9	1.5	4.8
Apoplexia	7	0.6	Hemoptysis	2	...	2	0.1	...	0.1
Paralysis	2	0.1	Scrofula	3	...	3	0.2	...	0.2
Delirium Tremens	7	0.6	Paralysis	4	2	6	0.3	0.05	0.4
Mania	1	0.05	Cephalea	1	...	1	0.05	0.1	0.1
Epilepsia	1	0.05	Otitis	5	1	6	0.4	0.05	0.5
Tetanus	2	0.1	Dyscoea	6	...	6	0.4	0.05	0.5
Phrenitis	1	0.05	Menigitis	1	1	2	0.05	0.05	0.1
Encephalitis	1	0.05	Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morbus Val. Cordis	7	0.6	Dementia	...	1	1	...	0.05	0.05
Aneurisma Cordis	1	0.05	Monomania	1	4	5	...	0.05	0.05
Do. Aorta	4	0.3	Amentia	1	1	2	0.05	0.05	0.1
Do. Abdominalis	1	0.05	Apoplexia	1	...	1	0.05	0.05	0.05
Syncope	1	0.05	Epilepsia	1	...	1	0.05	0.05	0.05
Laryngitis	1	0.05	Hysteria	1	3	4	0.05	0.2	0.3
Oedema Glottidis	1	0.05	Neuralgia	1	1	2	...	0.05	0.05
Bronchitis Acuta	1	0.05	Chorea	1	1	2	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	0.05	Carditis	1	2	3	0.05	0.1	0.15
Asthma	1	0.05	Anaurosis	1	...	1	0.05	...	0.05
Apoplexia Pulmonalis	1	0.05	Morbus Val. Cordis	18	4	22	1.6	0.3	2.3
Hepatitis Acuta	29	2.6	Hypertrophica Cordis	4	1	5	0.3	0.05	0.4
Do. Chronica	13	1.2	Degeneratio Cordis	1	...	1	0.05	0.05	0.05
Enteritis	1	0.05	Aneurisma Cordis	1	1	2	0.05	0.05	0.1

The number of invalids was 114 passed for *discharge*, and 476 for *change of climate*, or 680.

Officers.—There were 400 officers serving with the British Troops. Of these 528 were admitted and 8 died or 1320 and 20 per 1,000 respectively.

Women and Children.—Of 1369 women there were 1118 admissions and 18 deaths or 816.6 and 13.1 per 1,000. In all India, the average mortality for the five years from 1860 to 1864 inclusive, is 40.43 per mille living, while soldiers for the same period died at the rate of 28.40 per mille. The health of children also was much better in 1867 than before, the admissions having fallen from 703.3 per mille to 571.7, and the deaths from 79.4 to 45.6, a reduction of no less than 33.8 in every thousand. Madras was remarkably free from cholera in 1867.

The Native Army in Madras.

The average strength of the Native Army, excluding the troops serving under the Government of India and in Bombay, was 29,650. The admissions were 22,243, the daily average number of sick 874.1 and the deaths 286, or per thousand 730.19 admissions, 29.48 daily sick and 13.69 deaths. These rates compared favourably with those of the previous year. Intermitent fever caused the greatest number of deaths in 1867, $1\frac{1}{4}$ per mille of strength. Diarrhoea, cholera and respiratory diseases ranked next in absolute destructiveness, accounting each for somewhat less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per mille of strength. Tubercular diseases, remittent fever and dysentery destroyed each about 0.40 per mille. In the following table the health statistics of the Madras Army during 1867 are compared with those of the other Presidencies. The "strength" of the Bengal and Bombay Armies is obtained from the monthly Medical Returns:—

Presidencies.	Strength.	Rate per mille of Strength.			Period.
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths in Hospital.	
Madras ...	29,650	750	29	8	1867.
Bengal ...	.....	1,379	44	14	{ Septennial period 1860—1866.
Bombay ...	24,424	1,108	37*	7½	

From this comparison it appears that the Madras Native Army enjoyed a rate both of sickness and mortality during 1867

lower than the average of Bengal. Its rate of sickness is lower than that of Bombay; and the death-rate very slightly higher.

The English Army in Bombay.

The mean strength of the English Army in Bombay during 1867 was 11,411 on which the vital statistics are based. The number of admissions was 16,186, of daily sick 670 and of deaths 221, or per thousand 1418·5, 58·7 and 19·3 respectively. The invaliding amounted to 60·6 per thousand. The death rate was nearly double that of 1866; cholera contributed 5 per mille to the rate of mortality; liver and bowel diseases contributed 11 per cent. to, and, with fever, were the cause of more than one-third of, the total sickness. There was a great increase of admissions to hospital owing to the effects of drunkenness. A large amount of bounty money was distributed towards the end of the year, and it is notable that, against 158 admissions to Hospital owing to intemperance during the three earlier quarters of the year taken together, there were 128 admissions from the same cause in the last quarter alone. Venereal disease caused upwards of 15 per cent. of the total sickness.

Marriage.—Of 11,264 rank and file only 891 were married. Of 200 staff sergeants 119 were married, and of 578 sergeants, 258 were married.

The following shews the sickness and mortality from various diseases :—

DISEASE.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Per mille of strength.		Ratio of each to all per cent.	
			Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera ...	76	57	6·7	5·0	0·7	0·5
Small-pox ...	3	...	0·3	0·0	0·0	0·0
Measles ...	3	...	0·3	0·0	0·0	0·0
Dysentery ...	286	15	25·1	1·3	2·5	0·1
Diarrhoea ...	866	14	75·9	1·2	7·6	0·1
Fever, Remittent and Intermittent...	4,050	26	354·9	2·3	35·5	0·2
„ other type ...	368	11	32·2	1·0	3·2	0·1
Scorbutus and Purpura ...	25	...	2·2	0·0	0·2	0·0
Delirium Tremens ...	18	1	1·6	1·0	0·2	0·0
Ebriositas ...	268	3	23·5	0·3	2·3	0·0
Hydatid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	127	4	11·1	0·4	1·1	0·0
Hepatitis ...	543	20	47·6	1·8	4·8	0·2
Icterus ...	67	2	5·9	0·2	0·6	0·0
Spleen disease ...	34	...	3·0	0·0	0·3	0·0
All other causes ...	9,452	68	828·3	6·0	82·8	0·6

The following shews the strength, sickness, mortality and station of each Regiment:—

	Strength (annual daily average.)	Sickness Percent- age.	Mortality Percent- age.	Station.
<i>Royal Horse Artillery.</i>				
Head Quarters and A/E. R. H. A. ...	134	125.4	0.7	Kirkee.
B/E Royal Horse Artillery ...	121	136.4	...	Ahmednuggur.
C/E Royal Horse Artillery ...	132	100.8	0.8	Kirkee.
D/E Royal Horse Artillery ...	121	105.8	0.8	Mhow.
<i>Royal Artillery.</i>				
A/18 Royal Artillery ...	138	238.4	0.7	Kurrachee.
B/18 Royal Artillery ...	114	233.3	1.8	Ahmedabad.
C/18 Royal Artillery ...	120	111.1	1.6	Belgaum.
D/18 Royal Artillery ...	141	119.9	0.7	Kirkee.
E/18 Royal Artillery ...	130	153.8	0.8	Sholapoor.
F/18 Royal Artillery ...	126	242.9	1.6	Neemuch.
D/14 Royal Artillery ...	155	165.2	1.9	{ Ahmedabad. Baroda.
E/14 Royal Artillery ...	121	158.7	2.5	Deesa.
F/14 Royal Artillery ...	132	115.2	6.8	Nusseerabad.
G/14 Royal Artillery ...	122	189.3	1.6	{ Hyderabad. Kurrachee.
2/21 Royal Artillery ...	38	155.3	...	Kirkee.
3/21 Royal Artillery ...	54	66.7	...	Kirkee.
4/21, 1/21, 3/21 R. A. ...	133	54.1	2.3	Aden.
5/21 Royal Artillery ...	61	86.9	...	{ Belgaum. Kirkee.
6/21 Royal Artillery ...	67	101.5	...	{ Mhow. Hyderabad. Kirkee. Belgaum. Butcher's Island. Marching.
5th Brigade Royal Artillery ...	27	88.9	...	
<i>European Cavalry.</i>				
2nd Dragoon Guards ...	23	30.4	...	Marching
3rd Dragoon Guards ...	398	89.2	0.3	Ahmednuggur.
4th Hussars ...	26	211.5	...	Deolalee.
11th Hussars... ..	428	173.1	4.0	{ Mhow. Indore. Marching.
<i>European Infantry.</i>				
2/1st Regiment ...	663	182.1	11.9	{ Nusseerabad. Ahmedabad. Ajmere. Tarraghur. Marching.
1/2nd Regiment ...	751	120.6	1.2	{ Hyderabad. Aden.

	Strength (annual daily average.)	Sickness Percent- age.	Mortality Percent- age.	Station.
1/4th King's Own Regiment	762	116.1	1.0	{ Bombay. Sattara. Asseerghur. Marching.
1/23rd Regiment, Royal Fusiliers	46	139.1	...	{ Marching. Belgaum.
26th Regiment, Cameronians	833	136.5	0.7	{ Rairee. Marching. Kurrachee.
33rd Regiment	750	154.3	0.4	{ Marching. Kurrachee.
35th Regiment	21	42.9	...	{ Kurrachee.
42nd Regiment, Royal Highlanders	34	76.5	...	{ Kurrachee. Marching.
45th Regiment	768	145.3	0.7	{ Poona.
49th Regiment	813	97.8	1.1	{ Deesa. Mount Abou.
82nd Regiment	14	107.1	...	{ Kurrachee. Marching.
94th Regiment	43	151.2	...	{ Kurrachee. Mhow.
95th Regiment	788	162.3	0.9	{ Indore. Marching.
96th Regiment	722	138.8	1.0	{ Poona. Nemuch.
103rd Regiment	46	54.3	...	{ Mhow. Indore.
106th Regiment	44	88.6	...	{ Poona. Nusseerabad. Ajmere.
108th Regiment	54	118.5	14.8	{ Upper Colaba, Bom- bay.
109th Regiment	712	122.5	0.6	{ Poona. Kurrachee. Marching.

The Native Army in Bombay.

The strength of the army was 26,452. The number constantly sick was 35.0 and the death rate 9.7 per thousand. Fevers and bowel affections were the only diseases that, to any great degree, caused sickness. The sickness and mortality arose from the following diseases :—

DISEASES.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio per mile of Strength.		Ratio of each to all, per cent.	
			Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera ...	4	1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small-pox ...	49	...	2.0	...	0.2	0.0
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	545	13	21.9	0.5	2.2	0.1
Diarrhoea ...	893	8	35.9	0.3	3.6	0.0
Fever, remittent and intermittent ...	12,101	42	487.3	1.7	48.7	0.2
„ of other type ...	614	1	24.7	0.0	2.5	0.0
Scorbutus and Purpura ...	215	4	8.7	0.2	0.8	0.0
Delirium Tremens ...	2	...	0.1	...	0.0	...
Ebriositas ...	5	...	0.2	...	0.0	...
Hydatid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	31	12	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0
Hepatitis ...	57	5	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
Icterus ...	51	4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Spleen ...	97	2	3.9	0.1	0.4	0.0
All other causes ...	12,773	102	514.3	4.1	51.4	0.4

Cantonments.—The general population of Cantonments is not accurately known, and is fluctuating. The highest rate of mortality (41.4 per mille) is shown in the returns from Bombay; the lowest (7.3 per mille) in those from Poona.

The Marine Establishment.

The Indian Navy was abolished in 1861, its duties being undertaken by Her Majesty's Navy. The cost of the Navy and Marine, which was £1,169,486 in 1857-58, gradually fell to £557,397, its lowest point, in 1863-64 and stood at £585,945 in the eleven months of 1866-67. It was £926,539 in 1867-68 thus divided.

	£
Madras ...	23,230
Bombay and Sindh ...	496,526
Bengal ...	347,791
Punjab ...	23,126
British Burmah ...	35,857

Of the high charge in Bombay £247,117 was due to coals and coal agencies and the purchase of timber and other stores.

The Medical Establishment.

The sum of £352,316 was spent on account of the Medical Services in 1867-68 in the following proportions:—

			£
Government of India	...	...	454
Madras	...	...	66,310
Bombay and Sindh	...	...	92,377
Bengal	...	...	77,684
North-Western Provinces	...	...	45,249
Punjab	...	...	31,782
Oudh	...	...	11,025
Central Provinces	...	...	16,080
British Burmah	...	...	11,055

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILWAYS.

Present Position and New Projects.

THE present system of Indian Railways comprises 5,925 miles, including the Oudh and Rohilkund and Lahore and Peshawur lines recently sanctioned. Omitting them, of the 4,980½ miles planned by Lord Dalhousie and the early projectors and begun in India in 1850, the number completed at the end of 1868 was 4,096. The first train ran on 18th November 1852. This progress was made notwithstanding the delays caused by the Southal insurrection and the Mutiny. The capital expended up to 31st March 1869, exclusive of the cost of land, was £78,986,655. The total estimated cost of the present system is £97,200,000, of which £14,000,000 remains to be raised during the next five years. Of the 82,376,620*l.* which has been raised, only 800,781*l.*, or less than one per cent., was subscribed in India. The expenditure in India has been about 47,400,000*l.* compared with 31,600,000*l.* in England. The amount raised by debentures is 15,976,515*l.*

The trunk system of Lord Dalhousie being near completion, the Government of India and the Secretary of State have resolved on the construction of about 9,000 miles in addition to the 5,925 already open or under construction. The greater portion of the new lines will be constructed and managed directly by the State. The average cost of constructing each open mile, by guarantee, has been £17,000. It is expected that this may be reduced to £12,000. It is computed that the new lines would provide necessary communication through all the chief Provinces: that by an annual expenditure of 3,750,000*l.*, 300 miles could be

opened every year, supposing the cost to be 12,000*l.* per mile ; and that thus in about 30 years all the requirements of India would be met, "without either extraordinary taxation, inconvenient pressure on the public revenues, or objectionable increase of the liabilities of the state." The new lines proposed are :—

1. The Indus Valley, to connect the present Sind Railway at Kotree with the Punjab Railway at Mooltan.
2. Rajpootana lines, to connect Agra and Delhi with Bombay, by way of Ajmere and Deesa or Neemuch, also by way of Indore.
3. Branches from the Bombay and Baroda Railway to Vee-rungaum and Wudwan and into the province of Kattywar.
4. A West Coast Railway, to commence at the port of Carwar and to proceed to Hooblee and then on to the present Madras Railway at Bellary, and north to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at or near Deeksul.
5. A junction line to connect the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
6. A line from Kulburga, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Hyderabad.
7. Branches to the Madras Railway.
8. Extension of the Great Southern of India Railway to Tuticorin.
9. East Coast lines, between Calcutta and Madras, viâ Midnapore, Cuttack, and the port of Coconada, and south of Madras towards Pondichery.
10. A system of lines for Mysore.
11. A line from the Eastern Bengal Railway at Kooshtea to Darjeeling.
12. A line from Rangoon to Promc.

The Secretary of State, while raising doubts as to the necessity for some of the proposed lines and suggesting the postponement of others, has authorised the immediate commencement of operations on the Indus Valley line, on the Rajpootana line, on the line from Kulburga to Hyderabad, and on that from Carwar to Hooblee, committing the execution of the same to the Government. He has also entered into negotiations with the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company for the construction of

a branch from their line at Ahmedabad to Veerungaum and Wudwan, with the Great Southern for the continuation of their railway to Tuticorin, and with the Indian Tramway Company for the extension of their line to Cuddalore. The Government of India has begun the survey of the Rajpootana line from Delhi to the mart of Rewaree, through the salt tract of Sooltanpore. A short line, also, is being constructed from Jullum, on the Nagpore branch of the Great Indian Peninsula line, to the great cotton mart of Kamgaon. The line from Carwar to Hooblee is being surveyed. The State railway from Lahore has been surveyed as far as Rawul Pindee and permanent way for it has been ordered from England.

Railways in 1868.

Of the 4,096 miles completed 174 were opened during the year. The following table furnishes particulars of the position of each undertaking with respect to its length of open and un-open line :—

Railway.	Total Length as at present sanctioned (given approximately in m.)	Length opened during 1868.	Total Length now opened.	Length remaining to be finished, and probable time of completion.			
				1869.	1870.	1871 and subsequently.	Total.
East Indian { Main line ..	1,276½	...	1,131½	...	145	...	145
{ Jubbulpore line ..	225	...	225	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula ..	1,266½	21½	873½	...	193	200	393
Madras { S.-W. line ..	528	...	492	...	...	36	36
{ N.-W. line ..	341	32	185	30	...	126	156
Bombay, Baroda & Central India	312½	1½	307½	...	5	...	5
Sindh ..	109	...	109	...	...	...	...
Punjab ..	246	...	246	...	...	...	...
Delhi ..	320	120	174	70	76	...	146
Eastern Bengal ..	159	...	114	...	45	...	45
Great Southern ..	163	...	163	...	...	...	...
Oude and Rohilkund ..	672	...	42	...	36	594	630
Calcutta and Mutlah ..	29	...	29	...	...	...	...
Lahore and Peshawur ..	273	...	...	...	...	273	273
Total ..	5,925½	174½	4,096½	100	500	1,229	1,829

Stores and materials to the amount of 188,858 tons, and of the value of 1,849,554*l.* were sent out during the year, making a total of 3,718,049 tons, which, at a cost of 25,052,135*l.* have been shipped to India since the commencement of railway operations.

The number of vehicles used by all the lines on the last day of 1868 was 23,778, of which 884 were locomotives or $4\frac{1}{2}$ to a mile, 2,923 were passenger carriages and 20,835 were trucks and waggons. On 1st October 1868, eight Railway Companies, omitting those in Bombay from which there are no returns, employed at 285 stations and on 2,685 $\frac{1}{2}$ open miles 37,224 persons of whom 2,974 were Europeans and East Indians. The casualties from death amongst the Europeans and East Indians were at the rate of 1.31 per cent. The shifting character of the European staff is exhibited by the fact that in 1868, out of 1,732 men, 613 left the service of the East Indian Railway from various causes, including dismissals, resignations, deaths, &c. During the year 1868 the mean length of line open was 3,958 miles, the total number of train miles run was 11,431,656, and the total number of accidents to trains was 259, or one per 44,137 train miles. The number of persons killed was 192, of whom 25 were passengers, making a mortality of about 1.50 per million; but nine out of the 25, or more than one third of them, lost their lives from their own indiscretion or want of caution, so that the average risk is better expressed by one per million.

The year 1867-68 commenced with diminishing returns, and did not quite recover the lost ground before its close, but towards the end an improvement was visible, and the lines presented proofs, which were subsequently realised, of a reviving prosperity. During the winter season the traffic exceeded all former returns; the joint gross earnings for several weeks from the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways alone amounted to 100,000*l.* a week, or at the rate of more than 5,000,000*l.* a year. Another satisfactory feature of the accounts is that economy in working the lines is shown by a reduction in the expenses. The net revenue for the year ending 30th June 1868 was 2,100,122*l.*, being 237,178*l.* less than that of the previous year. The gross receipts were 4,831,395*l.*, and the working expenses were 2,731,273*l.*, as compared with 4,875,112*l.* and 2,537,812*l.* of last year. The actual expenditure on the lines which earned the above amount may be taken at 71,000,000*l.*, so that, joining the good with the bad, the dividend realisable was on the average about 3 per cent.

The following table gives the receipts and expenses of each Company:—

Receipts and Expenses of the Railways for the Year ending 30th June 1868.

Railway.	Receipts.				Expenses.				Percentage of Ex- penses to Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.
	Passengers, &c. £.	Goods and Minerals. £.	Telegraph and Sun- dries. £.	Total. £.	Working. £.	Main- tenance. £.	Total. £.			
East Indian	681,826	1,351,992	32,084	2,065,902	828,925	234,930	1,063,855	51.49	1,002,047	
Great Indian Peninsula	347,321	1,016,114	16,264	1,379,699	664,115	206,677	870,792	63.11	508,907	
Madras : South-west Line	151,878	231,126	15,188	398,192	115,492	61,244	176,736	44.38	221,456	
" North-west Line	29,215	86,281	1,320	116,816	33,551	6,968	40,499	34.66	76,317	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	182,363	199,072	31,004	412,439	201,137	78,491	279,628	67.79	132,811	
Sindh	20,503	89,039	2,010	111,552	67,111	29,543	96,654	78.57	23,898	
Punjab	38,210	56,321	2,069	96,600	57,997	14,855	71,955	74.48	24,645	
Delhi	7,522	1,194	62	8,778	15,373	15	15,388	175.3	6,610	
Eastern Bengal	70,386	75,222	3,076	148,684	57,117	15,503	72,620	48.84	76,064	
Great Southern of India	37,478	24,763	1,204	63,445	26,531	4,264	30,795	48.53	32,650	
Oudh and Rohilkund	24,773	4,357	158	29,288	19,346	2,005	21,351	72.9	7,937	
Totals	1,591,475	3,135,481	104,439	4,831,395	2,085,775	645,498	2,731,273	56.53	2,100,122	

The number of passengers conveyed was 15,066,530, as compared with 13,746,354 in the previous year; and 12,867,000 in the year before that. Of the 15,000,000 conveyed only 130,000, or less than 1 per cent., were first class, and 535,000 or about 3½ per cent., were 2nd class. The receipts from passengers were 1,591,475l. compared with 1,376,812l., and from goods 3,135,481l., compared with 3,499,868l. of the previous year. The proportion per cent. of expenditure to total receipts varies considerably. On the Sind line, which is short and expensive to work, and with a very moderate traffic, it is

78·57, on the Madras north-west line it is only 34·66. On English lines the variation is greater still, the working expenses on some amounting to 2,341 and 51 per cent. only, and on others to 89 and even more than 100 per cent., compared with the receipts. The average in 1866 was, England and Wales 49, Scotland 49, Ireland 57.

The number of persons who as proprietors of India Railway Stock are directly interested in the success of these undertakings, has now risen to 45,055, an addition of 4,015 having been made during the year. There are debenture holders also to the number of 8,444. Of the 53,499 share and debenture holders at the end of 1868 there were 44,297 registered in England. Of the 758 in India 387 were Europeans and 371 Natives. Of the 44,297 in England 18,469 held stock or shares to the amount of £1000 or upwards. The guaranteed interest paid out of the revenues of India during the year ending 31st December, amounted to 3,704,388*l.*, being 465,546*l.* more than the previous year. The receipts, however, from the railways paid in reduction of this sum, amounted to about 2,200,000*l.*, so that the actual disbursement by Government was about 1,500,000*l.* The whole sum which Government has advanced for interest since the commencement of the railways amounts to 25,751,073*l.*, of which 13,658,753*l.* has been repaid by the Companies, leaving a debt against them of 12,092,320*l.* (exclusive of simple interest), to be paid out of excess profits.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.

Expenditure.

THE sum of £783,510 was spent by the Government of India on Education, Science and Art in 1867-68. Deducting £73,845 of educational receipts, the net expenditure was £689,665, or £81,606 more than in the previous year of eleven months. The sums spent from educational cesses on the land in all the Provinces except Madras and Bengal and from local and municipal funds, was £380,720. If we add the sums spent by the people themselves on indigenous and grant-in-aid Schools, and by Missionary Societies, the whole will more than equal this grant from the imperial treasury. The expenditure has gradually increased since the Charter of 1813, when Parliament directed the expenditure of at least £10,000 on year on Education in India. Till about 1836 this sum was spent almost fruitlessly on the encouragement of purely Oriental literature and learning, which students were paid stipends to cultivate. From that

year till 1854, when Sir Charles Wood's great Educational Despatch established the present system of Universities, Colleges and Schools, with Directors of Public Instruction, Inspectors of Schools and Grants-in-Aid, Government Schools were supervised by a Committee or Council of Education with a Secretary.

Since 1854 the progress of Education has been very rapid, as will be seen from the following gross sums spent on it by the Government of India, independently of cesses and subscriptions. The sums after 1866-67 do not include grants to Berar, which is administered for the Nizam, nor to the Eastern Settlements which have become a crown colony.

1861-62 ..	... £342,593	1865-66 ..	... £670,739
1862-63 ...	... 400,361	1866-67 (11 months)	674,717
1863-64 ...	... 441,856	1867-68 ...	... 783,510
1864-65 ...	... 531,980	1868-69 ...	... 836,990

When we analyse the gross grant of 783,510 we find it thus divided :—As to Provinces :—

Government of India, £161,245	Punjab, ...	... £64,464
Madras, ...	Oudh, ...	... 18,781
Bombay and Sindh, 107,303	Central Provinces, ...	... 21,346
Bengal, ...	British Burmah, ...	... 7,370
N. W. Provinces, ... 101,480		

As to Objects. The following sums were spent on Science and Art, or observatories, scientific surveys and societies and museums; on Grants-in-Aid and on the Universities.

Province.	Science and Art.	Grants-in-Aid.	Universities.
	£	£	£
Madras ...	13,871	19,763	2,358
Bombay ...	1,635	22,328	3,905
Bengal ...	12,801	40,256	.....
N. W. Provinces ...	2,845	24,220	.....
Punjab ...	680	21,680	.....
Oudh ...	.....	4,930	.....
Central Provinces ...	35	2,625	.....
British Burmah ...	.....	3,729	.....
Government of India ...	152,788	61	4,009
Total ...	184,655	139,592	10,272

The rest of the grant was spent on educational institutions directly conducted and inspected by Government. The cost of the Universities was not in reality half the above sum, for the fees of candidates are credited on the revenue side. The net sum spent from the general revenues on Education alone, deducting fees, was £505,010. Of this sum we find on further analysis that the following was spent on Direction and Inspection "salaries, establishment and contingent charges," on Colleges and on Schools in the various Provinces.

				Direction and Inspection.	Colleges.	Schools and Book depots.
				£		
Madras	...	...	..	14,410	12,284	17,726
Bombay	...	...	...	18,046	6,230	51,475
Bengal	...	...	...	36,578	63,223	45,566
N. W. Provinces	...	...	..	29,102	25,480	19,614
Punjab	...	...	...	9,649	3,625	24,199
Oudh	...	...	...	5,069	.....	7,698
Central Provinces	...	...	...	2,290	.....	13,475
British Burmah	...	...	...	1,409	.....	2,105
Total				116,553	110,842	181,858

Thus £116,553 was spent on Direction and Inspection, £110,842 on Colleges both Arts and Professional, and £181,858 on Schools and school-books, while we have seen that £139,592 was spent on grants-in-aid, and £814,655 on surveys, observatories and museums. The only other items of the grant, which we have not included in this analysis, are small sums for scholarships and prizes and somewhat large undefined sums entered as "miscellaneous."

General Statistics.

The following shows the number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, and aided by, Government with the average number of pupils attending them :—

Years ended.	No. of Educational Institutions.	Average attendance of Pupils.	Years ended.	No. of Educational Institutions.	Average attendance of Pupils.
30th April.			30th April.		
1852-53	413	28,179	1861-62	13,219	350,762
1854-55	501	43,517	1862-63	15,136	394,531
1855-56	508	43,664	1863-64	16,616	473,013
1856-57	8,490	190,656	1864-65	17,209	441,591
1857-58	8,070	151,188	1865-66	18,563	559,317
1858-59	12,479	239,053	31st March.		
1859-60	13,550	306,506	1866-67	14,990	622,342
1860-61	14,322	333,078	1867-68	16,261	662,537

The Three Universities.

Under the Despatch of 1854 the three Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were incorporated by acts of the Governor General's Legislature II., XXII. and XXVII. in the year 1857. All are based on the model of the University of London, but rigorous uniformity in details is not insisted on. All are examining bodies only, but in 1869 a step was taken by each towards the establishment of University Professorships. In Calcutta the Tagore Law Professorship was instituted under the Will of Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore, C. S. I., who left an annual endowment of £1,200 a year for the purpose. A Professor was elected by the Senate. In Madras a scheme was proposed by Lord Napier, and adopted by the Senate, for establishing several University chairs to train B. A. graduates for the higher degrees. In Bombay a sum has been capitalised in the form of a testimonial to the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. John Wilson, D. D., which will hereafter go towards the endowment of a chair of Comparative Philology. The number of Colleges of which each University consisted was, at the latest date:—

<i>Calcutta.</i>		<i>Madras.</i>		<i>Bombay.</i>	
Govt. Independent.		Govt. Independent.		Govt. Independent.	
20	23	6	13	5	2
43		19		7	

The results of the examinations since the foundation of the Universities have been as follows:—

Matriculation or Entrance.

Year.	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.	
	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
1857	244	162	Not given.	...	41	36
1858	464	111		...	79	18
1859 (Two Exns.) ...	1,411	583		13	57	30
1860	808	415		11	52	23
1861	1,058	477		19	80	48
1862	1,114	477		13	195	82
1863	1,307	690		21	252	105
1864	1,396	702		37	390	143
1865	1,000	510		95	565	223
1866	1,350	629	288	111	535	229
1867	1,507	814	458	93	895	306
1868	1,734	892	795	313	—	—
Total	13,393	6,462		943	3,161	1,243

Degrees.

Degree.	Calcutta. 1858 to 1869.		Bombay. 1862 to 1868.		Madras. 1858 to 1869.	
	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
B. A. ...	1003	479	105	50	...	30
M. A. ...	145	90	25	11	...	1
B. L. or LL. B. ...	273	238	...	10	...	48
M. B. ...	8	7	...	...	...	12
M. D. ...	6	4	...	...	...	2
L. C. E. or B. C. E.	61	35	...	5	11	6
Total ...	1596	853		76		199

Besides the Examinations for Entrance and Degrees "First Examinations in Arts" are held, to test the progress of students at the close of the second year after Entrance. Only those who pass are allowed to go on for Degrees. Of 2,639 candidates in the University of Calcutta, from 1861 to 1868, the number who passed this examination was 1213. Of 194 candidates in the University of Bombay, from 1866 to 1868, 90 passed. Of 713 in the University of Madras, between 1864 and 1867 inclusive, 265 passed.

The Calcutta University influences the higher education over all India, except Madras and Bombay, and is directly under the Government of India. In 1868 for the Entrance Examination there were 1,734 candidates, of whom 892 passed, 47 were absent, and 795 failed. Of the passed candidates, 146 were placed in the first division, 435 in the second, and 311 in the third. Of the 795 candidates who were rejected, 577 failed in English, 143 in the second language, 190 in History and Geography, and 549 in Mathematics. The number of candidates for Matriculation in 1868 was larger by 227 than in 1867, and the result of the Examination may be considered satisfactory. The following is a classification of candidates according to the second languages which they took up :—

Number of Candidates.	Number Examined in							
	Bengali.	Sanskrit.	Urdu.	Persian.	Arabic.	Latin.	Hindi.	Oorya.
1,734	1,095	249	252	12	10	65	38	13

Of the 892 passed candidates 734 were from Bengal, 65 from the N. W. Provinces, 43 from the Punjab, 33 from Oudh, 9 from Ceylon and 88 from the Central Provinces. As to creed 699 were Hindoos, only 45 Mahomedans, 60 Christians and 88 "other religionists" or Deists. For the First Examination in Arts there were 423 candidates, of whom 196 passed, 10 were absent, and 217 were plucked. Of the successful candidates 12 were placed in the first class, 81 in the second, and 103 in the third. Of the rejected candidates 181 failed in English, 98 in the second language, 37 in History, 121 in Mathematics, and 62 in Philosophy. The number of candidates at the Examination of the previous year was 388. Of these 372 professed Sanskrit, 21 Arabic, 19 Latin and one Greek.

There were 174 candidates for the Degree of B. A., of whom 77 passed, 4 were absent, and 39 were plucked. Of the passed candidates, there were 14 in the first class, 33 in the second, and 30 in the third. Of the plucked candidates, 70 failed in English, 18 in the second language, 25 in History, 51 in Mathematics, 26 in Philosophy, and 32 in the Optional Subjects. Of these 86 professed Bengali, 75 Sanskrit, 6 Latin, 5 Urdu, 1 Greek and 1 Arabic. After 1870 no candidate is to be allowed to profess a Vernacular as his second language. Of the 77 who passed 74 were from Bengal, 2 from the N. W. Provinces and 1 from the Punjab. As to creed 52 were Hindus, 2 were Mahomedans, 5 were Christians and 17 "other religionists."

The following shows the Colleges from which the Bachelors of Arts have proceeded since 1866.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

	No. of Candidates 1869.	No. passed in 1869.				Comparative results for three previous years.		
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total.	1866.	1867.	1868.
CALCUTTA.								
Presidency College, ...	46	7	13	7	27	(79) 50	(62) 24	(72) 32
Sanskrit College, ...	5	1	0	0	1	—	—	—
Medical College, ...	—	—	—	—	—	(1) 1	(1) 0	(2) 1
Civil Engineering College, ...	—	—	—	—	—	(1) 1	—	—
Free Church Institution, ...	19	0	4	4	8	(15) 14	(18) 12	(32) 13
General Assembly's Instn., ...	11	0	2	4	6	—	—	(15) 8
Cathedral Mission College, ...	16	0	1	3	4	—	—	—
Bishop's College, ...	2	0	1	0	1	—	—	—
LaMartiniere, ...	1	0	0	0	—	—	(1) 0	—
Doveton College, ...	1	0	0	0	—	(3) 1	(4) 1	(3) 2
St. Xavier's College, ...	1	1	0	0	1	—	—	—
LOWER BENGAL.								
Hoghly College, ...	16	0	3	2	5	—	(14) 5	(13) 8
Dacca College, ...	4	1	2	0	3	(6) 4	(12) 7	(12) 5
Krishnagar College, ...	7	3	1	1	5	—	(5) 2	(6) 4
Berhampore College, ...	10	0	0	2	2	—	(4) 1	(11) 6
Patna College, ...	6	0	3	0	3	—	—	(6) 3
N. W. P. AND PUNJAB.								
Queen's College, Benares, ...	2	0	1	1	2	(2) 2	(3) 2	(8) 2
Agra College, ...	—	—	—	—	—	(1) 1	—	(2) 1
Bareilly College, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2) 0
Delhi College, ...	1	0	1	0	1	—	—	(2) 1
Lahore College, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2) 1
St. John's College, Agra, ...	—	—	—	—	—	(2) 1	—	—
Lahore Mission College, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3) 2
Teachers and Private Students, ...	26	1	1	6	8	(12) 4	(16) 6	(26) 19
	174	14	33	30	77	(122) 79	(240) 60	(212) 99

N. B.—The figures in brackets shew the number of candidates from each College, those not in brackets the number that passed.

There were 21 candidates for Honours in Arts entitling to M. A. Of these 15 passed, 1 being placed in the first class, 9 in the second, and 5 in the third. For the degree of M. A., there were 8 candidates, of whom 3 passed.

The Examination for a Studentship on the foundation of Prembrund Roychand resulted in the election of Babu Anandamohan Basu, M. A., of the Presidency College. The investments on

account of this fund mounted to Rs. 2,11,000 in 5 per cent. Securities. The Hon'ble Prosonno Coomar Tagore, C. S. I., bequeathed, by his Will, to the University a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." Mr. H. Cowell, B. A., Barrister, was elected the first Professor for a period of 3 years. Baboo Joykissen Mookenjerja placed at the disposal of the University a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of forming a Library.

The disbursements of the University exceeded the receipts by Rs. 5,465-0-11, but if the amount paid on account of scholarships to medical students, Rs. 3,196, be excluded, the entire charge of the University to Government has been Rs. 2,260-0-11.

The following are the succession lists of Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors.

<i>Chancellors.</i>	<i>Vice-Chancellors.</i>
1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.	1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colville, Knight.
1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T.; G. C. B.	1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B.; K. S. I.	1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K. P.	1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL. D.
	1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C. S.
	1869. E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S.

Of the *Madras University* there is no report.

To the *Bombay University* the following have been the benefactions. The total annual value of Endowments is Rs. 4,100.

For University Buildings	...	...	Rs. 1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal	...	...	" 1,200
For University Library Building	...	...	" 2,00,000
For the Rajabai Tower...	...	...	" 2,00,000
For University Mace	...	...	" 1,200
Total			Rs. 5,02,400

Educational Destitution.

The number of boys and girls at school and college in all India, non-feudatory but including Berar, coming under the operation of the Educational Department during 1867-68 was 662,537 in a population of 151,167,106. The following table shows the number in each Province, and the probable number of children of a school-going age, at the rate of 1 to 6 :—

Province.	Population.	At School.	Of a School-going age.
Madras ...	26,530,052	62,975	4,423,175
Bombay ...	13,533,912	133,161	2,255,652
Lower Bengal ...	38,501,283	145,142	6,416,880
N. W. Provinces ...	30,110,615	119,880	5,018,436
Punjab ...	17,593,946	94,983	2,932,324
Oudh ...	*11,220,757	24,305	1,870,124
Central Provinces ...	9,104,511	67,490	1,517,418
British Burmah ...	2,331,465	5,274	388,586
Berar ...	2,231,565	9,327	371,922
Total ...	151,167,106	662,537	25,194,517

Thus only 662,537 were at a school or college taught aided, or inspected by the State out of a school-going population of 25,194,517. All over India there are indigenous schools, Hindoo, Mussulman and Buddhist, but the instruction they give is of the worst kind morally, and goes little farther than writing and reading accounts.

It will be observed that the two Provinces in which the educational destitution is the greatest are Madras and Bengal, which do not enjoy a cess of 2 per cent. on the land revenue for vernacular schools. The Government of India has directed that a cess be levied in both Provinces. In Madras there has been a cess for some years, but as its payment and application are voluntary it has failed. In Bengal, where the higher education has been so successful, £274,212 was spent by the Department on education in 1867-68 from all sources; but only £6,742 from imperial funds and £20,417 in aided schools, was spent by the State on vernacular education. The educational cess owes its existence to Mr. Thomason, who in 1846 proposed that a school-master should be entertained in every village of a hundred houses as a "village servant," and be supported by a rent-free plot of land of from five to ten acres. After four years' experiment and discussion, with the warm approval of Lord Dalhousie, the order finally went forth to establish a school in each circle of adjoining villages, and to levy a cess of one per cent. on the gross produce of the land for its support. As a doubt existed

whether such a rate should be imposed before the expiry of each district settlement; though a road cess had long been levied, the district officers of those days, led by Mr. J. R. Barnes in Shahjehanpore, induced the landholders to assess themselves at a half per cent., Government giving the other half. The first case in which the cess was made compulsory was that of Jhansi, when, in 1852-53, that district was re-settled.

Madras.

The net expenditure on the education of 62,975 pupils in 1,687 colleges and schools was £78,369. The fees collected amounted to £7,261. In the 115 *Government* colleges and schools there were 10,757 pupils and in the 107 *Rate* schools there were 3,441 pupils. Of the 1,572 *private and grant-in-aid* colleges and schools 400 with 21,211 pupils were under missionaries, 435 with 16,574 pupils were established by others, and 630 with 10,992 pupils were not receiving grants. As to the standard of instruction there were, for boys, 14 colleges with 319 pupils, 33 schools of the higher class with 8,873 pupils, 382 middle-class with 22,640 pupils and 970 lower-class with 18,696 pupils. There were 9 mixed middle class schools with 449 pupils, and 155 mixed lower class with 4,567 pupils. There were 4 female schools of the higher-class with 433 pupils, 60 of the middle-class with 3,391 pupils, and 46 of the lower class with 1,377 pupils, or 110 female schools with 5,201 pupils in all. There were 10 Normal Schools with 1,685 students and 4 schools for special education with 545 pupils. Of the 62,975 pupils there were 537 Europeans, 4,124 East Indians, 9,095 Native Christians, 57,308 Hindus, and 1,911 Mahomedans. Also, of the number, 6,510 were girls; of whom 172 were Europeans, 1,545 East Indians, 3,030 Native Christians, 1,761 Hindus, and 2 Mohamedans. The number studying different languages, were, English 32,159, Greek 74, Latin 242, Sanscrit 325, Hindustani 553, Persian 107, Uriya 962, Telugu 16,182, Tamil 36,343, Malayalam 3,583, Canarese 1,792, Tulu 321, and German 10. As many of the pupils study more than one language, the same youths enter the foregoing numbers twice or oftener.

Colleges.—The Medical College had 8 Professors, 4 Assistants and 119 students. The Civil Engineering College had 9 teachers and 103 students. On 4 colleges for general education, including the Legal Branch of the Presidency College, the sums of £5,204 from imperial and £428 from local funds were spent; the average daily attendance was 122. On 3 colleges for special education, with an average daily attendance

of 23, £8,626 was spent from imperial and £25 from local funds.

Schools.—The average daily attendance in 109 Government schools was 8,713 and the expenditure £28,728 from imperial and £5,030 from local funds. In 1,572 Private Schools with an average daily attendance of 42,022 £16,119 was spent as grants-in-aid and £46,572 from other sources.

Books.—The sum of £3,303 was spent by the Book Department. Books numbering 106,477 were sold to the value of £4,062.

Bombay and Sindh.

The net expenditure of the Educational Department was £167,074, of which £80,291 was from local funds, on 133,161 students and pupils of whom 117,997 were in Government, 7,308 in Aided and 7,856 in inspected but not aided Schools. Directly under Government there were 6 Colleges with a daily attendance of 309, 10 Higher-class Schools with 1759 in attendance, 105 Middle-class Schools with 9,854 in attendance, 1,670 lower-class Schools with 91,074 in attendance, 97 Girls Schools with 2101 and 8 Special Schools with 252, or 1896 Colleges and Schools and 105,350 in daily attendance out of 119,997 on the rolls during the year. Of 67 Aided Schools with an average daily attendance of 5,760, there were 7 higher-class with 1911; 18 middle-class with 1,834; 24 lower-class with 919 and 15 female Schools with 949 and 3 special with 147 in daily attendance. Of 132 non-aided Schools under inspection with 5,803 in daily attendance, 2 were higher-class, 22 middle-class, 77 lower class, 30 female and 1 special, Schools.

Colleges.—There matriculated from the Government High Schools 108 against 67 in the previous year, and from the Aided Institutions 23 against 12 in the previous year. The two Government Colleges, Elphinstone in Bombay and Deccan at Poona, passed 24 Bachelors of Arts and 6 Masters of Arts against 15 and 3 in the previous year. The Grant Medical College passed 3 Licentiates of Medicine against 2 in the previous year. The Government Law School passed 3 Bachelors of Laws against 2 in the previous year. From the Poona Civil Engineering College 2 passed the First Examination in December 1866 but none in 1867. No candidate from any aided institution succeeded in becoming a graduate.

Schools.—The five Normal Schools train masters for vernacular schools only. The numbers returned as studying Sanskrit in schools throughout the Presidency are 1,899, against 1,747 in the previous year. At the High Schools of the Presidency

212 boys are returned as learning Latin against 104 in 1866-67. Three or four gymnasia were opened in connexion with different High Schools. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's School of Industrial Art, an aided institution which has now existed about 11 years, worked efficiently, though susceptible in some respects of improvement. This school numbers 74 students, divided into two classes,—the first, 41 in number, going through an elementary and general course; the second, 33 in number, a special and more advanced course. The school contains a Practical Department, consisting of three *ateliers*,—Sculpture under Mr. Kipling, Decorative Painting under Mr. Griffiths, and Metal-work under Mr. Higgins. These *ateliers* were attended altogether by about 50 students, all of whom received stipends, and might be regarded as apprentices, though unbound and frequently leaving after short periods of instruction.

Literature.—The sum of £16,121 was spent in the Book Department and £14,352 worth of books was sold. The expenditure on the encouragement of literature was Rs. 15,708-4. Perhaps the most important work patronized during the year was the Zend Pahlvi Glossary of the Destur Hoshangji Jamsppji, revised by Dr. Haug, and printed in Germany. Next in interest stands the splendid photographic work on the architecture of Ahmedabad, Bejapoor, Dharwar and Mysore, edited by Mr. T. C. Hope. For the first time an attempt was made to translate Shakespeare into Marathi. The series of Sanskrit classics was successfully carried on. *Panchatantra*, Books IV. and V., were brought out. An important work to students of Sanskrit grammar, the *Paribhāṣendusekhara* of Nagojibhatta, was edited with critical and explanatory notes by Professor Kielhorn. *Raghuvansa*, edited by Mr. Sankar Pandit, was in the press. Subsidiary to the above series, an excellent *Second Book in Sanskrit*, for the use of High Schools, was brought out by Mr. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar. The Guzerati series of School-books was revised by a committee of scholars under Mr. T. C. Hope.

Bengal.

The whole sum spent by the Department on the education of 145,142 students and pupils in 3,411 institutions, was £274,212, of which £108,270 was from local funds. Of *Government Institutions* there were 10 Arts Colleges with 820 students, 8 Professional Colleges including Law Departments, with 747 students, the Medical College in two departments with 309 students, 2 Madrasahs or Mahomedan Colleges with 120 students and 1 School of Art with 24 students. There were 26 Normal

Schools for Masters with 1,347 students and 1 for Mistresses attended by 22. Of English schools there were 48 higher-class with 9,537 pupils and 13 middle-class with 881 pupils. Of Vernacular schools there were 117 middle-class with 7,628 pupils and 89 lower class with 3,289. There was 1 school for native girls with 26 on the rolls. In all there were 318 Government institutions with 24,759 on the rolls. Of *Aided Institutions* there were 6 Colleges with 435 students, 7 Normal Schools for Masters and 1 for Mistresses with 337 and 10 respectively, 88 English higher-class and 376 middle-class schools with 10,753 and 19,688 respectively; 492 Vernacular middle-class and 238 lower-class with 23,913 and 8,265 respectively and 1 school of useful arts with 128 on the rolls. There were 10 girls' schools for Europeans with 697 pupils and 210 for Natives with 4,505. In all there were 1,429 colleges and schools and 68,729 students and pupils under the Grant-in-aid rules. Of schools receiving allowances under other rules there were 3 middle-class English with 343 pupils, 142 vernacular middle-class and 1,486 lower-class with 6,033 and 44,722 pupils, 3 girls' schools for Europeans with 222 and 30 for Natives with 334 on the rolls.

Colleges.—The number of under-graduate students attending the Government Colleges affiliated to the University in Arts was, 820 at the end of the year, against 724 in the year preceding. The Table below gives the distribution of under-graduate students for the last five years:—

Government Colleges— Arts.	Monthly Fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.					Cost per annum of each Student in 1867-68.		
		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
	R. As.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College ...	12 0	360	323	301	271	292	255	122	377
Sanskrit College ...	3 0	22	26	20	24	27	307	35	342
Hoochly College ...	5 0	82	133	141	134	162	...	242	242
Dacca College ...	5 0	111	129	110	123	126	218	65	283
Krishnagpur College ...	5 0	47	61	74	71	83	349	56	405
Berhampur College ...	5 0	48	77	74	63	71	398	61	459
Patna College ...	3 8	18	21	20	32	45	748	45	793
Calcutta Madrasah ...	0 8	0	0	0	0	6	620	7	627
Gowhatti School ...	3 0	0	0	0	0	2	...	...	...
Cuttack School ...	3 0	0	0	0	0	6	...	...	...
Total ...	...	688	770	740	724	820	247	117	364

The total expenditure on Arts Colleges was £26,090 of which £8,394 was from fees and endowments. The number of undergraduates attending the six Aided Colleges was 435 at the end of the year, being an increase of 26 over the number returned in 1866-67. The number of Law students increased from 455 to 551. In the Medical College the average monthly attendance throughout the year rose from 128 to 139. There were 57 students on the roll of the Civil Engineering College. The following is the attendance Table for the last five years:—

Aided Colleges—Arts.	Monthly Fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.					Cost per annum of each Student.		
		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Doverton College, Calcutta ...	12	23	16	23	30	25	207	568	775
St. Xavier's College, ditto ..	8	0	0	14	20	40	103	411	514
Free Church College, ditto ..	4	120	151	126	151	97	31	111	142
General Assembly's College, do.	4	0	0	89	111	102	43	124	167
Cathedral Mission College, do.	4	0	0	87	65	128	65	233	298
London Mission College, Bhowanipur ...	4	0	0	0	32	43	109	313	422
Total ...	...	143	167	339	409	435	63	203	266

The total cost was £10,760 of which £2,532 was from Government and £8,228 from fees and endowments.

Schools.—Of 27 Government Normal Schools with 1,387 students, six with 449 were of the higher class. The cost of each student was Rs. 93, chiefly from Imperial funds, and the total cost £12,045. The sum of £53,449 was spent on 268 Government Schools with 21,360 pupils on the roll. The cost of each was Rs. 27 of which 12 was from fees and endowments. The 253 aided schools had 119,473 pupils. On them 98,400 was spent, of which £12,590 was for girls. The annual cost of each boy was Rs. 8-0-5 of which Rs. 4-13-3 was from fees and endowments. The annual cost of each girl was Rs. 8-11-11 of which Rs. 5-4-5 was from fees and endowments.

Books.—The accounts furnished by the School Book Society for the year ending 31st December 1867, show a continuous increase in the demand for books and apparatus. The receipts

realized by sales amounted to Rs. 97,570. In the previous year the receipts were reported at Rs. 88,051. The number of books issued from the Depository was 245,769 in 1867, against 239,277 in 1866, being an increase of 6 per cent. In the following abstract, the books issued during the last three years are classified according to the languages in which they are written:—

Books.			Copies.		
			1865.	1866.	1867
English	...	...	68,525	89,644	78,963
Sanskrit	...	...	2,068	3,279	1,797
Bengali	...	...	83,588	96,997	120,150
Hindi	...	...	3,890	4,783	10,576
Urdu	...	...	12,824	21,888	21,435
Santali	...	...	3	22	2
Khasiya	...	...	511	609	905
Arabic	...	...	29		
Persian	...	...	71	77	174
Urdu	...	...	2,683	2,565	1,517
Anglo-Asiatic	...	...	9,851	11,063	10,250
Total	...	...	184,043	239,277	245,769

North-Western Provinces.

The sum of £149,274 was spent through the Department, of which £52,991 was from local funds, on the education of 119,880 pupils of whom 17,777 were in aided schools. There were 3 Arts Colleges with an average attendance of 209 and costing £6,865 from imperial and £666 from local funds. There were two Special Colleges with an average attendance of 218 and costing £9,275 from imperial funds.

On 1st February 1868 the Director of Public Instruction took a careful census of all the boys actually *in school* on that day in all Government Boys' Schools other than Colleges and Normal Schools. He found 112,267 boys at school, of whom 55.3 per cent. or 62,102 boys were under 12 years of age, and 50,165 above that age. The male population of the North-Western Provinces is 16,089,902. Reducing this number by the male population of the towns in which none of the above schools are placed, *viz.*, 340,000, we may take 15,750,000 as the male population affected by the schools to which the calculation refers, and the result is that *seven in one thousand of the male population* were actually in a Government School on 1st February 1868; or say 14 in 2,000, one of whom would be learning English. The number of boys under 12 registered in the Census Returns is 5,970,138 (natives almost entirely). Thus at least one

boy out of every 100 boys under twelve was in one of the schools on the day in question, and one boy out of every 2,500 of that age had begun English. A roughly-calculated comparison of the number of Government Schools with the registered area of the Provinces as given in the Census Report, shows about one school to every eleven square miles of cultivated area. Of 112,267 at school on 1st February, 2,272 were in higher-class, 3,893 in middle-class, 14,703 in *Tahsili* and 91,399 in *Halka-bandi* or circle schools. The sum of £60,968, of which £26,828 was from local funds, was spent on 3,733 Government Schools with an average daily attendance of 102,103. Of *Aided Institutions* there were 4 Colleges with an average daily attendance of 1,010; 4 higher-class schools with 828; 129 middle-class schools with 8,259; 38 lower schools with 1,842; 93 female schools with 2,219; 2 Normal Schools for men and 1 for women with 58 and 39 on the roll. The whole cost was £35,182 of which £15,739 was paid by Government.

Books.—The sales were comparatively large. More than two lakhs of books were sold, at a value of Rs. 46,000, and this at a profit sufficient to meet charges and deterioration. The average selling price of educational works, roughly calculated, was about four annas a volume. In the previous year (of eleven months,) the sales were 162,609 copies, at a cost of Rs. 23,170.

Punjab.

The sum of £80,829 was spent through the Department, of which £25,485 was from local funds, on the instruction of 94,983 pupils in 2,713 schools. The fees in *Government Institutions* have gradually risen from Rs. 12,539 in 1863-64 to Rs. 17,336 in 1867-68. There were 2 Government Colleges, at Delhi and Lahore, with an average daily attendance of 24. Each student cost Rs. 1,367 of which Government paid Rs. 1,342. There were 6 higher-class schools with 827 pupils costing Rs. 67-6 of which Government paid Rs. 56-5; 19 middle-class with 1,781 costing Rs. 32-12-11 of which Government paid Rs. 28-8-5; 3 branch schools with 184; 77 town schools with 6,990; 46 lower-class branch schools with 2,813; 1,660 village schools with 42,632; 272 female schools with 5,120 and 23 jail schools with 4,681. Of *Aided Institutions* there was 1 College with 6 students in daily attendance, each costing Rs. 1,085-10-8 of which Government paid Rs. 422-8. There were 8 higher-class schools with 1,030 pupils, each costing Rs. 47-6 of which Government paid Rs. 20-8; 88 middle schools with 1,732; 93 lower schools with 3,360, and 507 female schools with 9,052. Of Normal Schools there were 9 Government with 217 and 4 Aided with 111 pupils.

Books.—The number of books sold was 76,830 valued at Rs. 23,222.

Oudh.

The sum of £32,646, of which £14,068 was from local funds, was spent on the education of 24,303 pupils. The cess, included in local funds, yielded £8,289 against £4,508 in the previous year. There were of *Government Institutions* 10 higher-class schools with a daily average attendance of 1,308; each pupil cost Rs. 27-14 of which Rs. 24-4-9 was paid by Government. There were 34 middle schools with an average attendance of 2,529; there were 381 village schools with 8,871; one jail school with 91; 24 female schools with 308 and 2 Normal Schools with 180. Of *Aided Institutions* there was 1 College with 8 students in daily attendance each costing Rs. 865-1-9 of which Government paid Rs. 349-13-3. There were 4 higher schools with 731 each costing Rs. 49-4-11 of which Government paid Rs. 49-4-11. There were 22 middle schools with 1,273; 33 lower schools with 892, and 13 female schools with 239.

Books.—During the year 54,154 books, maps, &c., worth Rs. 9,013, were sold, being an increase of 14,992 books, and Rs. 3,128 over last year. Including free supplies for school use and prizes 65,765 articles, worth Rs. 13,732, were issued.

Central Provinces.

The Department spent £43,644, of which £18,468 was from imperial funds, on the education of 69,490 pupils. Of *Government Institutions* there was one higher class school with an average daily attendance of 217; each pupil cost Rs. 71-1-7 of which Government paid Rs. 65-5-9. There were 39 middle schools with 2,693 pupils; 787 lower-class with 23,968, and 5 Normal Schools with 122 students. Of *Aided Institutions* there were 2 higher-class schools with 423 pupils each costing Rs. 26-5-4 of which Rs. 12-8-8 was paid by Government. There were 10 middle with 589, and 110 lower with 3,242 pupils. There were 691 unaided lower schools with 11,858 in daily attendance. The total cost of educating each pupil in the Central Provinces was Rs. 5-15-2, and to Government the cost was only Rs. 1-12-5. If only Government schools be considered, the total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 7-11-11, and the cost to Government was Rs. 2-4-8. The number of pupils learning English in the Central Provinces has risen from 1,164 in 1863-64 to 2,703 in 1867-68.

British Burmah.

The sum of £18,205, of which £10,773 was from local funds, was spent on the instruction of 5,274 pupils in 181 schools. Of

these only 4 were *Government Schools*, with an attendance of 512. Of *Aided Schools* 15 were middle-class with 1,423 pupils, each costing Rs. 53 of which Government paid 13. There were 150 lower-class schools with 8,167 pupils. The number of Buddhist monasteries receiving instruction from Government teachers was 31, of which 23 are in Rangoon and 8 in Maulmain; the total number of pupils nominally studying was 91. The number of aided Normal Schools was 7, with 398 pupils. There were 5 female schools with 408 pupils.

Berar.

The sum of £17,700, of which £1,377 was from local funds, was spent on the instruction of 9,327 pupils in 224 schools. Of the schools 2 were higher-class with 1,168 on the rolls, 44 middle with 3,609, 163 lower with 5,179 and 15 female with 371.

Mysore.

There were 64 Government Schools with 2,797 scholars and 46 Grant-in-aid schools with 4,138 scholars. The sum of £13,880 was spent on education. Of the total number of 6,935 scholars, 4,424 were Hindoos, 1,398 Mahomedans and 1,113 Europeans and Eurasians. The number of children educated in indigenous schools, unconnected with Government, is set down at 22,000. Taking the male population of the country at 2,097,318, and assuming one-ninth or 233,035, to be boys of an age to go to school, it will be found that at least 200,000 boys are without education. A scheme has been designed to remedy, at least in part, this state of things. One school for boys and girls will be established in each *hobly* or talook sub-division. The number of these sub-divisions is 645, with an average area in each of 41 square miles, and a population of 6,040 persons. A school situated in the centre would, therefore, be within easy reach of all. The masters will be selected from the indigenous teachers, and will give instruction in the vernacular languages only. Their pay is to be 7 Rs. with the prospect of promotion to be assistants in talook schools on 12 Rs. The supervising agency will consist of 8 Sub-Deputy Inspectors, or one for each revenue district, on 40 Rs. a month.

Coorg.

The sum of £102 was spent on educating 164 pupils in the Government Schools. There were 18 private schools with 299 pupils. The total number of pupils under instruction amounted to 1,353, which would give 11.91 children at school, out of every 1,000 persons, and one to every 16 families, against 10.58 and 18 respectively during the previous year.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Government of India provides Chaplains for the troops and officials in the principal military and civil stations of India. The number of large stations having outgrown the strength of the ecclesiastical establishments, a quasi-voluntary system is in operation. Government gives grants-in-aid of the erection of station churches within certain limits, and makes small allowances to clergymen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, not on the establishment, who supply cantonments and stations for which there are no chaplains. Roman Catholic priests are employed only for Roman Catholic soldiers and convicts. The establishment of chaplains is twofold—Episcopalian and Presbyterian. The former consists of 85 in Bengal, 40 in Madras and 28 in Bombay. The latter consists of 8 in Bengal, 4 in Madras and 4 in Bombay. Chaplains are divided into Senior and Junior. Those of the Church of England receive Rs. 500 a month as Juniors and Rs. 800 as Seniors.

In 1867-68 there were in *Madras* 169 clergy of the Church of England. Of these 40 were Chaplains, 5 engaged in education, 60 European and Eurasian Missionaries, 52 Natives, 6 without cures and 6 receiving Government grants. The Bishop confirmed 576 Natives and 114 Europeans and Eurasians. Of the 40 Chaplains 31 were on duty. Of the 28 Chaplains in *Bombay* 27 were on duty. Four clergymen of the Church of England are provided from other sources for Europeans and Eurasians. No returns are published of the *Calcutta* diocese. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta is Metropolitan of India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Madras and Bombay have each a Bishop. In each diocese the only other dignity is an Archdeacon appointed by the Bishop. Chaplains are appointed by the Secretary of State. The total cost of the ecclesiastical establishment in 1866-67 was £158,707, thus divided:—

	1866-67	1867-68
Government of India for Bishop of Calcutta, Domestic Chaplain and Archdeacon, including visitation allowances	£ 9,565	₹ 10,560
Madras do. and Chaplains	36,188	40,894
Bombay and Sindh do. do.	30,278	31,609
Bengal	24,459	27,641
N. W. Provinces	15,141	17,758
Punjab	15,311	16,835
Central Provinces	3,330	4,191
Oudh	3,051	4,345
British Burmah	4,579	4,874
Berar	234	
Eastern Settlements	2,224	Colony

The year 1866-67 consisted of 11 months.

The sum raised in 1869-70 for Foreign and Home Missions, by the Protestant Churches and Societies of England and Scotland which hold their annual meetings in May, was upwards of a million and a half sterling. The following sums were raised by the principal Societies for Foreign Missions, but in a few cases Government grants-in-aid are evidently included,

Church Missionary Society	...	£157,330
Wesleyan Missionary Society	...	146,249
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	...	103,132
London Missionary Society	...	108,847
Baptist Missionary Society	...	30,556
Church of Scotland and Foreign Mission	...	11,009
Free Church of Scotland Foreign Mission	...	29,558
United Presbyterian Foreign Mission	...	21,464
United Methodist Free Churches	...	9,388
English Presbyterian Foreign Mission	...	6,602
Primitive Methodist Mission	...	18,573
Moravian Mission British Fund	...	5,000

To this has to be added the expenditure abroad of the Bible and Tract Societies and the large sums sent from America and Germany. In round numbers it may be said that the Protestant Churches of Europe and America, through 50 Societies, send 2,000 missionaries to Jews, Mussulmans and Pagans at an annual cost of a million sterling, and print Bibles and books for them at a further cost of half a million, through 35 Societies, or 85 in all. Of the 50 Missionary Societies 21 belong to Great Britain, 13 to the Continent, 8 to America and 8 send missionaries to the Jews alone. No reliable statistics of expenditure by the Roman Catholic, Syrian, Greek and Armenian churches are available, save this, that the Roman Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith received during the year 1868, £212,355, or an increase of £6,358 over the receipts in 1867.

The relation of the Government of India to the religious endowments of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Buddhists and non-Christians generally, was defined by Act XX. of 1863. Up to that year in the case of some endowments the manager had been nominated by the Government, or the nomination of the manager had been subject to confirmation by Government. In the case of other religious endowments the management was vested in private persons. This Act provides that, in the latter class of cases, the endowments shall be wholly free from Government interference, the manager remaining subject only to the usual control of the Civil Courts. In cases belonging to the former class Government is once for all, in the first instance, to appoint

a Committee to exercise all the powers hitherto exercised by Government, vacancies in the Committee being filled up by election. The earlier sections of the Act deal only with endowments to which the Regulations repealed by the Act relate, but section XXII. is of general application, and severs Government from all future connection with Religious Trusts in any part of India. The quantity of land and money in the possession of non-Christian religious bodies in India is very large.

CHAPTER XVII.

BRITISH FEUDATORY INDIA.

THE Feudatory States of India have been only partially surveyed, and a census has been taken of the population, only in those which have been administered by British officers during the minority of the chiefs. The latest Parliamentary Return published in 1868, estimates the area of India under their administration at 596,790 square miles, and the population at 47,909,199, or nearly a third of the whole area of 1,556,836 square miles and nearly a fourth of the population of 2,00,424,072. An attempt is made at a nearer approximation to the truth in detail in the following chapter.

The Foreign Office.

British Feudatory India is supervised by the Foreign Department, which was organised by Warren Hastings in 1784 as the Secret and Political Department, and was changed in 1842 into its present form and name. Up to 1842, the secret branch is described by one of the officials of the Department as having comprised generally all Government transactions connected with wars, negotiations, and missions. The Political branch comprised all ordinary correspondence with Residents and Agents in Native territory, Managed territory, and Non-Regulation Provinces. The Foreign branch comprised all transactions between the Government of India and Foreign European Powers. Now every State to the south of the Himalayas is a feudatory of Her Majesty and does homage and pays tribute to Her representative, the Viceroy. The Native States are no longer "Foreign." The relations between the paramount power and its feudatories are carried on in accordance with the subsidiary treaties, and the precedents which have been established in connection with those treaties. Native States are not guided by international law, but by the law which naturally exists between a paramount power and its feudatories.

The Foreign States, properly so called, with which the Government of India has treaty relations are Independent

Burmah, Afghanistan, Persia, Oman and Zanzibar. It is represented at Mandalay by a Political Agent who has consular jurisdiction over registered British subjects, similar to that conferred by the "capitulations" in Turkey and Egypt. A Mahomedan gentleman acts as its representative in Cabul. Of late the Persian embassy has been under the English Foreign Office. A Political Agent attends to English interests at Muscat and in the Persian Gulf, and another at Zanzibar and on the East Coast of Africa. The Government of India protects or exercises the influence of a superior over Munipore, Bhootan, Sikhim, Nepal and Beloochistan. At Munipore there is a Political Agent. The Commissioner of the Bhootan Dooars pays an annual allowance to Bhootan so long as the country is at peace; while he conducts our relations with the petty State of Sikhim. There is an English Resident, with physician and staff, at Khatmandoo. An English officer represents the Government at Khelat.

Cost of Administering the Feudatory States.

The 48 millions of people in the Feudatory States, and the 7 millions of Berar and Mysore which we administer in trust for the Nizam and the Maharajah, contribute nothing towards the general revenues of India. Their chiefs, who are guaranteed against insurrection and are interfered with only when disloyal or hopeless tyrants, draw the whole revenues from these 55 millions. The tribute which they pay under engagements is not equal to the cost of the political establishments maintained for their benefit. A very large portion of our military expenditure, to which these States contribute almost nothing, is necessitated by their existence. The "tributes and contributions from Native States" in 1867-68 amounted to £689,286 as follows:—

<i>Government of India.</i>		£	Brought forward	...	573,117
Various Petty States	...	18,872	<i>Bombay and Sindh.</i>		
Bhopal	...	18,182			
Various Petty States	...	21,047			
Jeypore	...	40,000	Subsidy from the Outch Government	...	18,695
Joudpore	...	21,300		...	53,894
Odeypore	...	29,918	Kattywar Tribute		...
Doongerpore	...	1,369	Various Petty States		...
Banswarra	...	2,739	Jagheerdars, Southern Mah-		...
Kotah	...	39,472	ratta Country, &c.		...
Boondee	...	16,000	<i>Punjab.</i>		
Jhalwar	...	8,000			
Various Petty States	...	3,976	Sokeith		...
Odeypore	...	7,599	Mundee		...
<i>Madras.</i>			Kupoorthulla		...
Mysore Government	...	245,000	Chumba		...
Travancore ditto	...	79,643	Various Petty States		...
Cochin ditto	...	20,000			...
		573,117	Total		...
					689,286

The cost of the Political Agencies and other Foreign Services was £241,801.

		£	£
<i>Government of India.</i>			
Residents and Political Agents, &c.,	53,786		
Durbar Presents, and Allowances to Vakeels, &c.	11,735		
Sundry Items	10,152		
<i>Central Provinces.</i>		75,673	
Political Establishments	36		
Durbar Presents	467		
<i>British Burmah.</i>		503	
Political Establishments and charges, including expenses on account of State prisoners	2,108		
Bhamo Expedition	3,062		
Mission to Mandalay	5,059		
Settlement Siam Boundary	2,546		
Miscellaneous	1,683		
<i>Bengal.</i>		14,458	
Political Establishments and charges	2,556		
Durbar Presents, and Allowances to Vakeels, Natives of rank, &c.	607		
Bhootan charges	128		
<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>		3,291	
Political Establishments and charges	30,994		
Sundry Items	430		
<i>Punjab.</i>		31,424	
Pay of British Envoy at Cabool, and other Political Establishments and charges	5,141		
Durbar Presents	749		
Sundry Items	5,563		
<i>Madras.</i>		11,453	
Residents and Agents	11,251		
Charges on account of State prisoners	168		
<i>Bombay and Sindh.</i>		11,419	
Residents and Agents	71,967		
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Natives of rank, &c.	2,820		
Sundry Items	18,773	93,580	
Total	£	.....	241,801

The allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements amounted to £1,873,072. Against a tribute of £689,286 has to be set £2,114,873, the cost of the Political Agencies and Allowances. Thus the direct cost of the Feudatory States to the Government of India, is a million and a half sterling.

<i>Government of India.</i>		£	£	£
Pension of Wazed Ally Shah, ex-King of Oude	..	120,000		
Proportion of Pension of Maharajah Duleep Sing	..	1,200		
Pension to Ally Bahadour, ex-Newab of Banda, including Allowance to the Family of the late Zoolficar Ally	..	3,000		
Stipends and Extra Allowances, &c., to His Highness Prince Gulam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan	..	3,753		
Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg	..	822		
Compensation	..	2,419		
Pagoda and Mosque allowances	..	1,206		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	..	16,729		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	15,930	166,275	166,275
<i>Oude.</i>				
<i>Territorial and Political Pensions.</i>				
Newab Malka Jehan	..	5,400		
Newab Sooltan Begum	..	1,350		
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	..	27,452		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	41,652		
Mutual Compensation	..	304		
Miscellaneous	..	8,974	85,032	85,032
<i>Central Provinces.</i>				
Gond Rajah Sulliman Shah	..	10,684		
Janojee Rao Bhonslah Rajah Bahadour, and the widows of the late Ruler	..	19,500		
Trimbukjee Nana Aecher Rao	..	1,000		
Eshwan Rao Goojur	..	2,571		
Purbut Rao Goojur	..	654		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	..	5,891		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	54,897	96,197	96,197
<i>Bengal.</i>				
<i>Stipends and Allowances of the Nizamut.</i>				
His Highness the Nawab Nazim's Personal Allowance	..	73,255		
Her Highness Munnee Begum	..	15,049		
Munnee and Buhoo Begums' Establishments.	..	1,684		
ayed Azoem Ally Khan	..	4,693		
Raisoonissa Begum (widow of Humayoonjah)	..	9,982		
Newab Shumshe Jehan Begum (Consort of Furreedoonjah)	..	4,490		
Newab Mulkzumaneah Begum (second wife of ditto)	..	4,490		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	..	14,432		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	26,859	154,913	
<i>Pensions and Charitable Allowances.</i>				
Rajah Bhoem Sing Grandson of Rajah Kullyan Sing)	..	2,550		
Unno-chutter charges paid in Cuttak	..	660		
Compensation to the bhooteeahs for the resumption of Dooras in Assam	..	4,500		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	..	1,438	9,148	
<i>Compensations.</i>				
<i>Salt.</i>				
Compensation payable under Convention with the French Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them	..	44,600		
<i>Sayer.</i>				
Compensation	..	3,417	48,017	
<i>Carried forward</i>				212,078
				559,582

	£	£	£
Brought forward ..			559,582
<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Ishroopersad Nurain Sing, Rajah of Benares ...	10,600		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum each ..	9,969		
Rajah Bulwant Sing ..	2,400		
Pensions granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures ..	11,458		
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	18,690		
Ex-Rajah of Coorg ..	3,089		
		55,544	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Charitable Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ..	3,125		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	14,035		
		17,160	
Sayer Compensation.			
Rajah Mohender Sing ..	2,410		
Miscellaneous Compensation under Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	6,087		
		8,497	
			81,201
<i>Punjab.</i>			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Rajah Bukht Ally ..	1,680		
Mardan Sing ..	960		
Rajah Fyztullub Khan ..	1,000		
Rajah Jeswant Sing ..	739		
Sirdar Saleh Mahomed Khan ..	1,200		
Mohun Loll ..	600		
Sirdar Dewa Sing ..	720		
Sirdar Sooltan Secunder ..	600		
Nazir Khwolla ..	498		
Mirza Ellahce Bux ..	500		
Ajoodiao Pershad ..	550		
Stipends of Ranees of deceased Maharajahs, including Allowances to Dependents and Adherents ..	3,315		
Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures ..	27,740		
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	19,246		
		50,448	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Pension of Mirza Ellahce Bux ..	955		
Pension of Ranees Kisson Kour of the late Rajah Bullub Ghut ..	600		
Pension of Kour Khoshal Sing ..	50		
Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	40,393		
		42,498	
Sayer Compensation.			
Allowances to Rajahs and others in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c., abolished ..		3,020	
			104,906
<i>Madras.</i>			
Allowances to the relatives, Servants, &c., of His Highness the late Rajah of Tanjore, including commutation of Pensions, &c. ...	38,326		
Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Ameer Sing ..	971		
		39,297	
Stipends to the Family of the late Nawab of Masulipatam ..		3,544	
		42,841	
Carried forward ..			745,749

	£	£	£
Brought forward ..		42,841	745,749
<i>Madras.</i>			
Stipends and Extra Allowances to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, exclusive of payments made in Bengal ..	....	3,393	
Compensations, Pensions and Charitable Allowances			
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, and Compensations in lieu of resumed Lands, Offices and Privileges, including Salt Compensations, ..	101,313		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances ..	4,656		
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances ..	10,737		
Allowances to Zemindars, Jageerdars, and Enamdars, &c. ..	29,393		
		146,099	
Pensions, &c., to the Families and Dependants of the late Nawabs, and to the Carnatic Family and Dependants, &c.	69,726		
Stipends, &c., to Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor ..	37,977		
Payment to the French Government at Pondichery, on account of the Arrack Farm in the French Pottah at Masulipatam ..	475		
		108,178	
Stipends to the Family and Dependants of the Nawab of Kurnal ..		10,163	
			310,674
<i>Bombay and Sindh.</i>			
Pensions to the Family and Dependants of the late Nawab of Surat ..	....	10,000	
Nawab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor ..	....	5,058	
Sugoonn Baccasheeb Mahmutaj ..	....	6,000	
Subsidy to the Khan of Khelat ..	....	5,000	
Pertab Rao Goojur ..	....	1,200	
Various Pensions and Allowances above Rs. 5,000 and under Rs. 10,000 per annum ..	....	11,503	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, including commutations ..	....	41,922	
Enamdars and Surrunjandars ..	....	408,108	
Sayer and Miscellaneous Compensations ..	....	33,538	
Sultan Fudil Muhsin of Lahej ..	....	1,412	
Allowances, &c., to the ex-Amiers of Sindh, and others ..	....	24,725	
Commutation of fractional parts of Enams ..	....	3,952	
Cristna Rao Wittul ..	....	2,202	
Dewasthan and Wurshasun Allowances ..	....	150,400	
Redemption of Huckdars' Bonds, &c. ....	....	113,631	
			816,049
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c. £ ..	....	....	1,673,072

The 153 Feudatories by Patent.

The various Native Chiefs of British India may be divided into groups according as (1) they enjoy the administration of their own estates coupled with the privilege of adoption, (2) are merely great landholders without administrative powers like the Talookdars of Oudh, or (3) are pensioners only. When the Mutiny swept away the last relics of the Emperor of Delhi, and the East India Company, the princes of India, new and old, found themselves brought face to face with their Sovereign Queen Victoria. Neither they nor we at first realised all that the change involved. Dimly groping after a definition of

his new position, the late Maharajah of Putiala sought for the recognition of himself and his house as an Indian noble of the English Empire. Above all rewards for his great services in those days, he asked perpetuity for his house and honours. Sir John Lawrence, just made Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, worked out the Chief's idea into a recognition of the right of adoption on the failure of natural heirs. Lord Canning, after a reference to Her Majesty's Government, wrote that despatch dated the 30th April 1860, in which he decreed what Hindoo law had never absolutely ordained—that adoption to a *raj* should always be recognized by the Paramount Power, subject to the two conditions of loyalty to the Crown and fidelity to all engagements with the British Government. In that despatch he thus wrote—"The last vestiges of the Royal House of Delhi, from which for our own convenience we had long been content to accept a vicarious authority, have been swept away. The last pretender to the representation of the Peishwa has disappeared. The Crown of England stands forth the unquestioned ruler and paramount power in all India, and is for the first time brought face to face with its feudatories. There is a reality in the Suzerainty of the sovereign of England which has never existed before, and which is not only felt but eagerly acknowledged by the Chiefs." This is the Sunnud or Patent :—

"Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race. Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Governments.

(Signed) CANNING.

11th March, 1862.

A similar Patent was given to Mahomedan princes. Since Lord Canning's time only one person has been added to the roll, by Her Majesty's Government—the child who was lately installed Maharajah of Mysore.

The 153 Feudatories with Patents guaranteeing the right of adoption are as follows. Those of the Mussulmans are entered in *italics* :—

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Ajeygurh Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Akulkote Rajah,	Satara.
Alipoora Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Bansda Chief,	Surat.
<i>Baonee Nawab,</i>	Central India.
Banswara Chief,	Rajpootana.
Beejah Chief,	Punjab.
Behree Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Behut Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Belaspore Chief,	Punjab.
Benares Maharnjah,	Benares.
Beronda Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Bhaghul Chief,	Punjab.
<i>Bhopal Begum,</i>	Central India.
Bhownuggur Chief,	Kattiawar.
Bhughat Chief,	Punjab.
Bhujjee Chief,	Punjab.
Bhurtpore Maharajah,	Rajpootana.
Bikancer Maharajah,	Rajpootana.
Bijawur Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Bijna Chief,	Bundlecund.
Boondee Rajah,	Rajpootana.
Bulsun Chief,	Punjab.
Bunganpully Jagheerdar,	Madras.
Bussahir Chief,	Punjab.
Bustar Rajah,	Central Provinces.
Callinjer Chobeys, <i>Six</i>	Bundlecund.
<i>Cambay Nawab,</i>	Bombay.
Caehmere Maharajah,	Punjab.
Chirkaree Rajah,	Central India.
Chumba Chief,	Punjab.
Chutterpore Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Cochin Rajah,	Cochin.
Cooch Behar Rajah,	Assam.
Outack Tributary Chiefs, <i>Sixteen,</i>	Orissa.
Dewas Chief,	Central India.
Dhar Chief,	Central India.
Dhamee Chief,	Punjab.
Dholepore Rana,	Rajpootana.
Dhoorwe Chief,	Bundlecund.
<i>Doojana Nawab,</i>	Punjab.
Durkote Chief,	Punjab.
Dhurm-pore Chief,	Surat.
Doongurpore Chief,	Rajpootana.
Dufflay Jagheerdar of Jhutt,	Satara.
Duttia Rajah,	Bundlecund.

<i>Feudatory</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Edur Chief,	Guzerát.
Furcedkote Rajah,	Punjab.
Gerowlee Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Ghurwal Rajah,	N. W. Provinces.
Gourihar Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Gaikwar,	Baroda.
Holkar,	Central India.
Jessulmere Chief,	Rajpootana.
Jeypore Maharajah,	Rajpootana.
Jheend Rajah,	Punjab.
Jhallawar Rana,	Satara.
Jignee Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Joobul Chief,	Punjab.
Joonagurh Nawab,	Bombay.
Joudhpore Chief,	Rajpootana.
Jowrah Nawab,	Central India.
Jussco Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Karonde Rajah,	Central Provinces.
Keonthul Chief,	Punjab.
Kerowlee Chief,	Rajpootana.
Kishengurh Chief,	Rajpootana.
Khulsea Chief,	Punjab.
Kollhapore Rajah,	Kollhapore.
Koomharsein Chief,	Punjab.
Koonhiar Chief,	Punjab.
Kotah Chief,	Rajpootana.
Kothur Chief,	Punjab.
Kothee Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Kunnya Dhana Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Kuppoorthulla Rajah,	Punjab.
Kutch Chief,	Guzerat.
Logassie Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Loharoo Nawab,	Punjab.
Makraie Chief,	Central Provinces.
Malair Kolla Nawab,	Punjab.
Moodhole Chief,	Southern Mahratta Country.
Mundee Chief,	Punjab.
Mungal Chief,	Punjab.
Myhere Chief,	Bundlecund.
Mylong Chief,	Punjab.
Mysore Maharajah,	Mysore.
Nabha Rajah,	Punjab.
Nagode Chief,	Bundlecund.
Nahun Chief,	Punjab.
Nalagurh Chief,	Punjab.
Nimbalkur Jagheerdar of Phulton,	Satara.
Nizam,	Hyderabad.

<i>Feudatory</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Nowannggur Chief,	Kattiawar.
Nyagaon Rebai Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Oodeypore Maharajah,	Rajpootana.
Paharee Chief,	Bundlecund.
<i>Patowdee Nawab,</i>	Punjab.
<i>Pahlanpore Dewan,</i>	Bombay.
Poodocotta Chief,	Madras.
Punnah Raja,	Bundlecund.
Punt Prithce Nidhee,	Satara.
Punt Sucheo,	Satara.
Pertabgurh Rajah,	Rajpootana.
Putwurdhuns, <i>Five,</i>	Southern Mahratta Country.
Puttiala Maharajah,	Punjab.
<i>Radhunpore Nawab,</i>	Bombay.
Rajpeeppla Chief,	Rewa Kanta.
Ramdroog Chief,	Southern Mahratta Country.
<i>Rampore Nawab,</i>	Rohileund.
Rewah Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Suwant Waree Chief,	Sawant Waree.
Serohi Chief,	Rajpootana.
Shahpoora Rajah,	N. W. Provinces.
Sindia Maharajah,	Central India.
Sohawul Chief,	Bundlecund.
Sooket Chief,	Punjab.
<i>Sucheen Nawab,</i>	Bombay.
Sundoor Chief,	Madras.
Sumpthur Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Sirdar Shumshere Sing Sindhanwal,	Punjab.
Sureela Chief,	Bundlecund.
Tehree Chief,	Bundlecund.
Tej Sing,	Punjab.
<i>Tonk Nawab,</i>	Rajpootana.
Toree Chief,	Bundlecund.
Travancore Maharajah,	Travancore.
Turoch Chief,	Punjab.
Ulwur Chief,	Rajpootana.

The salutes given to these Feudatories and to nobles in equal or subsidiary alliance, vary from 21 to 9 guns, as settled by the Queen in Council on 26th June 1867. Even leaving out Mysore, until the Maharajah is pronounced fit to rule, and Berar which we administer for the Nizam, these nobles govern a population and area larger than those of France and Belgium. Their troops far outnumber our Sepoy army; their Ordnance, even that part of it which is serviceable, is equal in number to ours. Their wealth is enormous and their revenues are personal, for rarely does

the money return to the people in the shape of expenditure on administration. Under the following heading, "The Estates of All Feudatories" we give tolerably accurate statistics regarding nine-tenths of the territories, population and revenues of these 153 Chiefs. From 44 millions of people, covering 579,277 square miles, they draw a revenue of 12½ millions sterling every year, irrespective of the very large incomes of the nobles who in their turn are feudatory to them. The wealthiest of them are these :—

	Salute. — Guns.	Square miles.	Population.	Annual In- come.
				£
<i>Nizam of Hyderabad</i> ...	21	78,003	10,666,080	2,150,000
Maharajah Sindhia ...	19		2,500,000	1,110,910
Guikwar of Baroda ...	21	4,399	1,710,404	600,000
Maharajah of Jeypore ...	17	15,250	1,900,000	500,000
Maharajah of Travancore ...	19	6,653	1,262,647	448,063
Maharajah of Kashmere ...	19	60,000	2,000,000	400,000
Maharajah of Joudhpore ...	17	35,672	1,783,600	350,000
Maharajah Holkar ...	19	8,318	576,000	330,000
Maharajah of Puttiala ...	17	5,412	1,586,000	300,000
Maharajah of Oodeypore ...	19	11,614	1,161,140	266,127
Maharajah of Bhurtpore ...	17	1,974	743,710	263,692
<i>Bequm of Bhopal</i> ...	19	6,764	663,656	240,000
Total ...	.....	.....	26,553,237	6,958,792

These twelve princes alone enjoy an annual revenue of seven millions sterling derived from 26½ millions of people. And the peculiarity of all of them, no less than of the rest of the 153, is that those who belong to old families, as in Rajpootana, we alone saved from extinction; and that the rest are as new to India as ourselves while their rule is felt to be in many cases as foreign as ours. Whether Mussulman like the Nizam and Bhopal, or Mahratta like Sindhia, Holkar and the Guikwar, they merely scrambled with ourselves for the *débris* left by the House of Timour; and in proportion as, like the Nizam, they clung to us was their present position secured. Out of Rajpootana and one or two Sikh States there is hardly one old family.

The Estates of all Feudatories.

We classify the Feudatories, giving, where possible, the area and population of their estates according as they are under the direct supervision of the Government of India, or those of Bombay and Madras. Our Feudatories have many feudatories of their own, particulars regarding whom we cannot give. Pensioners are marked with an asterisk and Mussulmans in italics.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
				£
Maharajah of Oodeypore or Meywar	Rajpootana	11,614	1,167,140	266,127
Maharajah of Jeypore		15,250	1,900,000	500,000
Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar		35,672	1,783,600	350,000
Maharao of Boondce		2,291	224,000	50,000
Maharao of Kotah		5,000	450,000	250,000
Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar		2,500	226,000	150,000
Nawab of Tonk		2,370	320,419	101,751
Maharajah of Kerowlee		1,873	188,000	30,000
Maharajah of Kishengurh		720	100,000	22,570
Maharaja of Dholepore		1,250	192,382	109,437
Maharajah of Bhurtore		1,974	743,710	263,692
Maharajah of Ulwar		3,300	1,000,000	200,000
Maharajah of Bikaner		17,676	539,000	60,000
The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere		12,252	73,700	9,167
Rao of Serohi		3,020	55,000	20,338
The Rawul of Doongurpore		1,000	100,000	12,600
The Rawul of Banswarra		1,500	150,000	12,600
Rajah of Pertabgurh		1,460	150,000	26,240
Maharajah Sindhia			2,500,000	1,110,910
Maharajah Holkar	Central India.	8,318	576,000	330,000
Begum of Bhopal		6,764	663,656	240,000
Rajah of Dhar		2,091	125,000	45,700
Chief of Dewas		256	25,000	25,900
Nawab of Jowra		872	85,456	65,524
Rajah of Rutlam		500	94,839	17,179
Rajah of Sillana		103	88,978	24,900
Rajah of Sectamhow				
Chief of Punth Peeploda				
„ of Peeploda				
Thakoor of Jawasca	Mediatized Chiefs of Western Malwa.			
„ Nowbarra				
„ Sheogurh				
„ Dabree				
„ Bichrode				
„ Kalookhera				
„ Nurum				
„ Lalgurh				
„ Peeplia				
„ Nowgong				
„ Dutanu				
„ Agraoda				
„ Dhoolatia				
„ Biloda				
„ Burdia				
Carried forward		139,626	13,515,880	4,294,635

Feudatory. ^a	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Popula- tion.	Annual Income.
Brought forward ...		139,626	13,515,880	£ 4,294,635
Chief of Johut ...			7,000	800
„ Mutwara ...	Bhopawur Agency. Mediatized Chiefs.			200
„ Kluttewarra ...				120
„ Ruttonmal ...				60
„ Ali Rajpore ...				
„ Jhabooa ..		1,500	60,000	12,300
„ Neemkhera or Tirla ..				
„ Chota Burkhera or Sorepore ...	Dhar Agency Mediatized Chiefs.			
„ Mota Burkhera ...				
„ Kalee Boureo ...				
Thakoor of Mooltan ...				
„ Kachhee Baroda ...	Gwalior Agency Me- diatized Chiefs.			
„ Bukthgurb ...				
„ Baisola or Dhotia ...				
Rajah of Nuran ...	Gwalior Agency Me- diatized Chiefs.			
Thakoor of Bhadoura ..				
„ Khaltoun ...				
„ Sirsee ...	Nimar Agency.			
Rajah of Ragoogurb ...				
„ Baroda ...	Nimar Agency Guaranteed Chiefs.	3,000	24,171	6,809
Thakoor of Burra ...				
Chief of Zurwannee ...	Indore Central Agency ; Me- diatized Chiefs.			
Chief of Barudpoora ...				
„ Jamna or Dabir ...				
„ Rajgurb Ghueree or Bhysa Kheree, Sil- lane & Bukhtgurb ...				
„ Chandgurb ...				
„ Jamtee ...				
„ Chota Kusrawud ...	Indore Central Agency ; Me- diatized Chiefs.			
Thakoor of Pitharee ..				
„ Baglee ...				
„ Karodia ...				
„ Tonk ...				
„ Patharee ...				
„ Dhungong ...				
„ Singhana ...				
„ Bacc ...				
„ Mayne ...				
„ Dhaura ...				
„ Kunjata ...				
„ Ragoogurb ...				
„ Kaytha ...				
„ Khursee ...				
„ Jhalarin ...		162		
„ Poonghat ...		80		
„ Bhojakherce ...		68		
Carried forward ..		144,436	13,607,051	4,314,924

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
Brought forward ...		144,436	13,607,051	£ 4,314,924
Chief of Koorai ...			22,349	7,500
„ Mahomedgurh ...			4,000	700
„ Basowda ...			5,000	700
„ Rajghur ...				
„ Nursingurh ...				
„ Khilcheepore ...				
„ Larawut ...				
„ Patharee ...				
„ Agra Burkhera ...				
„ Dubla Dheer ...				
„ Dhuna Kheree ...				
„ Khumalpoore ...				
„ Dubla Chosce ...				
„ Khursia ...				
„ Jhalera ...				
„ Heeraporo ...				
„ Ramgurh ...				
„ Kakurkhere ...				
„ Sootalea ...				
„ Jalria Bheel ...				
„ Gagronee ...				
Koonwur Chac Singh ...				
Bulwant Singh ...		96,337		
Lutehmun Singh & Isree Singh ...				
Salim Singh ...				
Sohawul ...				
Jignee ...				
Chutterpoore ...				
Chirkary ...				
Ajeygurh ...				
Bijawur ...		22,400	3,170,000	635,800
Duttia ...				
Myhere ...				
Nagode ...				
Oorcha ...				
Punnah ...				
Rewah ...				
Sumpthur ...				
The Nizam of Hyderabad ...	Deccan.	78,003	10,666,080	2,150,000
Maharajah of Mysore ...	Mysore.			150,000
Rajah of Munipore ...	Burmese Frontier.	7,584	5,000	1,425
* The Titular King of Oudh ...	Calcutta.			120,000
* The Ameers of Sindh ...	Sindh, &c.			41,275
Total carried forward ...		348,760	27,479,480	7,422,324

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population	Annual Income.
Brought forward		348,760	27,479,480	£ 7,422,324
<i>Bengal.</i>				
* Nawab Nazim of Bengal	Moorshedabad			160,000
Rajah of Jyntia	Assam			600
5 Cossyah States				
Rajah of Nungklow		10,000	368,925	
Rajah of Moleum				
Rajah of Hill Tipperah		7,632		
Rajah of Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	1,364	13,640	69,109
21 Mehals forming S. W. Frontier Agency	Chota Nagpore	42,500	1,000,000	100,000
16 Tribt. Mehals of Cuttack	Orissa	16,608	750,000	
Sikhum	Darjeeling	1,550	7,000	2,000
<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>				
The Nawab of Rampore	Rohilkund	890	484,691	100,000
Maharajah of Benares	Benares		200,000	
Rajah of Gurwhal	Himalayas	4,500	300,000	10,000
Rajah of Shahpoora	Ajmere		100,000	25,000
Rajah of Tehree	Kumaon		200,000	8,000
<i>Panjab.</i>				
Bhawalpore	Mooltan	2,483	364,582	125,000
Chamba	Himalayas	3,216	120,000	12,000
Pataodi	Goorgaon		6,600	4,500
Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmere	25,000	1500,000	640,000
Patiala	Cis-Sutlej	5,412	1586,000	400,000
Jind	do.	1,236	311,000	70,000
Nabha	do.	863	276,000	70,000
Kalsia	do.	155	62,000	13,000
Malir Kotla	do.	165	46,200	20,000
Farid Kot	Delhi	643	51,000	7,500
Dojana	do.		6,390	1,000
Loharu	Sutlej		18,000	6,000
Kupurthala	Hill State	598	212,721	57,700
Mandi	do.	1,080	139,259	30,000
Suket	do.	420	44,552	8,000
Sarmur (Nahan)	do.		75,595	10,000
Kalhur (Bilaspore)	do.		66,848	7,000
Hindur (Nalagurh)	do.		49,678	6,000
Bussahir	do.		45,025	7,000
Keonthal	do.		18,083	3,000
Baghal	do.		22,305	3,500
Jubbal	do.		17,262	1,800
Bhajji	do.		9,001	1,500
Kumharsain	do.		7,829	700
Kuthar	do.	5,000	3,990	500
Dhami	do.		2,853	400
Baghat	do.		.....	.....
Balsan	do.		4,892	600
Mailog	do.		7,358	800
Bija	do.		981	200
Tarooh	do.		3,082	250
Kumliar	do.		1,906	300
Mangal	do.		917	100
Darkuti	do.		612	50
Carried forward		480,075	35,986,257	9,405,433

UNDER BOMBAY.

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
				£
Brought forward ...	• •	480,075	35,986,257	9,405,433
Rajah of Akolkote ...	• •	986	77,339	15,000
The Punt Suchoo ...	• •	500	110,193	12,000
The Punt Prithee Nidhee ...	• •	350	67,967	7,500
The Duffay ...	Satara	700	58,794	6,500
The Nimbalkur ...	• •	400	47,100	75,000
The Waekur ...	• •	•	•	665
Rajah of Kolhapore ...	Kolhapore	3,184	546,156	100,000
Chief of Sawuntwaree ...	Sawuntwaree	900	152,206	20,000
Do. of Jamkhundee ...	Southern	•	•	25,000
Do. of Meeraj ...	Mahratta	•	•	23,000
Do. of Koorundwar ...	Jagheerdars	•	•	15,000
Do. of Sangleo ...	• •	•	•	35,000
Do. of Ramdroog ...	The Bhaway	•	•	5,000
Do. of Moodhole ...	The Gorepuray	•	•	10,000
*The Angria Family ...	Colaba	•	•	5,356
*The Seedee of Junjerra ...	Junjerra	32½	71,000	17,000
*The Grand-daughters of the Nawab of Surat ...	Surat	325	•	10,000
Nawab of Sucheen ...	Sucheen	•	13,000	8,500
Rajah of Bansda ...	Surat	•	19,000	6,100
Rajah of Dhurumpore ...	Surat	•	15,000	9,000
Rajah of Jowar ...	Jowar	300	8,000	2,500
*Descendants of Nawab of Broach ...	• •	•	•	•
Nawab of Cambay ...	Cambay	350	175,000	35,000
The Guikwar ...	Baroda	4,399	1,710,404	600,000
418 separate jurisdictions in Kattywar, of which the principal are Okahundul, Joonaghur, Nowanuggur, Phownuggur, Jafferabad, Wudwan and Rajkote ...	Kattywar	21,000	1,475,685	865,270
Rao of Kutch ...	Kutch	6,500	409,522	150,000
Pahlanpore Agency containing 11 States, Pahlanpore, Radhanpore, Warye, Terwara and 7 Hindoo States ...	• •	6,041	321,645	64,090
Maheekanta (The Rajah of Edur is the only powerful Chief) ...	• •	4,000	311,046	51,400
Rajah of Rajpeepa ...	• •	4,500	•	27,500
Rajah of Barreah ...	• •	1,600	•	7,500
Chief of Chota Oodeypore ...	• •	3,000	•	10,000
Rajah of Loonawara ...	Rewakanta	1,736	•	4,200
Chief of Sonthe ...	• •	900	•	2,200
The Babee of Balasinore ...	• •	254	19,092	4,000
55 Petty Chiefs with a revenue of ...	• •	•	•	19,000
Khyrpore ...	Sindh	5,000	105,000	•
Carried forward ...	•	547,324	41,699,406	11,653,804

UNDER MADRAS.

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
				£
Brought forward		547,324	41,699,406	11,653,804
*Prince Azim Jah...	Carnatic ...			30,000
Maharajah of Travancore,	Travancore...	6,653	1,262,647	448,200
Rajah of Cochin ...	Cochin ...	1,131	399,060	108,000
Rajah of Poodocottah	Poodocottah	1,037	268,750	32,413
Jaghirdar of Bungampully	Cuddapah ...	500	35,200	16,617
Rajah of Sundoor ...	Bellary ...	145	13,446	3,782
Jeypore and Hill Zemindars	Northern Circars ...	13,041	391,230	
Ali Rajah ...	Cannanore and Southern Laccadive Islands. ...	9,446	1,000	2,000
GRAND TOTAL		579,277	44,070,739	12,294,816

The Governor General in Council supervises the Feudatory States directly under the Government of India by four Agents for Rajpootana, Central India, the North-East Frontier and Munipore, and by two Residents at Hyderabad and Nipal. No information regarding Nipal is published.

Rajpootana.

Rajpootana stretches from 23° 15' to 30° North Latitude, and from 69° 30' to 78° 15' East Longitude, containing an area of 123,000 square miles, with a population estimated at ten millions. The purely British districts of Ajmere and Mairwara lie in the heart of Rajpootana and are administered by a Deputy Commissioner under the North-Western Provinces. The eighteen Principalities are supervised by the Governor General's Agent, who is also Commissioner of Ajmere and Mairwara. In 1803 our political relations with Rajpootana commenced during the Mahratta war, and in 1817-18 during the Pindarree war its States accepted our protection. Of the 18 chiefs 15 are Rajpoots, 2 Jats and 1 Mahomedan—

Rajpoot.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Meywar or Oodeypore. | 8. Kishenghur. |
| 2. Jeypore. | 9. Jeysulmere. |
| 3. Marwar or Jodhpore. | 10. Ulwur. |
| 4. Boondee. | 11. Sirohi. |
| 5. Bikaner. | 12. Doongurpore. |
| 6. Kotah. | 13. Banswara. |
| 7. Kerowlee. | 14. Pertabgurh. |
| | 15. Jhallawar. |

Jat.

17. Bhurtporo

| 18. Dholepore.

Mahomedan.

19. • Tonk.

These States are under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent, with a staff of four Assistants and four Political Agents. The extent of interference exercised by the Government of India is generally confined to the suppression of such crimes as suttee, witch-swinging, dacoity, and thuggee; but on more than one occasion within the last few years the British Government has been compelled to interfere as the paramount power. The Chiefs of Rajpootana exercise supreme civil and criminal jurisdiction within the limits of their respective states. They are restrained by no check save the moral influence and fear of the British Government. Disputes among themselves are adjudicated by the Courts of Vakeels. These Courts consist of one Upper Court and four Lower Courts. The Upper Court is composed of the Vakeels who are accredited to the Governor General's Agent. The four Lower Courts are each composed of the Vakeels accredited to each of the four Political Agents, and are accordingly respectively situated at the head quarters of those Officers, at Oodeypore, Joudhpore, Jeypore, and Harowtee or Kotah. When British interests are concerned, or at the request of the members, or in cases of importance, the Agent of the Governor General, or his Assistant, takes his seat as President and has a casting vote. Each Political Agent does the same in the Lower Court under similar circumstances.

No Report of the Rajpoot States has appeared since last year.

Central India and Bundelkund.

The states of Central India are divisible into Feudatory States and Mediated Chiefships. The political relations of the British Government with the Feudatory States are altogether upon a different footing from those which subsist with the Mediated Chiefships. The feudatory states are six:—Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Dhar, Dewas and Jowrah. Of these Bhopal and Jowrah are Mahomedan, but the remaining four are Mahratta. Gwalior and Indore are the most important; Gwalior being under His Highness Maharajah Sindhia, whilst Indore is under His Highness Maharajah Holkar. All these States possess the powers of life and death, and no interference in the internal ad-

ministration is exercised by the British Government. When, however, an offender belongs to one State and the plaintiff to another, the Political Agent adjudicates the case; and in this particular the Political officers in Central India discharge the duties which are performed in Rajpootana by the International Courts of Vakeels. In other respects the Political staff in Central India resembles that in Rajpootana. The Mediated Chiefships comprise a number of petty States which are held under the immediate guarantee of the British Government, but at the same time have feudal relations with one or other of the larger States, and occasionally under more than one. The multiplicity of these petty Chiefships, and the peculiarity of the tenures on which they are severally held, founded as they are on the measures adopted for the pacification of the country after the Mahratta war of 1817, necessitate a more minute interference in their affairs, than it is usual to exercise in the substantive States of Central India or Rajpootana. Under the Mahratta, as had previously been the case under the Mahomedan Governors, the petty Chiefs in Central India exercised but limited powers; and on the establishment of British supremacy in these provinces, the officers of the British Government naturally assumed the position of arbiters of all the differences by which the public peace could be disturbed, and of high judicial functionaries to whom all sentences of life and death were referred. The result has been that these minor Chiefs refer all serious cases, more especially those involving capital punishment, whether inter-jurisdictional or otherwise, to the Political Agents.

The States of Bundelkund are similarly divided into four Treaty States—Rewah, Tehree, Duttia and Sumpthur, and minor States.

The whole feudatory territory supervised by the Central India Agency, under the Governor General's Agent at Indore, comprises 83,600 square miles, with a population of 7,670,000 and annual revenues drawn by the chiefs, amounting to £2,612,300, exclusive of the large incomes of the mediatized chiefs. The territory under the Agency forms three divisions. The North-East division comprises the Native states of Bundelkund and Rewah. The Northern division consists of the Northern and Central districts of the Gwalior State. The South-West division comprises the table-land known in modern times as Malwa—though far within the ancient limits of the province of that name—and the sub-montane territory between it and the Nerbudda, as a considerable tract south of that river, extending to the Kandeish frontier. The first, extending from the Bengal

Presidency in the east to the Gwalior State in the west, includes Rewah and 35 other States and petty chiefships. Its area is about 22,400 square miles; its population about 3,170,000 souls; and its public revenues aggregate about Rs. 63,58,000. The 2nd, or Northern division, extends from Bundelkund and the Saugor district, and has an area of about 19,500 square miles; its population is about 1,180,000 souls and its public revenues about Rs. 67,55,000. The 3rd, or South-West division goes on westward to the Bombay Presidency and contains the remainder of Gwalior, Holkar's estates, Bhopal, Dhar, Dewas and other small States. The area of this division is about 41,700 square miles, its population about 3,320,000 souls and its public revenues about Rs. 1,30,00,000. Of the 71 States 4 are Malhatta, of which 2 are principal and 2 secondary; 7 are Mahomedan, of which 1 is principal, 2 secondary and 4 petty; 17 are Boondela, of which 6 are secondary and 11 petty; 33 are Rajpoot, of which 1 is principal, 12 secondary and 20 petty; 6 are Brahmin and 4 belong to other classes. Of the whole 4 are principal, 23 are secondary and 44 are petty. The States are supervised as follows—

1. **INDORE RESIDENCY.**—Indore, Dewas and Bagli.
2. **GWALIOR AGENCY.**
3. **BHOPAL AGENCY.**—Including the States of Bhopal, Rajgurbh, Nursingurbh, Kilchipore, Koorwai, Muksoodungurbh, Mahomedgurbh, Basoda, Patharee, Larawut, Gwalior Districts and Seronje.
4. **BHEEL AGENCY.**—Including the States of Dhar, Jhabooa, Ali Rajpore, Jobaitt, Mutwarh, Indore and Gwalior Districts.
5. **DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.**—Including the British Pergunnah of Mundpore and State of Burwani.
6. **WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.**—Including the states of Jowra, Rutlam, Sectamow and Sillana.
7. **POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONAH.**
8. **BUNDEKUND AGENCY.**—Comprising Sohawnl, Jigneo, Ajeygurbh, Baonee, Beronda, Bijawur, Chirkary, Chutterpore, Duttia, Kotce, Myhere, Nagode, Oorha, Purna, Rewah and Sumpthur.

No Report of the Central India Agency has appeared since last year.

Hyderabad.

The Nizam of Hyderabad is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government, and can neither undertake wars, nor carry on negotiations, except by the permission or through the mediation of the British Government. The Government of India,

however, abstains from any interference in the internal administration of the Nizam, who exercises sovereign powers within his own territory; but the British Resident affords such friendly counsel as occasion may require. A Subsidiary Force is maintained by the British Government at Secunderabad in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad in accordance with the treaty of 1800. The Force, known as the Hyderabad Contingent, is also cantoned in different parts of the Deccan, and maintained under the treaties of 1853 and 1860 by the revenues of the assigned districts known as the Berars. By the treaty of 1800 the Subsidiary Force was to consist of eight battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and the usual proportion of artillery; and subsequently by the treaty of 1853 it was agreed that there should never be less than five regiments of infantry, with one of cavalry, and a due proportion of artillery stationed within the Nizam's territory; unless with the express consent of His Highness. By the treaty of 1860 the Hyderabad Contingent was not to consist of less than five thousand infantry, two thousand cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery. The administration of Berar is also under the control of the Resident.

Physical Outline.—The territory of the Nizam lies between lat. $15^{\circ}10'$ and $20^{\circ}40'$ N.; and long. $74^{\circ}40'$ and $81^{\circ}32'$ E. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Berar and the Central Provinces; on the south and south-east by the Madras Presidency; and on the west by the presidency of Bombay. It is for the most part hilly, and possesses a broken and varied surface, traversed by a series of rivers, rising generally in the great range of hills and uplands known as the Western Ghats of India, and flowing in an easterly direction towards the Bay of Bengal. The country is consequently divided by this system into several great strips, each having a distinctive feature, which may be briefly described thus:—South of the Ajunta range of hills, flows the Paingunga river, an affluent of the Godavery. Its course runs through a hilly and wild country, on the whole the poorest part of the Nizam's dominions, without any place of importance, except Hingole, one of the stations of the Hyderabad Contingent. Between the aforesaid river and the Godavery itself, there exists a noble tract of country, which, with its high cultivation, waving harvests and general richness, may be looked upon as the garden of the Deccan, and contains many important towns. Further south is another affluent, the Manjera, on the banks of a tract often rugged and not very rich, though some parts of the valley are fruitful. Here are several places of martial tradition and strategic importance. Southwards of

this last-named river there is none till the Beema is reached which is an affluent of the Kistnah, then the Kistnah itself. This large district, included between the Manjera and the Kistnah, forms the most important part of the Deccan. Its area contains marked varieties of soil and climate and is studded with undulations; the eastern portion is covered with tanks and artificial lakes, among which may be mentioned the celebrated Pakhal lake, which is said to be the largest sheet of water in all India, though inferior to what it formerly was. To the westward, between the Beema and the Kistnah, there is a large tongue of land, at one time forming the Hindoo state of Shorapore under the feudal sovereignty of the Nizam, but now brought under the administration of His Highness since the rebellion of the prince in 1857. On the extreme south, between the Kistnah and its tributary the Toombudra, lies the Raichoor Doab, which is in parts fertile. The country thus subdivided by its river system, has also certain general demarcations pending on other considerations. Its geology possesses two marked features, first, the basaltic and trappean formations, and, second, the granitic formations. In general terms it may be stated that the blackish trap and the dark heavy soil prevail in the northern and western parts of the country, while the reddish granite and laterite and the lighter soil prevail in the eastern. In the former are raised cotton and wheat, which are less dependent on irrigation; and in the latter the autumn and spring harvests of rice are chiefly raised, being entirely dependent on irrigation from tanks and streams which abound. In the first or north-western division the agriculture resembles that of the Bombay Presidency, while that of the Madras Presidency is represented in the second or eastern division. The climate may be considered in general good, as there no arid bare deserts, and hot winds are not so severely felt. Three languages are spoken, Mahratta, Canarese, and Teloo-goo or Telingee; the two first are principally confined to the trap country, while the third is to be met with in the granite district.

Products and Trade.—The spontaneous products are not remarkable. Coal and iron are said to exist, and the forests, though worth preserving, are not of any great importance. Little can be said of the manufactures, with the exception of the ornamental metal ware of Beder, the embroideries of Aurungabad and Koolburga, and the cloths of Hyderabad, Nandair, and Pyton, which hold a prominent place among the textile fabrics of India. Trade, judging from the customs revenue, appears to be considerable, the aggregate value being some-

thing under 10,000,000*l.* sterling per annum. The principal exports consist of cotton, oilseeds, country cloths and fabrics, and metal ware; the imports are salt, European piece goods, and hardware. The country trade is carried on partly by carts and partly by hack bullocks. The banking business of the whole country is chiefly conducted at Hyderabad itself, and is very large.

Area and Population.—The total area covers 78,003 square miles, with an estimated population of about ten millions, giving a density of about 128 to the square mile. The real strength of the agricultural population consists of the widespread Koombee tribe and its various branches. The educated class of the Hindoos are Brahmins, who principally fill situations requiring more mental than physical labour. There are many Rajpoots, some of whom represent ancient families, and still possess a feudal or other superior position; and also Sikhs, whose numbers have increased since the Nizam's minister has for nearly forty years belonged to their persuasion. The lower orders, Ramoosees, Dhers, &c., are looked upon by Hindoos as of no caste, but often exhibit greater nerve and courage than their superiors, and are by no means a contemptible community. The banking and trading classes are principally composed of the Marwarce tribe, who came from Marwar in Rajpootana. Of the Mahomedans there are the real Deccanese, the Moghuls, the Pathans and the Syuds, who have been connected with this part of India for ages. The Moghul must be considered the governing race of modern days. There are also to be mentioned the Arabs, Rohillas, Hubshees, Sindhees, and Parsees, whose advent to this territory was within the last half century. The aboriginal tribes, who exist in the wilder parts to the north-east, resemble those of the Central Provinces.

Administration.—In 1867 Sir Salar Jung, the Minister, carried out several administrative reforms. The 14 zillahs were divided into five circles, and a controlling officer was appointed over each circle, who was styled "Sudder Talookdar," and corresponded very nearly with the Divisional Commissioners and Sessions Judges in British territory. The cost of these new appointments was met by reducing the Mujlis, or Board, to two Members and a Secretary, and reducing the Muhukummah-i-Sudur in like manner to one Judge. The supervision of the civil police was transferred from the Mujlis to a single head, who was styled "Sudur-Mutamim-i-kutwalee;" the Police itself, though organised departmentally, was to obey the Talookdars in all matters relating to the repression of crime and

the conduct of cases. The reduced Muhukkummah-i-Sudur was to remain in its modified form ; most of the cases which used to be referred to it being disposed of by the Sudur Talookdars. The reduced Mujlis, acting immediately under the Minister, prescribes rules for the guidance of the Sudur Talookdars, and exercises a general control, so as to ensure a uniformity of system. The zillahs are distributed under the new circles or divisions in the following manner. One division, with head-quarters at Aurungabad, comprises the district to the north-west of the Deccan. A second, with head-quarters at Elilgundul, comprises the districts on the right or southern bank of the Godavery. A third, with head quarters at Kummur, comprises the Telogoo-speaking districts of Telingana Proper, famous for large tanks. A fourth, with head quarters at Beder, comprises the districts in the very centre of the Deccan. The fifth comprises the southern districts, consisting of the Shorapore and Raichore country. These arrangements only affected the districts of the "Dewanee" under the direct control of the "Dewan" or Minister, comprising about three-fourths of the country. The districts known as the "Shurf-i-khass" under the Nizam direct, are separately managed; and so also are the "Pagah" under the Shums-ool-Oomrah family, and the Jageer tracts immediately around the capital, Hyderabad. In 1868, Sir Richard Temple reported that certain districts, which had been mortgaged some years previously to two Arab Chiefs and one Pathan, in satisfaction of certain claims, and which paid a revenue aggregating eight lakhs per annum, had been recently recovered by the Nizam's Government by an adjustment of the claims, and had been brought under the regular settlement and management; and that this measure would doubtless prove of great benefit to the ryots.

In February 1869* the Nizam died and was succeeded by his son. Sir Salar Jung and Shums-ool-Oomra were created joint ministers on terms of equality. The young Nizam was placed under the immediate care of his mother and paternal grandmother, subject to the supervision of Sir Salar Jung who, moreover, has charge of all appertaining to the household, including a zenana of two thousand ladies. The Prince is an intelligent child but of a weak constitution. In a few years he will receive an English education, and be placed under the guardianship of an English officer. Since the appointment of Sir George Yule as Resident, a million and a half sterling of debt has been paid off by Sir Salar Jung, though a considerable balance remains. The revenue of the country is now above two millions a year, of which a million and a quarter come from the land. Of late the

disbursements have been well within the income, although three-fourths of the whole were absorbed in the capital of the country. Since the late Nizam's death the charges for his palace, court and family have formed a civil list of £300,000.

The strength of the Nizam's army is about 43,000 men, of which 6,500 are cavalry. The annual cost is about 790,000*l*. In 1865-66 the receipts amounted to 1,787,268*l*, and the expenditure to 1,715,609*l*, leaving a surplus balance of 71,659*l*, which has since been considerably increased so as to meet the outlays most urgently needed for public improvements, yet reserving an adequate amount annually for the final extinction of the debt.

Revenue.—In considering the land revenue arrangements of the Nizam's dominions, the distinction of race and language has always existed, and still exists, in the revenue records, which are divided into two sections, one pertaining to the Teloo^goo and Canarese country, the other to the Mahratta country, though in both sections the language used in papers submitted to the government is Persian. By the original constitution of these records all papers relating to landed tenures and to land revenue of their respective subdivisions of the country should pass through or be deposited in them. But in consequence of an undue influence and power exercised by the keepers of these revenue records which did not belong to them, a fresh arrangement was necessary and these records have been restricted to their legitimate functions. As regards the constitution of the agricultural community and the tenures of land, there is a generic resemblance pervading the whole of the Nizam's dominions. But there have been, and still are, some differences between the Telingana and Mahrattawaree country. In Telingana the fundamental tenure of land is much the same as that which prevails in the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency, and which is so well known as the ryotwaree tenure. While that of the Mahrattawaree division of the country is the same as in Telingana, with the exception that there are few if any zemindars; and, consequently, none of the leasehold arrangements as in Telingana. In the best days of the Nizam the land revenue arrangements, though doubtless not free from the faults of the time, were conducted with tolerable efficiency. Subsequently the administration fell off, so much so that between 1815 and 1820 it was considered necessary that some effort at reform should be made. In 1820-21 Sir C. Metcalfe, then Resident, after visiting the country, held that further protection against over-exaction or other oppressions must be afforded to the peasantry. Urged mainly by his representations the Nizam's Government concluded money

settlements on tolerably moderate terms with the ryots for brief periods of years in most of the districts. British officers were appointed to move about the interior to see that no contravention of these settlements was allowed, and without interfering in the revenue administration they caused redress to be afforded to complainants, and in this way served to check the previously existing malpractices. The effect of these measures was felt up to the year 1830. Shortly after the British officers were withdrawn, and the districts began to be farmed out. In the year 1865 the Nizam's Government ordered a further money settlement, or, in other words, a limitation of the State demand, to be made for all the Mahratwaree districts on a rough survey or examination of the fields for a period of three years. This settlement has been since going on. Similar orders were issued for the Telingana districts, but little advance has been made, partly by reason of the ryots being less accustomed to fixed money payments, and to their being less desirous of engaging for any term of years. The general increase of the gross revenues of the Nizam's territories has risen from 1,163,850*l.* in 1861-62 to 1,601,845*l.* in 1865-66, which was about 37 per cent. in five years; and the net revenues had increased in the same period at the same rate. The rise in each case was progressive from year to year.

Justice.—In the department of civil justice, the total number of original suits on the files in all the courts of the various districts for the year 1866-67 amounted to 6,815 cases, of which 4,649 were decided during the year, leaving 2,166 pending at its close. The amount of litigation, though less in proportion as compared with the probable population than the litigation in the Central Provinces and Berar, was, nevertheless, considerable. The number of cases pending at the close, showed an increase of 622 over the preceding year. The total number of appeals from the subordinate to the talookdar courts amounted to 427, of which only 176 had been decided during 1866-67; and of 47 appeals from the district courts to the central court at Hyderabad, only 16 were decided, which did not show very satisfactorily as to the working of these courts. In 1866-67 in the districts under the minister, exclusive of the jagheer districts, for which no statistics were available, the number of crimes and offences before the district courts was 6,250; the number of persons apprehended amounted to 5,858; cases successfully prosecuted by the police, were 5,492; the amount of the property stolen was valued at 23,705*l.*, of which 5,621*l.* was recovered; and the persons under trial at the close of the year numbered 1,870. In the district criminal courts out

of 6,738 cases 5,864 were disposed of, leaving only 874 pending at the close of 1866-67. There were a number of criminal cases committed to the central court at Hyderabad by the talookdars as being beyond their powers. The business of that court on the criminal side amounted to 483 cases, of which 405 were disposed of in 1866-67. This court also disposed of 1,659 other criminal appeals and cases.

Besides the district courts, there are the criminal courts for the city of Hyderabad and its suburbs. The police magistrate's court for the trial of petty cases, disposed of 1,167 cases out of 1,310 brought before it, 75 were struck off, and 41 were referred to the higher courts. Only 27 cases were left at the close of the year. The business of the principal criminal court for the city of Hyderabad and its suburbs showed 944 cases disposed of out of 1,116 set down for hearing; in some cases the action of this court was impeded by opposition and delays incident to such a state of society as that of Hyderabad. The court, however, was considered the best in the Nizam's dominions. The judge (originally trained in the North-Western Provinces) was well known to be an excellent officer. The cases submitted or committed to the court of final appeal amounted to 130, of which 129 were disposed of in 1866-67. There were 15 jails in all the districts under the dewan or minister, in which there were 3,592 prisoners at the close of the year, and there were besides six jails in and about the city which had 846 prisoners; thus the total prison population amounted to 4,438. The prisons are not constructed on any particular plan, nor is there anything like the sanitation, discipline, and organization which have been introduced in the British jails.

The total establishment of the Police in 1867 was 350 horse, and about 7,000 foot. The annual cost amounts to about 68,070*l*. The pay of a mounted policeman is 2*l*. 10*s*. per mensem; of a foot policeman from 10*s*. to 12*s*. per mensem. The pay of the officers of the police (all natives) ranges from 2*l*. to 18*l*. per "mensem." As compared with the known area and probable population of the country, this establishment would appear to be tolerably economical; but then it only performs the strictly civil duties of a constabulary. From this arrangement, as from all other civil arrangements, were excluded, —*first*, the Surf-i-khass districts under the the Nizam; *second*, the Pagah jagheer under the Shums-ool-Oomrah family; *third*, the jagheer tracts immediately surrounding the city of Hyderabad; *fourth*, the city of Hyderabad itself.

Education.—Formerly nothing was done in the shape of State

education under the Nizam's Government, the existing schools being either private or indigenous, and much below the wants of the people. In 1856-57 the Nizam's minister established a school in Hyderabad of a superior order. This institution is now flourishing, and had 480 pupils, of whom 70 were receiving an English education. Schools are now maintained at various places. Latterly a commencement of organization has been made by the appointment of a native gentleman as educational secretary to the minister, and he has been deputed to make a circuit in the districts with a view to a further establishment of schools. The educational expenditure has hitherto been small, amounting to 2,268*l.* in 1865-66, and 3,612*l.* in 1866-67. The schools at the British stations were kept up by European influence, though often with the support and aid of the native government. Such were the Chudderghaut school near the Hyderabad residency, numbering 91 pupils, of whom 35 were learning English; the anglo-vernacular schools at Secunderabad, with about 80 pupils, of whom 55 were learning English; and schools of lesser size at the several cantonments of the Hyderabad Contingent. In 1846 a medical school was also established at Chudderghaut, which has been superintended by successive residency surgeons, who receive a special allowance on that account from the Nizam's Government. It has from its commencement to the year 1868 sent forth 37 native pupils, who have been examined and passed by committees of British medical officers.

Public Works.—The first attempt to organize a public works department was made some years ago by the appointment of European and Eurasian engineers, chiefly for the repairs of tanks, and by a small annual budget allotment amounting to about 16,800*l.* Estimates amounting to 59,853*l.* in the aggregate have been allowed within the two years ending 1867 for public improvements in the districts of the interior. A further step in organization has been taken by the appointment of a gentleman to a position corresponding to the office of chief engineer and secretary to the Government for public works. The roads in the interior are mere tracks; and even with important lines is this the case. In this matter the Deccan is probably not at all peculiar among Native States. At various times the Nizam's Government have been induced to do something in this direction. Since 1856 a sort of convention has been entered into with the Nizam, whereby the surplus of the spirit excise in the cantonment of Secunderabad, which may accrue after defraying various local charges, shall be devoted to the construction or main-

tenance of certain lines of road. The British Resident has been charged with the supervision of this expenditure.

Munipore.

Between the tea valley of Cachar and the Burmese frontier lie the 7,000 square miles of territory which we "protect" for the Rajah of Munipore. In the centre of that area is the valley of 650 square miles which contains the capital. A quarter of a century ago, Colonel Guthrie, of the Bengal Engineers, made a military road for 103 miles between Cachar and Munipore. Starting due east from Silchar, the civil station of the former, the traveller reaches the British boundary after twenty-five miles. He crosses by a ferry the Barrak river on which Silchar stands, and he passes a low range of arable hills once nearly covered with the tea plant but now abandoned to the jungle. The Jerree river constitutes the British boundary, with a stockaded police post fronted by a similar Muniporee post on the other side. Away the road winds for a few miles through dense forests, the Jerree occasionally in sight, its channel choked with trees which, in the rainy season, are hurled down by the torrent. Soon the ascent begins and steadily continues to the height of 4,800 feet, the summit of the Kalanaga range. The Mookroo and the Eerung are then crossed. The scenery on the latter is very grand, and its waters are full of pure *mahseer* fish. Passing through the arable Kowpoom valley and crossing the Limeetak, the ascent of the range of mountains of the same name is made and the valley of Munipore is seen 2,500 feet below, the capital being twelve miles off. The Muniporees live in chronic dread of raids from the hill tribes and from Cachar, and hence their rivers are unbridged. Disputes between them and the Burmese are not so frequent. This route, or one near to it, seems to have been that adopted by the Buddhist fugitives from Bengal and Behar who carried their sacred books and relics into Burmah and China. The stream and the variety of traffic which pass along it even now are remarkable. Bengalees enter Munipore with large sums for the purchase of buffaloes and ponies. The Burmese approach Munipore from the east, with these animals, a little gold and precious stones, earth-oil and the well-known boxes. The Bengalees import cloth also, and it is to be feared both muskets and ammunition. Travelers come even from the Punjab. The Rajah levies a duty of from Rs. 3-4 to 10 on all animals leaving the country. In 1868 no ponies were allowed to be taken out, owing to the scarcity of these animals. Occasionally the Bengalee traders are waylaid and killed by the Nagas in the hills, but as a rule

they meet with no difficulties save from the thievish propensities of the Burmese. Munipore in the matter of demand and supply is nearly independent of all the world. The capital acts chiefly as an entrepot between Cachar and Burmah. Even salt is supplied without import. The people raise only sufficient for their wants and are, therefore, liable to famine. They appear to be well off and prosperous; they all seem, even the poorest, to be well fed and to have sufficient clothing. The Political Agent never saw a beggar, or an apparently destitute person, in the country. The Government system is eminently conservative. With free trade and a proper development of the resources of the country, the money revenue might be enormously increased. There are large tracts of fine soil altogether waste. As in all Asiatic States the administration of justice is a farce. Money will always procure immunity from punishment, whatever the crime may be. The Rajah is almost entirely in the hands of his advisers, a set of unscrupulous men, who think of nothing but how to fill their pockets.

The population number about 50,000 and, as there is little money, and the produce is confined to the wants of the people, each man pays his dues to the State in the shape of from ten to forty days' labour every year. That seems to have been the origin of the custom known as *lalloop*. The only industrious class in the country are the women. They do all the work. "While his female belongings are hard at work all day, our friend strolls about, takes an airing on his pony, or plays at hockey. Almost the only out-door employment at which men will be seen at work is ploughing or gardening, and even this appears to be done chiefly by the boys and younger branches of a family." The Muniporee women work equally hard in the British districts. The Muniporees are nominally Hindoos, and their only priests are women called *maibees* who are treated as oracles. The Rajah's peculiar god is a species of snake called Pakungba from which the Royal family claims descent. When it appears, it is coaxed on to a cushion by the priestess in attendance, who then performs certain ceremonies to please it. Very early marriages are not approved of. Polygamy is common. There is a most corrupt Court called "Paja" for the judgment of all matters between man and wife. The Rajah enjoys a money revenue of from Rs. 12,000 to 15,000. He receives Rs. 6,370 a year from us, since we induced him to give up to the Burmese certain territory up to the Yoma hills. Munipore was declared independent by the treaty of Yandaboo, but its weakness was so tempting to the Burmese that we took it under

our protection at the Rajah's request. It has improved during the last 35 years in population and wealth. It abounds in fine iron. The Government of India has directed that the road is to be kept in fair order and bridged, and the country is to be surveyed.

We now come to the Feudatory States supervised by the Government of India intermediately through the Provincial Governments. Of those under Bengal and the North-Western Provinces there is nothing to report.

Punjab.

The only States administered by British officers were Bhawulpore, Chumba and Patoudie.

Bhawulpore, exclusive of the desert portion, is a narrow strip of country, of an average width of eight miles, extending for 300 miles along the left bank of the Sutlej, Chenab and Indus successively. The area is 2,483 square miles, of which 1,781 square miles, or a little more than two-thirds, are culturable, and 702 square miles unculturable. Of the culturable area, 1,111 square miles, or a little less than two-thirds, are cultivated. Of the cultivated area, 343,702 acres, or 537 square miles, are irrigated by inundation canals; 107,680 acres, or 168 square miles, by wells; and 260,377 acres, or 406 square miles, by inundation from the river. There is no rain cultivation. The population is estimated at 364,502 souls, of whom 10,000 are residents of the forts and isolated villages in the desert, leaving 354,502 as the number of inhabitants of the fertile portion of the territory. There is thus, in this latter portion, a population of 147 persons to the square mile. Of the total population, 192,161 are returned as agriculturists, and 172,341 as non-agriculturists. During the minority of the Nawab the State is administered by Major Minchin, and is annually increasing in prosperity. The revenues in cash, and estimated value of grain, amounted to Rs. 14,43,174, being an increase of Rs. 3,02,622 upon the income of the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 12,10,562. The cultivation extended by means of canals and trade increased. An English School prospers under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Yeates, a missionary of Mooltan.

Chumba is a mountainous tract to the north of the Kangra district, locked in on almost every side by lofty ranges. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the territories of Kashmir; on the north-east and east by British Lahoul and Ladakh. Its area is estimated at 3,216 square miles, and its population, chiefly Raj-

put and Gaddi, at 120,000 souls, of which 6,000 reside in the capital. To the east is a region of snowy peaks and glaciers; on the west and south are fertile valleys. Within its limits flow two of the five rivers of the Punjab, the Ravi and Chandra Baga or Chenab; and the forests near their banks at Pangri on the Chenab, and Barmaor on the Ravi, are important sources of timber supply for the railway and other public works in the Punjab. The revenue is estimated at £16,402 in 1869-70 and the expenditure at £2,963 less. The administration is conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Reid in communication with the Rajah. The surplus of £3,107 in 1868-69 was spent on roads, a school and dispensary.

Patowdie is small State of 41 villages adjoining the district of Gurgaon. During the Nawab's minority the State is managed by Sudfer Hoossein Khan under the Commissioner of Delhi. The receipts in 1868-69 were £14,064 and the expenditure £4,056 less.

Of the 31 States not under British management those reported on are Kashmere, Patiala, Kapurthulla and Belaspore.

Kashmere.—In consequence of the representations of Dr. Cayley, the agent in Ladakh to guard the interests of traders between Eastern Turkistan and British India, the Maharajah consented (1) to reduce the transit duties on good passing between British territory and Eastern Turkistan, *viâ* Ladakh, to a uniform rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, calculated on the price entered in the invoice; (2) to abolish other petty and vexatious cesses formerly exacted from traders; and (3) to remove the prohibition against the transmission of the fine *Turfani* shawl wool, of which an abundance is produced in the countries north of Leh, through Ladakh to British territory. These liberal measures were not adopted without reluctance. Asiatic States are eminently conservative, and the principles of free trade are foreign to their ideas of administration; while in the case of Kashmere, the State officials, being all more or less engaged in trade, were personally interested in excluding competition in the field of commerce. The result was a large increase of trade. There is a favourable opening for the remunerative export of piece goods, broad cloth and Himalayan teas, in the direction of Yarkund. Investigations made by Dr. Cayley, and Mr. Forsyth, Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, have established the fact of the existence of a route from Lahoul, in British territory, to Yarkund, *viâ* the Pangong Lake and the Chang Chenmoo pass, considerably shorter than that by Ladakh, avoiding the Karkorum.

The present Ruler of *Yarkund, Kashgar and Khoten*, Yakub Kush Begi, evinced great anxiety to cultivate friendly relations with the British Government, and at the close of 1867 despatched an *Elchi* to the Maharajah. The *Elchi* subsequently proceeded to Lahore, and had an interview with the Lieutenant Governor. He returned to his country by the new route, promising to use his best endeavours to promote the growth of trade with British India. In 1869 Lieutenant Hayward, an agent of the Royal Geographical Society, and Mr. Shaw, a tea-planter of Kangra, visited Mahommed Yakub at Kashgar and were extremely well received. The ruler now styles himself Ataligh Ghazi. His dominions eastward include Ili and Roumchi, which two places pay tribute and acknowledge his rule, though not actually included in his conquests. The Ataligh resides chiefly at Kashgar to watch the northern frontier on account of the movements of the Russians, who have erected a fort and bridge at the Naryn River from the side of Almati, and the Yarkundis have a Fort and advance post on the mountains (called by them the *Karatagh*, by the Chinese the *Tien Shan*), two marches north-east of Artush, and about one march from the Russians. The whole frontier is strictly watched, and not a man can enter the country from the north. Dr. Cayley reports it as authentic that two Russian officers tried in the autumn of 1868 to enter Kashgar and present themselves before the King, but were arrested at the first fort, and, though well treated, were sent back at once over the frontier. In Kokand Khudayar Khan was still on the throne, and quite under Russian influence, which was very distasteful to his subjects, and had produced enmity between him and the Yarkund ruler. The Russians do not hold any posts in Kokand. A large kafila reached Kashgar from Kokand late in 1868, and since then all intercourse has ceased between the two countries. The bazars of Yarkund and Kashgar are almost entirely supplied with Russian manufactures, as calico, chintzes, velvet, and cloths of all kinds, which come in enormous quantities, and sell for very high prices. Many of the articles are English, imported through Russia. The supply of tea comes almost entirely *via* Bishawah, Cabul, and Bokhara, and is very scarce and expensive; the common Kangra green tea sells at Rs. 4 per lb. Black tea is not approved of.

Patiala.—The State is administered by four native officials constituting a counsel of regency during the minority of the Maharajah. There were intrigues in the Council and one member was removed from the State,

Kapurthala.—There were unhappy dissensions between the Rajah and his two brothers Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh, which came before the Secretary of State.

Billaspur is a small Hill State with lands on both sides of the river Sutlej. Between the Trans-Sutlej and Cis-Sutlej portions is a strip of territory known as the pergunnahs of Bassai and Beachorto, with an area of about 47,000 square miles. The tract was wrested from its Chief by the Sikhs and on annexation came into the possession of the British Government. This was restored, in consideration of the tried loyalty of the Chief, to the payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 8000.

Bombay.

Baroda.—There is no report.

Kattywar.—The Wagheer bands, who had so long harassed the southern districts of the province, extended their raids to the villages around the British station of Rajcote. In a short time they attacked and plundered ten villages, some of which they burnt down, killed and wounded upwards of seventy persons, and carried off property of more than two lakhs of rupees in value. The Chiefs had been repeatedly urged to exert themselves, but without avail, and the Political Agent, finding that the outlaws had established a reign of terror in the country, determined to act in person against them. He accordingly moved out with a small British force, and after rapid marching came up with them at Machurda in his Highness the Jam's territory. The outlaws occupied a strong position on the Tobur Hill near Machurda, which after a sharp struggle was gallantly carried by our troops, who nearly annihilated the whole body of the enemy. But the victory was clouded by the loss of two brave officers, Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, Assistants to the Political Agent. The bands were extirpated. The Federal Seebundy of the Kattywar States was raised from contingents supplied by the several first-class States to maintain order. The Jam of Nowanuggur, the Nawab of Joonaghur and the Chief of Bhowanuggur reformed their police, so as to be independent of the lawless Arab mercenaries previously employed. The mal-administration of the States of *Rajcote* and *Limree* led to their being placed under the supervision of a British officer, who will manage them during the minority of the young Chiefs. Public Works in Kattywar continued to receive attention. New schools sprung up in every direction. A suitable building was erected at the cost of the Chiefs to accommodate their sons when

resorting to Rajcote for the purpose of prosecuting their studies. Forty-nine new schools were opened during the year.

Kutch.—A marked improvement has taken place in the administration since the office of Dewan was assumed by Mr. Sabooddeen, previously Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat. The Rao continued to evince a warm interest in education. He personally examined the schools at Bhooj and Mandavee and distributed prizes. The Girls' School established by him at his capital is attended by fifty girls of different ages; the Mandavee school by about forty girls. His Highness also employed a teacher solely for his young daughter.

Rewa Kanta.—The Government of *Rajppeepla* was transferred from the ex-Raja Veersaljee to his son Gunbhcersingjee. The Raja of *Lponawarra*, Dullelsingjee, died on the 18th June 1867, and was succeeded by a boy adopted by his widow. The progress of the State of *Barrcah* under Government supervision was most satisfactory. Notwithstanding the indifference of the Chiefs, education is making its way slowly through the country. There are 36 vernacular schools. The peace of Rewa Kanta was threatened towards the close of the year by an insurrection of the Naikra inhabitants of the neighbouring British district of Jamboogora. The Naikras, under the influence of a religious impostor, styling himself the "Purmeshwur," and led by one of their principal naiks, Roopsing, attacked the Thanna of Rajghur in February. They were defeated and captured.

Mahce Kanta.—Progress was made in Education and Public Works. Nine young Chiefs attended the Sadra school. New school-houses were built at the populous towns of Myheesa and Dubbora, and the schools comparatively well endowed. The Maharajah of Edur, Jowansingjee, was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

Kolhapoor.—The introduction of a scheme for the administration of the Kolhapoor State during the minority of the Raja, formed one of the leading events of the year. The Revenue Survey made good progress in the Serole district. The levy of a cess of one anna in the rupee for education was authorised. Public works and education made fair progress. The education of the young Rajah is carefully supervised by Lieutenant West. His Highness is an apt scholar.

Southern Mahratta Country.—The condition of the Jagheer States on the whole continued satisfactory. Appeals are now disposed of by the Political Agent in communication with the several Chiefs.

Sawant Warree.—The Sur Dessae, Tshem, Sawunt, Chief of Warree, died on the 11th October 1867, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He had succeeded to the Chiefship of the Warree state in 1822, but soon displayed symptoms of incompetence to rule. He was deposed and in 1843 his son Ana Sabab rebelled. But the family was so loyal in the Mutiny that the son was recognised as heir-apparent to the Chiefship of Warree, and was to be installed.

Junjeera is on the coast only 30 miles from Bombay. For the first time in its history its Chief visited Bombay.

Sindh Frontier.—In October 1867 disturbances broke out in Beloochistan, caused by the return to the province of Sirdar Moola Mahomed, the Rysance Chief, from Kandahar, where he had been residing in exile since his flight from Beloochistan in 1865. He was joined by three of the minor Chiefs. They were met by the Khan of Khetlat and dispersed. The differences of both parties were adjusted by Sir H. Green.

Madras.

Travancore.—The Maharajah governs this State, through a minister, on the same system as ordinary British territory. The income was £448,200 and the expenditure £436,000 in 1866-67. Of the revenue £167,765 is yielded by land. The export trade amounted to £426,000 in value, of which more than half was in the products of the cocoa palm. The customs duty was £30,700. There are three centres of coffee enterprise, Peermade in the north, Athreemulay, west of Travancore, and Asaniboo in the south. The prospects in all are favourable. The planters have, in almost all cases, been secured in their rights by the survey of their lands and the issue of title deeds. Tea cultivation, judging from the results derived from the experimental gardens at Peermade, promises to be still more successful. It has not, however, yet been taken up to any extent by planters. The Cinchona experiment appears to be progressing favourably. The Madras Administration Report remarks that credit has in every report been given for measures of progress, many of which are of an important as well as of a popular character, but considering that Travancore is a province not larger than a good sized Collectorate, and the revenue is less than that of several, the accomplishment of the long pending measure of the garden re-assessment might have been expected.

Cochin. The income was £108,000 and the expenditure £102,750 in 1866-67. Of the former the land yielded £59,000. About 8,000 acres had been taken up for coffee. The port of Narakal with its still water continued to be increasingly resorted to in the monsoon months.

Carnatic.—The payments to Carnatic stipendiaries, including Jaghirdars, amounted to Rs. 6,43,030. The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1868 was 1,210. The lapses by death were 57.

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